Recombinant DOK5 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549398
Synonyms	Downstream of tyrosine kinase 5; Insulin receptor substrate 6; IRS-6; IRS6
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9P104
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 30.48 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 31 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-249
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>89%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 1-249 aa (Q9P104) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human Docking Protein 5 (DOK5) Fragment (aa 1-249) is a high-purity protein designed for studying neurite outgrowth and MAP kinase signaling. This fragment includes the complete PH and IRS-type PTB domains, making it an ideal tool for investigating RET-mediated neuronal differentiation pathways. Docking Protein 5 (DOK5), also known as Insulin Receptor Substrate 6 (IRS-6), belongs to the DOK family of adaptor proteins that serve as scaffolding platforms for multimolecular signaling complexes. DOK5 plays a critical role in RET-mediated neurite outgrowth and positively regulates the MAP kinase pathway. It functions as a key link between RET receptor tyrosine kinase and downstream effectors involved in neuronal differentiation processes. While subcellular localization data is not specified, DOK proteins typically localize to cytoplasmic signaling complexes where they coordinate intracellular signaling cascades.