



Recombinant Human Cyclin-dependent kinase 5 (CDK5)

Product Code	CSB-EP005067HU
Relevance	Proline-directed serine/threonine-protein kinase essential for neuronal cell cycle arrest and differentiation and may be involved in apoptotic cell death in neuronal diseases by triggering abortive cell cycle re-entry. Interacts with D1 and D3-type G1 cyclins. Phosphorylates SRC, NOS3, VIM/vimentin, p35/CDK5R1, MEF2A, SIPA1L1, SH3GLB1, PXN, PAK1, MCAM/MUC18, SEPT5, SYN1, DNM1, AMPH, SYNJ1, CDK16, RAC1, RHOA, CDC42, TONEBP/NFAT5, MAPT/TAU, MAP1B, histone H1, p53/TP53, HDAC1, APEX1, PTK2/FAK1, huntingtin/HTT, ATM, MAP2, NEFH and NEFM. Regulates several neuronal development and physiological processes including neuronal survival, migration and differentiation, axonal and neurite growth, synaptogenesis, oligodendrocyte differentiation, synaptic plasticity and neurotransmission, by phosphorylating key proteins. Activated by interaction with CDK5R1 (p35) and CDK5R2 (p39), especially in post-mitotic neurons, and promotes CDK5R1 (p35) expression in an autostimulation loop. Phosphorylates many downstream substrates such as Rho and Ras family small GTPases (e.g. PAK1, RAC1, RHOA, CDC42) or microtubule-binding proteins (e.g. MAPT/TAU, MAP2, MAP1B), and modulates actin dynamics to regulate neurite growth and/or spine morphogenesis. Phosphorylates also exocytosis associated proteins such as MCAM/MUC18, SEPT5, SYN1, and CDK16/PCTAIRE1 as well as endocytosis associated proteins such as DNM1, AMPH and SYNJ1 at synaptic terminals. In the mature central nervous syst (CNS), regulates neurotransmitter movents by phosphorylating substrates associated with neurotransmitter release and synapse plasticity; synaptic vesicle exocytosis, vesicles fusion with the presynaptic mbrane, and endocytosis. Promotes cell survival by activating anti-apoptotic proteins BCL2 and STAT3, and negatively regulating of JNK3/MAPK10 activity. Phosphorylation of p53/TP53 in response to genotoxic and oxidative stresses enhances its stabilization by preventing ubiquitin ligase-mediated proteasomal degradation, and induces transactivation of p53/TP53 target genes, thus regulating apoptosis. Phosphorylation of p35/CDK5R1 enhances its stabilization by preventing calpain-mediated proteolysis producing p25/CDK5R1 and avoiding ubiquitin ligase-mediated proteasomal degradation. During aberrant cell-cycle activity and DNA damage, p25/CDK5 activity elicits cell-cycle activity and double-strand DNA breaks that precedes neuronal death by deregulating HDAC1. DNA damage triggered phosphorylation of huntingtin/HTT in nuclei of neurons protects neurons against polyglutamine expansion as well as DNA damage mediated toxicity. Phosphorylation of PXN reduces its interaction with PTK2/FAK1 in matrix-cell focal adhesions (MCFA) during oligodendrocytes (OLs) differentiation. Negative regulator of Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway. Activator of the GAIT (IFN-gamma-activated inhibitor of translation) pathway, which suppresses expression of a post-transcriptional regulon of proinflammatory genes in myeloid cells; phosphorylates the linker domain of glutamyl-prolyl tRNA synthetase (EPRS) in a IFN-gamma-dependent manner, the initial event in assbly of the GAIT complex. Phosphorylation of

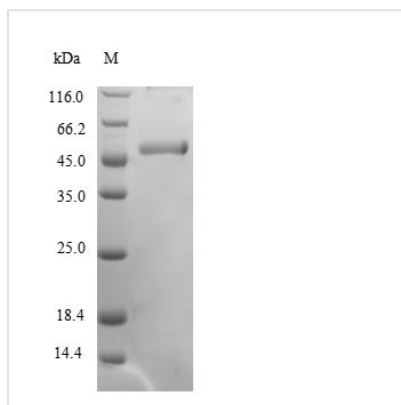


SH3GLB1 is required for autophagy induction in starved neurons. Phosphorylation of TONEBP/NFAT5 in response to osmotic stress mediates its rapid nuclear localization. MEF2 is inactivated by phosphorylation in nucleus in response to neurotoxin, thus leading to neuronal apoptosis. APEX1 AP-endodeoxyribonuclease is repressed by phosphorylation, resulting in accumulation of DNA damage and contributing to neuronal death. NOS3 phosphorylation down regulates NOS3-derived nitrite (NO) levels. SRC phosphorylation mediates its ubiquitin-dependent degradation and thus leads to cytoskeletal reorganization. May regulate endothelial cell migration and angiogenesis via the modulation of lamellipodia formation. Involved in dendritic spine morphogenesis by mediating the EFNA1-EPHA4 signaling. The complex p35/CDK5 participates in the regulation of the circadian clock by modulating the function of CLOCK protein: phosphorylates CLOCK at 'Thr-451' and 'Thr-461' and regulates the transcriptional activity of the CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1 heterodimer in association with altered stability and subcellular distribution

Storage	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.
Uniprot No.	Q00535
Alias	Cell division protein kinase 5Serine/threonine-protein kinase PSSALRETAu protein kinase II catalytic subunit ;TPKII catalytic subunit
Product Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Purity	Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Sequence	MQKYEKLEKIGEGTYGTVFKAKNRETHEIVALKRVRLDDDDDEGVPSSALREICL LKELEKHKNIIVRLHDVLHSDKKLTLVFEFCDDQLKKYFDSCNGDLDPKIVKSFLF QLLKGLGFCHSRNVLHRDLKPQNLLINRNGELKLADFGGLARAFGIPVRCYSAEV VTLWYRPPDVLFGAKLYSTSIDMWSAGCIFAELANAGRPLFPGNDVDDQLKRI FRLLGTPTEEQWPSMTKLDPYKPYMPATTSLVNVVVKLNATGRDLLQNLLK CNPVQRISAEELQHPYFSDFCPP
Lead Time	Delivery time may differ from different purchasing way or location, please kindly consult your local distributors for specific delivery time.
Research Area	Cell Biology
Source	E.coli
Gene Names	CDK5
Expression Region	1-292aa
Notes	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
Tag Info	N-terminal 6xHis-SUMO-tagged
Mol. Weight	49.3kDa
Protein Description	Full Length



Image



(Tris-Glycine gel) Discontinuous SDS-PAGE (reduced) with 5% enrichment gel and 15% separation gel.

Description

Enhance your cancer research with our high-quality Recombinant Human CDK5 protein, a critical enzyme involved in various cellular processes such as neuron development and cell cycle progression. Cyclin-dependent kinase 5 (CDK5) is a serine/threonine kinase with substantial relevance in neurodegenerative diseases and cancer, making it a key target for investigation.

Our Recombinant Human CDK5 is expressed in E. coli and covers the full length of the protein, including the 1-292aa expression region. The N-terminal 6xHis-tag allows for efficient protein purification and detection, ensuring a reliable product for your research needs. With a purity greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE, this Recombinant Human CDK5 protein provides a trustworthy resource for your cancer research. Available in both liquid and lyophilized powder forms, this protein can be easily incorporated into a wide range of experimental procedures.

Reconstitution

We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.