

# **AK6 Polyclonal Antibody**

**Catalog # AP68341** 

## **Specification**

# **AK6 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality

WB, IHC-P, IF

O9Y3D8

Human, Mouse, Rat

Rabbit

Polyclonal

# **AK6 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 102157402

#### **Other Names**

TAF9; AK6; CINAP; AD-004; CGI-137; Adenylate kinase isoenzyme 6; ATP-AMP transphosphorylase 6; Coilin-interacting nuclear ATPase protein; hCINAP

#### Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200

## **Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

# **Storage Conditions** -20°C

# **AK6 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

Name AK6 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF 03173}

# **Function**

Broad-specificity nucleoside monophosphate (NMP) kinase that catalyzes the reversible transfer of the terminal phosphate group between nucleoside triphosphates and monophosphates. Also has ATPase activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15630091" target="\_blank">15630091"/line to the late cytoplasmic maturation steps of the 40S ribosomal particles, specifically 18S rRNA maturation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27477389" target=" blank">27477389</a>). While NMP

activity is not required for ribosome maturation, ATPase activity is. Associates transiently with small ribosomal subunit protein uS11. ATP hydrolysis breaks the interaction with uS11. May temporarily remove uS11 from the ribosome to enable a conformational change of the ribosomal RNA that is needed for the final maturation step of the small ribosomal subunit (By similarity). Its NMP activity may have a role in nuclear energy homeostasis. AMP and dAMP are the preferred substrates, but CMP and dCMP are also good substrates. IMP is phosphorylated to a much lesser



extent. All nucleoside triphosphates ATP, GTP, UTP, CTP, dATP, dCTP, dGTP, and TTP are accepted as phosphate donors. CTP is the best phosphate donor, followed by UTP, ATP, GTP and dCTP. May

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15630091" target="\_blank">15630091</a>).

be involved in regulation of Cajal body (CB) formation (PubMed:<a

## **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03173}. Nucleus, nucleoplasm {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03173}. Nucleus, Cajal body {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03173}. Note=Displays widespread diffuse nucleoplasmic distribution but not detected in nucleoli Detected in Cajal bodies but not in all cells. {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03173}

## **Tissue Location**

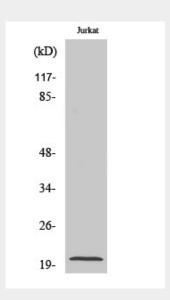
Expressed in heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, pancreas, chorionic villi and the central nervous system.

## **AK6 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**

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

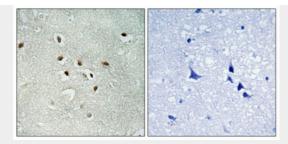
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# **AK6 Polyclonal Antibody - Images**

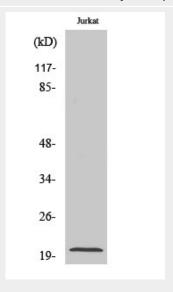


Western Blot analysis of various cells using AK6 Polyclonal Antibody

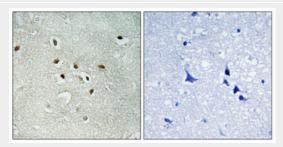




Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4°,overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl (right) obtaned from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



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