

## Mouse Pbk Antibody(N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP19430a

# **Specification**

#### Mouse Pbk Antibody(N-term) - Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession O9||78

Other Accession
Reactivity

NP\_075698.1
Human, Mouse

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW 36745
Antigen Region 58-86

### Mouse Pbk Antibody(N-term) - Additional Information

#### Gene ID 52033

#### **Other Names**

Lymphokine-activated killer T-cell-originated protein kinase, PDZ-binding kinase, T-LAK cell-originated protein kinase, Pbk, Topk

#### Target/Specificity

This Mouse Pbk antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 58-86 amino acids from the N-terminal region of mouse Pbk.

#### **Dilution**

WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:25 FC~~1:25

#### **Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

### **Storage**

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

#### **Precautions**

Mouse Pbk Antibody(N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### Mouse Pbk Antibody(N-term) - Protein Information

## Name Pbk





# **Synonyms** Topk

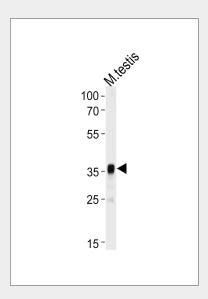
**Function** Phosphorylates MAP kinase p38. Seems to be active only in mitosis. May also play a role in the activation of lymphoid cells. When phosphorylated, forms a complex with TP53, leading to TP53 destabilization (By similarity).

# Mouse Pbk Antibody(N-term) - Protocols

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

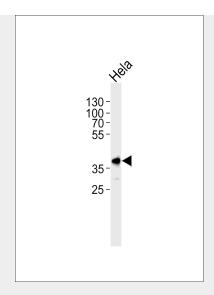
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# Mouse Pbk Antibody(N-term) - Images

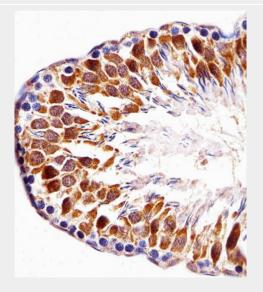


Western blot analysis of lysate from mouse testis tissue lysate, using Mouse Pbk Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP19430a). AP19430a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug per lane.

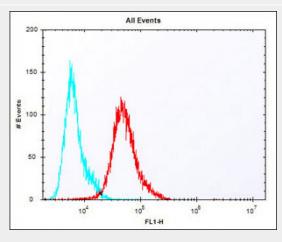




Western blot analysis of lysate from Hela cell line, using Mouse Pbk Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP19430a). AP19430a was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded R. testis section using Mouse Pbk Antibody(N-term)(Cat#AP19430a). AP19430a was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.





Overlay histogram showing A431 cells stained with AP19430a (red line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then icubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP19430a, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at  $37^{\circ}$ C. The secondary antibody used was Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) (1583138) at 1/400 dilution for 40 min at  $37^{\circ}$ C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 ( $1\mu$ g/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

# Mouse Pbk Antibody(N-term) - Background

Phosphorylates MAP kinase p38. Seems to be active only in mitosis. May also play a role in the activation of lymphoid cells. When phosphorylated, forms a complex with TP53, leading to TP53 destabilization (By similarity).

#### Mouse Pbk Antibody(N-term) - References

Zykova, T.A., et al. Clin. Cancer Res. 12(23):6884-6893(2006)
Fujibuchi, T., et al. Dev. Growth Differ. 47(9):637-644(2005)
Blackshaw, S., et al. PLoS Biol. 2 (9), E247 (2004):
Visel, A., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 32 (DATABASE ISSUE), D552-D556 (2004):
Easterday, M.C., et al. Dev. Biol. 264(2):309-322(2003)