Recombinant CNKR protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	534696
Synonyms	CNK-1; Connector enhancer of KSR
Species	Caenorhabditis elegans
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	G5EEW9
Gene ID	187518
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 35.43 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 36 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	49-344
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, 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 49-344 aa (G5EEW9) 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 CNK-1 (Connector enhancer of kinase suppressor of ras) fragment from Caenorhabditis elegans, encompassing amino acids 49-344. This 296-residue construct contains the complete SAM, CRIC, and PDZ domains, making it an ideal tool for investigating domain-specific functions in Ras signaling pathway research. CNK-1 serves as a non-essential component of the Ras signaling pathway in Caenorhabditis elegans, playing a regulatory role in this crucial cellular communication network. The full-length protein localizes to both the cytoplasm and membrane periphery, suggesting dynamic involvement in signal transduction processes. As a connector enhancer of KSR (kinase suppressor of ras), CNK-1 contributes to the modulation of Ras-mediated signaling cascades that control fundamental cellular processes including proliferation, differentiation, and survival.