

# Recombinant Human OXSR1/OSR1 Protein (GST Tag)

Catalog Number:PKSH030391

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**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

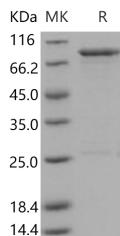
## Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	OSR1
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	Baculovirus-Insect Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Met 1-Ser 527
<b>Accession</b>	NP_005100.1
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	84.0 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	80 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	N-GST

## Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 88 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C.
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as sterile solution of 50mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, pH 8.0, 0.5mM GSH, 0.5mM PMSF, 0.5mM EDTA, 10% glycerol
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Not Applicable

## Data



> 88 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## Background

Oxidative stress-responsive 1 protein (OXSR1), also known as Serine/threonine-protein kinase OSR1, is a member of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family of proteins. OXSR1 regulates downstream kinases in response to environmental stress, and may play a role in regulating the actin cytoskeleton. OXSR1 is a 58 kDa protein of 527 amino acids that is widely expressed in mammalian tissues and cell lines. The amino acid (aa) sequence of the predicted OXSR1 protein is 39% identical to that of human SOK1. Of potential regulators surveyed, endogenous OXSR1 is activated only by osmotic stresses, notably sorbitol and to a lesser extent NaCl. OXSR1 did not increase the activity of coexpressed JNK, nor did it activate three other MAPKs, p38, ERK2, and ERK5. Phosphorylation by OXSR1 modulates the G protein sensitivity of PAK isoforms. The OXSR1 and SPAK are key enzymes in a signalling cascade regulating the activity of Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>/2Cl<sup>-</sup> co-transporters (NKCCs) in response to osmotic stress. Both kinases have a conserved carboxy-terminal (CCT) domain, which recognizes a unique peptide (Arg-Phe-Xaa-Val) motif. The OXSR1 and SPAK kinases specifically recognize their upstream activators and downstream substrates.

## For Research Use Only

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