



### **SRPK2 Polyclonal Antibody**

**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP58797** 

#### **Specification**

### **SRPK2 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E Application **Primary Accession** P78362

Reactivity Rat, Pig, Dog, Bovine Host **Rabbit** 

Clonality **Polyclonal** Calculated MW **77 KDa Physical State** Liquid

Immunogen KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived

laG

from human SRPK2

266-350/688 **Epitope Specificity** 

Isotype **Purity** 

affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02%

Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm.

KAT5/TIP60 inhibits its nuclear

translocation. Phosphorylation at Thr-492

by PKB/AKT1 promotes nuclear

translocation.

**SIMILARITY** Phosphorvlation at Thr-492 by PKB/AKT1 enhances its stimulatory activity in triggering cyclin-D1 (CCND1) expression and promoting apoptosis in neurons, which can be blocked by YWHAB. It also enhances

its protein kinase activity toward ACIN1

and SRSF2, promotes its nuclear

translocation and prevents its proteolytic cleavage. Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CMGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family. Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

Interacts with PKB/AKT1 in a

phosphorylation-dependent manner. The phosphorylated form (by PKB/AKT1) interacts with YWHAB and YWHAE. Interaction with YWHAB suppresses its cleavage by caspases and inhibits the release of its N-terminal pro-apoptotic fragment. Interacts with SFN. Associates

with U4/U6-U5 tri-small nuclear

ribonucleoproteins (U4/U6-U5 tri-snRNPs). Post-translational modifications Proteolytically cleaved at Asp-139 and Asp-403 by caspase-3 during apoptotic cell

**SUBUNIT** 



death. Cleavage at Asp-139 which is the major site of cleavage, produces a small N-terminal fragment that translocates into nucleus and promotes VP16-induced apoptosis.

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Important Note

### **Background Descriptions**

SRPK2 belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. It phosphorylates RS domain-containing proteins, such as SFRS1 and SFRS2 on serine residues. It has a role in spliceosome assembly and in mediating the trafficking of splicing factors and appears to mediate HBV core protein phosphorylation which is a prerequisite for pregenomic RNA encapsidation into viral capsids. SRPK2 highly expressed in brain, moderately expressed in heart and skeletal muscle and at low levels in lung, liver, and kidney.

# **SRPK2 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

## **Gene ID** 6733

#### **Other Names**

SRSF protein kinase 2, 2.7.11.1, SFRS protein kinase 2, Serine/arginine-rich protein-specific kinase 2, SR-protein-specific kinase 2, SRSF protein kinase 2 N-terminal, SRSF protein kinase 2 C-terminal, SRPK2 {ECO:0000312|EMBL:AAH68547.1}

### Target/Specificity

Highly expressed in brain, moderately expressed in heart and skeletal muscle and at low levels in lung, liver, and kidney.

#### **Dilution**

<span class ="dilution\_IHC-P">IHC-P~~N/A</span><br \> <span class
="dilution\_IHC-F">IHC-F~~N/A</span><br \> <span class
="dilution\_IF">IF~~1:50~200</span><br \> <span class ="dilution\_E">E~~N/A</span>

#### Storage

Store at -20  $^{\circ}$ C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4  $^{\circ}$ C.

## **SRPK2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

Name SRPK2 {ECO:0000312|EMBL:AAH68547.1}

#### **Function**

Serine/arginine-rich protein-specific kinase which specifically phosphorylates its substrates at serine residues located in regions rich in arginine/serine dipeptides, known as RS domains and is involved in the phosphorylation of SR splicing factors and the regulation of splicing (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18559500" target="\_blank">18559500</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21056976" target="\_blank">21056976</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9472028" target="\_blank">9472028</a>). Promotes neuronal apoptosis by up-regulating cyclin-D1 (CCND1) expression (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19592491" target="\_blank">19592491</a>/a>). This is done by the phosphorylation of SRSF2, leading to the suppression of p53/TP53 phosphorylation thereby relieving the repressive effect of p53/TP53 on cyclin-D1 (CCND1) expression (PubMed:<a



href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21205200" target="\_blank">21205200</a>). Phosphorylates ACIN1, and redistributes it from the nuclear speckles to the nucleoplasm, resulting in cyclin A1 but not cyclin A2 up-regulation (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18559500" target="\_blank">18559500</a>). Plays an essential role in spliceosomal B complex formation via the phosphorylation of DDX23/PRP28 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18425142" target="\_blank">18425142</a>). Probably by phosphorylating DDX23, leads to the suppression of incorrect R-loops formed during transcription; R-loops are composed of a DNA:RNA hybrid and the associated non-template single-stranded DNA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28076779" target="\_blank">28076779</a>). Can mediate hepatitis B virus (HBV) core protein phosphorylation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12134018" target="\_blank">12134018</a> href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12134018" target="\_blank">12134018</a></a>). Plays a negative role in the regulation of HBV replication through a mechanism not involving the phosphorylation of the core protein but by reducing the packaging efficiency of the pregenomic RNA (pgRNA) without affecting the formation of the viral core particles (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16122776" target=" blank">16122776</a> href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16122776" target=" blank">16122776</a>

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus speckle. Chromosome. Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm (PubMed:19592491, PubMed:21056976, PubMed:21157427) KAT5/TIP60 inhibits its nuclear translocation (PubMed:21157427) Phosphorylation at Thr-492 by PKB/AKT1 promotes nuclear translocation (PubMed:19592491). Preferentially localizes across the entire gene coding region (PubMed:28076779). During transcription, accumulates at chromatin loci where unscheduled R-loops form and colocalizes with paused 'Ser-5'-phosphorylated POLR2A/RNA polymerase II and helicase DDX23 (PubMed:28076779).

#### **Tissue Location**

Highly expressed in brain, moderately expressed in heart and skeletal muscle and at low levels in lung, liver, and kidney

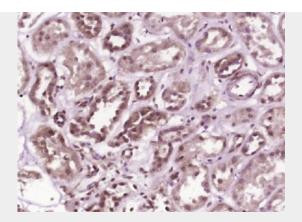
## **SRPK2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**

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

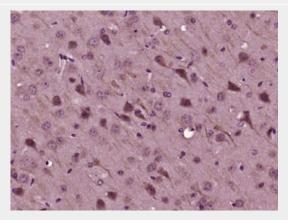
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

### SRPK2 Polyclonal Antibody - Images





Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human kidney tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (SRPK2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-7923R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse brain tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (SRPK2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-7923R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.