

Anti-VRK1 Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO12593

Specification

Anti-VRK1 Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application WB
Primary Accession O99986
Host Rabbit
Reactivity Human, Rat
Clonality Polyclonal
Format Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Serine/threonine-protein kinase VRK1(VRK1) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-VRK1 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7443

Other Names

Serine/threonine-protein kinase VRK1, 2.7.11.1, Vaccinia-related kinase 1, VRK1

Calculated MW

45476 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 μg/ml, Human, Rat

Subcellular Localization

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Dispersed throughout the cell but not located on mitotic spindle or chromatids during mitosis.

Tissue Specificity

Widely expressed. Highly expressed in fetal liver, testis and thymus. .

Protein Name

Serine/threonine-protein kinase VRK1

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human VRK1 (292-329aa EKNKPGEIAKYMETVKLLDYTEKPLYENLRDILLQGLK), different from the related mouse sequence by three amino acids.



Purification Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-VRK1 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name VRK1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9344656, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:12718}

Function

Serine/threonine kinase involved in cell cycle, nuclear condensation and transcription regulation (PubMed:14645249, PubMed: 18617507, PubMed: 19103756). Involved in Golgi disassembly during the cell cycle: following phosphorylation by PLK3 during mitosis, required to induce Golgi fragmentation (PubMed: 19103756). Phosphorylates 'Thr-18' of p53/TP53 and may thereby prevent the interaction between p53/TP53 and MDM2 (PubMed: 10951572). Phosphorylates KAT5 in response to DNA damage, promoting KAT5 association with chromatin and histone acetyltransferase activity (PubMed: 33076429). Phosphorylates BANF1: disrupts its ability to bind DNA, reduces its binding to LEM domain-containing proteins and causes its relocalization from the nucleus to the cytoplasm (PubMed:16495336). Phosphorylates ATF2 which activates its transcriptional activity (PubMed: 15105425).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Dispersed throughout the cell but not located on mitotic spindle or chromatids during mitosis

Tissue Location

Widely expressed. Highly expressed in fetal liver, testis and thymus.

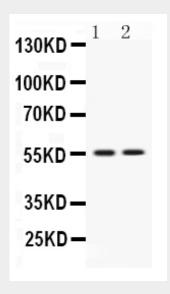
Anti-VRK1 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture



Anti-VRK1 Picoband Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of VRK1 expression in rat thymus extract (lane 1) and JURKAT whole cell lysates (lane 2). VRK1 at 55KD was detected using rabbit anti- VRK1 Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO12593) at 0.5 ??g/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method .

Anti-VRK1 Picoband Antibody - Background

Serine/threonine-protein kinase VRK1 is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the VRK1 gene. This gene encodes a member of the vaccinia-related kinase (VRK) family of serine/threonine protein kinases. It is widely expressed in human tissues and has increased expression in actively dividing cells, such as those in testis, thymus, fetal liver, and carcinomas. Its protein localizes to the nucleus and has been shown to promote the stability and nuclear accumulation of a transcriptionally active p53 molecule and, in vitro, to phosphorylate Thr18 of p53 and reduce p53 ubiquitination. This gene, therefore, may regulate cell proliferation. This protein also phosphorylates histone, casein, and the transcription factors ATF2 (activating transcription factor 2) and c-JUN.