# Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

## Recombinant Human DDR1 Kinase/MCK10 Protein (His Tag)

**RPES1146**

## Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES1146

**Size:** 50µg

**Species**: Human

**Expression host:** HEK293 Cells

**Uniprot:** NP_001945.3

## Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 45.7 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 55-60 kDa

**Tag:** C-His

**Bio-activity:**

**Purity:** > 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin:** < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

**Storage:** Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.

**Shipping:** This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

**Formulation:** Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

**Reconstitution:** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

**Application:**

**Synonyms:** CAK;CD167;DDR;EDDR1;HGK2;MCK10;NEP;NTRK4;PTK3;PTK3A;RTK6;TRKE

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Met 1-Thr 416

## Background:

Discoidin domain receptor family, member 1 (DDR1), also known as or CD167a (cluster of differentiation 167a), and Mammary carcinoma kinase 10 (MCK10), belongs to a subfamily of tyrosine kinase receptors with an extracellular domain homologous to Dictyostellium discoideum protein discoidin 1. Receptor tyrosine kinases play a key role in the communication of cells with their microenvironment. These kinases are involved in the regulation of cell growth, differentiation and metabolism. Expression of DDR1/MCK10/CD167 is restricted to epithelial cells, particularly in the kidney, lung, gastrointestinal tract, and brain. In addition, it has been shown to be significantly overexpressed in several human tumors. DDR1/MCK10/CD167 plays an important role in regulating attachment to collagen, chemotaxis, proliferation, and MMP production in smooth muscle cells. DDR1 functions in a feedforward loop to increase p53 levels and at least some of its effectors. Inhibition of DDR1 function resulted in strikingly increased apoptosis of wild-type p53-containing cells in response to genotoxic stress through a caspase-dependent pathway.