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[Marker Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-NCK adaptor protein 1/2/Biotin Conjugated antibody

Catalog Number: SL7377R-Bio

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	Anti-NCK adaptor protein 1/2/Biotin
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NCK adaptor protein 1/2
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Applications:	IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 ICC/IF=1:50-200 IF=1:100-500 ELISA=1:500-5000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	(predicted:Human,Mouse,Rat)
Background:	background: The protein encoded by this gene is one of the signaling and transforming proteins containing Src homology 2 and 3 (SH2 and SH3) domains. It is located in the cytoplasm and is an adaptor protein involved in transducing signals from receptor tyrosine kinases to downstream signal recipients such as RAS. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2010] **Function:** NCK1 is one of the adaptor proteins which mediate specific protein-protein interactions in signaling processes. Adaptor proteins usually contain several domains like SH2 and SH3 which allow specific interactions with other specific proteins. NCK1 and NCK2 show high sequence identity

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	(68%) and have three SH3 domains and a C-terminal SH2 domain. Both of them bind receptor tyrosine kinases such as PDGFR and other tyrosine phosphorylated proteins via their SH2 domains. Various molecules which interact with SH domains of Nck and regulate signaling process of actin cytoskeleton reorganization have been identified. Ncks are thought to have important functions in the development of mesodermal structures during embryogenesis, linked to a role in cell movement and cytoskeletal reorganization. Ncks also have a function in modulating mRNA translation at the level of initiation by interacting eukayotic initiation factor 2 (eIF2). Under stressed conditions, protein synthesis is reduced by inhibiting the activity of eIF2 through phosphorylation, transiently inhibiting recycling of eIF2 into its active form. **Subcellular Location:** Cytoplasm. Endoplasmic reticulum. Nucleus. Note=Mostly cytoplasmic, but shuttles between the cytoplasm and the nucleus. Import into the nucleus requires the interaction with SOCS7. Predominantly nuclear following genotoxic stresses, such as UV irradiation, hydroxyurea or mitomycin C treatments. **Post-translational modifications:** Phosphorylated on Ser and Tyr residues. Phosphorylated in response to activation of EGFR and FcERI. Phosphorylated by activated PDGFRB. **Similarity:** Contains 1 SH2 domain. Contains 3 SH3 domains. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 4690 Human **Entrez Gene:** 8440 Human **Entrez Gene:** 17973 Mouse **Entrez Gene:** 17974 Mouse **Entrez Gene:** 300955 Rat **Entrez Gene:** 316369 Rat Omim: 600508 Human Omim: 604930 Human **SwissProt:** O43639 Human **SwissProt:** P16333 Human **SwissProt:** Q8BQ28 Mouse **SwissProt:** Q99M51 Mouse **SwissProt:** B2RZ33 Rat Important **Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.