

Human NCKIPSD / SPIN90 Protein (GST Tag)



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

Catalog Number: 13642-H09E

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

AF3P21; DIP; DIP1; ORF1; SPIN90; VIP54; WASLBP; WISH

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mature form of human NCKIPSD (Q9NZQ3-3) (Met1-Thr244) was expressed with the GST tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human NCKIPSD consists of 478 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 53.2 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 53 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

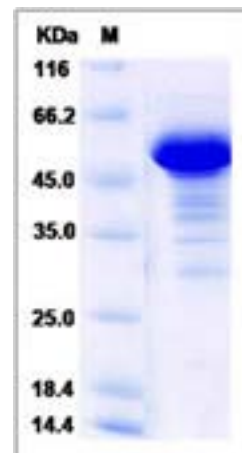
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

NCKIPSD is localized exclusively in the cell nucleus. It plays a role in signal transduction, and may function in the maintenance of sarcomeres and in the assembly of myofibrils into sarcomeres. NCKIPSD also plays an important role in stress fiber formation. NCKIPSD gene is involved in therapy-related leukemia by a chromosomal translocation t(3;11)(p21;q23) that involves this gene and the myeloid/lymphoid leukemia gene. Alternative splicing occurs in this locus and two transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been identified. NCKIPSD is a SH3 domain protein. Fas ligand is a cytotoxic effector molecule of T and NK cells which is characterized by an intracellular N-terminal polyproline region that serves as a docking site for SH3 and WW domain proteins. Several previously described Fas ligand-interacting SH3 domain proteins turned out to be crucial for the regulation of storage, expression and function of the death factor. Recent observations, however, indicate that Fas ligand is also subject to posttranslational modifications including shedding and intramembrane proteolysis.

References

1. Satoh, S, *et al.* (2001) mDia-interacting protein acts downstream of Rho-mDia and modifies Src activation and stress fiber formation. *J Biol Chem.* 276(42):39290-4.
2. de Bernard M, *et al.* (2000) The VacA toxin of *Helicobacter pylori* identifies a new intermediate filament-interacting protein. *EMBO J.* 19(1):48-56.
3. Sano K, *et al.* (2000) Novel SH3 protein encoded by the AF3p21 gene is fused to the mixed lineage leukemia protein in a therapy-related leukemia with t(3;11) (p21;q23). *Blood.* 95(3): 1066-8.

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