Recombinant Human DAPK1/DAP Kinase 1 Protein (aa 1-363, His & GST Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030343

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

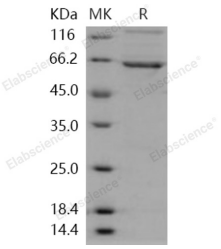
Description

Synonyms	DAPK
Species	Human
Expression Host	Baculovirus-Insect Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Leu 363
Accession	P53355-1
Calculated Molecular Weight	69.4 kDa
Observed molecular weight	64 kDa
Tag	N-His-GST
Bioactivity	The specific activity was determined to be 20 nmol/min/mg using synthetic R11-S6-Peptide (R11-IAKRRRLSSLRASTSKSESSQK) as substrate.

Properties

Purity	> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	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.
Formulation	Supplied as sterile solution of 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 8.0, 10% glycerol
Reconstitution	Not Applicable

Data



> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Death-associated protein kinase 1, also known as DAP kinase 1, DAPK1 and DAPK, is a cytoplasm protein which belongs to theprotein kinase superfamily, CAMK Ser / Thr protein kinase family and DAP kinase subfamily. DAPK1 contains tenANK repeats, onedeath domain and oneprotein kinase domain. DAPK1 is a calcium / calmodulin-dependent serine/threonine kinase which acts as a positive regulator of apoptosis. DAPK1 gene is a candidate tumor suppressor (TSG) and the abnormal methylation of DAPK1 gene has been found in many carcinomas. DAPK1 over-expression can

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Web: www.elabscience.com Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

induce cell apoptosis and inhibit tumor cell metastasis. DAPK1 gene over-expression could suppress PGCl3 cells malignant phenotype, inhibit PGCl3 cells growth, invasive, migration and adhesion ability, upregulate p53 gene and downregulate bcl-2 gene. Loss of activity of death-associated protein kinase 1 (DAPK1) may be an independent factor affecting survival of non-small cell lung cancer patients. DAPK1 promoter methylation might play a significant role in the progression of chronic myeloid leukemia (CML).

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