

## NCS1 Human

**Description:** NCS1 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 198 amino acids (1-190 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 22.9 kDa. The NCS1 is fused to an 8 amino acid His Tag at C-Terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

**Catalog #:** PRPS-809

For research use only.

**Synonyms:** Frequentin homolog, FLUP, FREQ, Neuronal calcium sensor 1, Frequentin-like protein, Frequentin-like ubiquitous protein, NCS-1, NCS1, DKFZp761L1223.

**Source:** Escherichia Coli.

**Physical Appearance:** Sterile Filtered clear colorless solution.

**Amino Acid Sequence:** MGKSNSKLKP EVVEELTRKT YFTEKEVQQW YKGFIKDCPS  
GQLDAAGFQK IYKQFFPFGD PTKFATFVFN VFDEKDGRI EFSEFIQALS VTSRGTLDK  
LRWAFKLYDL DNDGYITRNE MLDIVDAIQ MVGNTVELPE EENTPEKRVD RIFAMMDKNA  
DGKLTQEFQ EGSKADPSIV QALSLYDGLV LEHHHHHH.

**Purity:** Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation:**

The NCS1 solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8, 1mM DTT, and 10% glycerol.

**Stability:**

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

**Usage:**

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

**Introduction:**

NCS1 is part of the neuronal calcium sensor gene family, which encode calcium-binding proteins expressed primarily in neurons. NCS1 regulates G protein-coupled receptor phosphorylation in a calcium-dependent manner and can substitute for calmodulin. NCS1 is related with secretory granules and modulates synaptic transmission and synaptic plasticity. NCS1 regulates GRK1 and substitutes for calmodulin. NCS1 stimulates PI4KB kinase activity and participates in long-term synaptic plasticity through its interaction with PICK1. NCS1 takes part in neuron differentiation through inhibition of the activity of N-type voltage-gated calcium channel.

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