

## Recombinant Human Protein $\delta$ Homolog 1/DLK1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032920

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

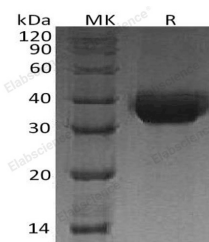
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Protein Delta Homolog 1;DLK-1;pG2;DLK1;DLK
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Ala24-Pro297(Ser260Asn)
<b>Accession</b>	AAH13197.1
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	30.2 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	35-45 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-His
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per $\mu$ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

Protein Delta Homolog 1 (DLK-1) is a transmembrane protein which contains a signal peptide, an extracellular domain with six tandem epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like domains, a single pass transmembrane domain, and a short

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cytoplasmic tail. It is found within the stromal cells in close contact to the vascular structure of placental villi, yolk sac, fetal liver, adrenal cortex and pancreas and in the beta cells of the islets of Langerhans in the adult pancreas. In addition, it is detected in some forms of neuroendocrine lung tumor tissue. DLK-1 may have a important role in neuroendocrine differentiation.