

# Recombinant Human DCAMKL1 Protein

Catalog Number:PKSH031076



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

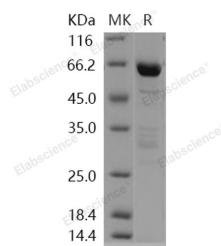
## Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	CL1;CLICK1;DCAMKL1;DCDC3A;DCLK
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	Baculovirus-Insect Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Met 1-Val 705
<b>Accession</b>	O15075-1
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	78.5 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	64 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	None

## Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 80 % 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>	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 sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 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



> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## Background

DCAMKL1; also known as DCLK1; is a member of the protein kinase superfamily and the doublecortin family. It contains two N-terminal doublecortin domains; which bind microtubules and regulate microtubule polymerization; a C-terminal serine/threonine protein kinase domain; which shows substantial homology to Ca<sup>2+</sup>/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase; and a serine/proline-rich domain in between the doublecortin and the protein kinase domains; which mediates multiple protein-protein interactions. DCAMKL1 is involved in several different cellular processes; including neuronal migration; retrograde transport; neuronal apoptosis and neurogenesis. Its microtubule-polymerizing activity is independent of its protein kinase activity. DCAMKL1 may be involved in a calcium-signaling pathway controlling neuronal migration in the developing brain. It may also participate in functions of the mature nervous system.

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