10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Sphingosine Kinase 2 (N-terminal region) Antibody
Catalog # AN1971

Specification

Anti-Sphingosine Kinase 2 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information

Primary Accession	Q9NRA0
Reactivity	**Bovine**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Mouse Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1**
Calculated MW	**69217**

Anti-Sphingosine Kinase 2 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**56848**

Other Names
SK2, Spk2, Sphk2

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
Anti-Sphingosine Kinase 2 (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

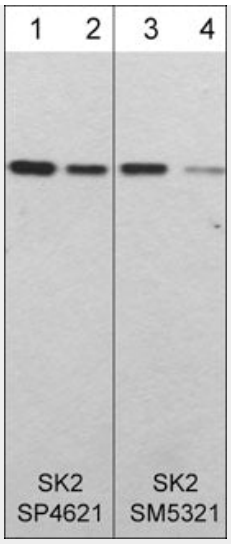
Anti-Sphingosine Kinase 2 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Protocols

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-Sphingosine Kinase 2 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Images

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999



Western blot of human recombinant SK2 (lanes 1-4). The blots were probed with rabbit polyclonal anti-SK2 (N-terminal region) at 1:250 (lane 1) and 1:1000 (lane 2) or with mouse monoclonal anti-SK2 (N-terminal region) at 1:250 (lane 3) or 1:1000 (lane 4).

Anti-Sphingosine Kinase 2 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Background

Sphingolipids are metabolized into bioactive products that include ceramide, sphingosine, and sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P). Sphingosine Kinase (SK) catalyzes the phosphorylation of the lipid sphingosine, creating S1P. S1P subsequently signals through cell surface G protein-coupled receptors, as well as intracellularly, to modulate cell proliferation, survival, motility and differentiation. Two isoforms of SK have been identified, SK1 and SK2. The mRNA for both of these isoforms is widely expressed with SK1 expression highest in brain, heart, kidney, thymus, spleen and lung, while SK2 is highest in kidney and liver. SKs can be activated through growth factor, G protein-coupled, and immunoglobulin receptor signalling. Regulation of SK1 and SK2 activity may occur through phosphorylation. SK1 is phosphorylated at Ser-225 by ERK leading to increased activity and translocation to the plasma membrane. SK2 is phosphorylated in response to EGF, PKC activators, and phorbol esters. ERK1 can phosphorylate both Ser-351 and Thr-578, and non-phosphorylatable mutants of these sites suppress ERK1-mediated chemotaxis.