

BRSK1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP68718

Specification

BRSK1 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application
Primary Accession
Reactivity
Host
Clonality

BRSK1 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 84446

Other Names

BRSK1; KIAA1811; SAD1; SADB; Serine/threonine-protein kinase BRSK1; Brain-selective kinase 1; Brain-specific serine/threonine-protein kinase 1; BR serine/threonine-protein kinase 1; Serine/threonine-protein kinase SAD-B; Synapses of Amphids

WB

O8TDC3

Rabbit

Polyclonal

Human, Mouse

Dilution

WB $\sim\sim$ Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

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

Storage Conditions

-20°C

BRSK1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name BRSK1

Synonyms KIAA1811, SAD1, SADB

Function

Serine/threonine-protein kinase that plays a key role in polarization of neurons and centrosome duplication. Phosphorylates CDC25B, CDC25C, MAPT/TAU, RIMS1, TUBG1, TUBG2 and WEE1. Following phosphorylation and activation by STK11/LKB1, acts as a key regulator of polarization of cortical neurons, probably by mediating phosphorylation of microtubule-associated proteins such as MAPT/TAU at 'Thr-529' and 'Ser-579'. Also regulates neuron polarization by mediating phosphorylation of WEE1 at 'Ser-642' in postmitotic neurons, leading to down-regulate WEE1 activity in polarized neurons. In neurons, localizes to synaptic vesicles and plays a role in neurotransmitter release, possibly by phosphorylating RIMS1. Also acts as a positive regulator of centrosome duplication by mediating phosphorylation of gamma-tubulin (TUBG1 and TUBG2) at 'Ser-131', leading to translocation of gamma-tubulin and its associated proteins to the centrosome. Involved in the UV-induced DNA damage checkpoint response, probably by inhibiting CDK1 activity



through phosphorylation and activation of WEE1, and inhibition of CDC25B and CDC25C.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:B2DD29}. Presynaptic active zone {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:B2DD29}. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, synaptic vesicle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:B2DD29}. Note=Nuclear in the absence of DNA damage. Translocated to the nucleus in response to UV- or MMS-induced DNA damage (By similarity).

Tissue Location

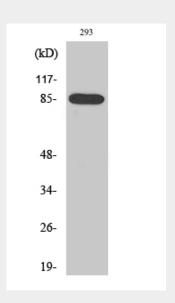
Widely expressed, with highest levels in brain and testis. Protein levels remain constant throughout the cell cycle

BRSK1 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

BRSK1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



BRSK1 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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phosphorylation of WEE1 at 'Ser-642' in post-mitotic neurons, leading to down-regulate WEE1 activity in polarized neurons. In neurons, localizes to synaptic vesicles and plays a role in neurotransmitter release, possibly by phosphorylating RIMS1. Also acts as a positive regulator of centrosome duplication by mediating phosphorylation of gamma-tubulin (TUBG1 and TUBG2) at 'Ser-131', leading to translocation of gamma-tubulin and its associated proteins to the centrosome. Involved in the UV-induced DNA damage checkpoint response, probably by inhibiting CDK1 activity through phosphorylation and activation of WEE1, and inhibition of CDC25B and CDC25C.