

## NCK1 Human

**Description:** NCK1 Recombinant Human produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 397 amino acids (1-377 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 45 kDa. The NCK1 is fused to a 20 amino acid His-Tag at N-terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-846

For research use only.

**Synonyms:** NCK, NCKalpha, NCK1, NCK adaptor protein 1, Cytoplasmic protein NCK1, SH2/SH3 adaptor protein NCK-alpha, MGC12668.

**Source:** Escherichia Coli.

**Physical Appearance:** Sterile filtered colorless solution.

**Amino Acid Sequence:** MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MAEEVVVAK FDYVAQQEQE  
LDIKNERLW LLDDSKSWWR VRNSMNKTGF VPSNYVERKN SARKASIVKN LKDTLGIGKV  
KRKPSVPDSA SPADDSFVDP GERLYDLNMP AYVKFNYMAE REDELSLIKG TKVIVMEKCS  
DGWWRGSYNG QVGWFPSNYV TEEGDSPLGD HVGSLSEKLA AVVNNLNTGQ VLVVQALYP  
FSSSNDEELN FE

**Purity:** Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation:**

NCK1 Human solution containing 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8, 1mM DTT, 1mM EDTA, 50mM NaCl & 20% glycerol.

**Stability:**

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

**Usage:**

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

**Introduction:**

NCK1 is an adapter protein which binds with tyrosine-phosphorylated growth factor receptors or their cellular substrates. NCK1 maintains low levels of EIF2S1 phosphorylation by promoting its dephosphorylation by PP1. NCK1 is involved in the DNA damage response, for efficient activation of downstream effectors, such as that of CHEK2. NCK1 is one of the signaling and transforming proteins containing Src homology 2 and 3 (SH2 and SH3) domains. NCK1 is located in the cytoplasm and is an adaptor protein that participates in transducing signals from receptor tyrosine kinases to downstream signal recipients such as RAS.

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