

Human CLK3 Protein (GST Tag)

Catalog Number: 10716-H09B



Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

PHCLK3; PHCLK3/152; AI256811

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human CLK3 isoform b (NP_003983.2) (Met 1-Arg 490) was fused with the GST tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 89 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

No Kinase Activity

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

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 CLK3/GST chimera consists of 714 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 85 kDa. It migrates as an approximately 70 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, pH 8.0, 0.5mM GSH, 0.5mM PMSF, 25% glycerol

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:

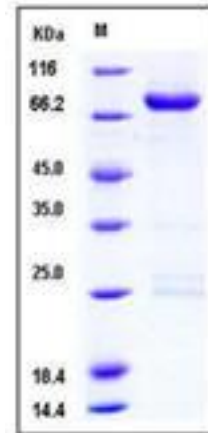
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Dual specificity protein kinase CLK3, also known as CDC-like kinase 3, and CLK3, is a member of CMGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family and Lammer subfamily. Mammalian CLK is the prototype for a family of dual specificity kinases (termed Lammer kinases) that have been conserved in evolution. CLK family members have shown to interact with, and phosphorylate, serine- and arginine-rich (SR) proteins of the spliceosomal complex, which is a part of the regulatory mechanism that enables the SR proteins to control RNA splicing. The three members of the CLK family of kinases (CLK1, CLK2, and CLK3) have been shown to undergo conserved alternative splicing to generate catalytically active and inactive isoforms. The human CLK2 and CLK3 are found within the nucleus and display dual-specificity kinase activity. The truncated isoforms, hCLK2(T) and hCLK3(T), colocalize with SR proteins in nuclear speckles. CLK3 may play a role in the development and progression of azoospermia.

References

1. Duncan, P.I. et al., 1998, Exp. Cell Res. 241: 300 - 8.
2. Menegay, H. et al., 1999, Exp Cell Res. 253 (2): 463-73.
3. García-Sacristán, A. et al., 2005, Cell Res. 15 (7): 495-503.

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