

Casein Kinase Iγ2 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP68832**Specification****Casein Kinase Iγ2 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB, IHC-P, IF |
| Primary Accession | P78368 |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |

Casein Kinase Iγ2 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1455**Other Names**

CSNK1G2; CK1G2; Casein kinase I isoform gamma-2; CKI-gamma 2

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. 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

Casein Kinase Iγ2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** CSNK1G2**Synonyms** CK1G2**Function**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase. Casein kinases are operationally defined by their preferential utilization of acidic proteins such as caseins as substrates. It can phosphorylate a large number of proteins. Participates in Wnt signaling (By similarity). Phosphorylates COL4A3BP/CERT, MTA1 and SMAD3. SMAD3 phosphorylation promotes its ligand-dependent ubiquitination and subsequent proteasome degradation, thus inhibiting SMAD3-mediated TGF-beta responses.

Hyperphosphorylation of the serine-repeat motif of COL4A3BP/CERT leads to its inactivation by dissociation from the Golgi complex, thus down-regulating ER-to-Golgi transport of ceramide and sphingomyelin synthesis. Triggers PER1 proteasomal degradation probably through phosphorylation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15077195"

target="_blank">15077195, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15917222"

target="_blank">15917222, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18794808"

target="_blank">18794808, PubMed:19005213). Involved in brain development and vesicular trafficking and neurotransmitter releasing from small synaptic vesicles. Regulates fast synaptic transmission mediated by glutamate (By similarity). Involved in regulation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) levels (PubMed:37099597).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Cytoplasm

Tissue Location

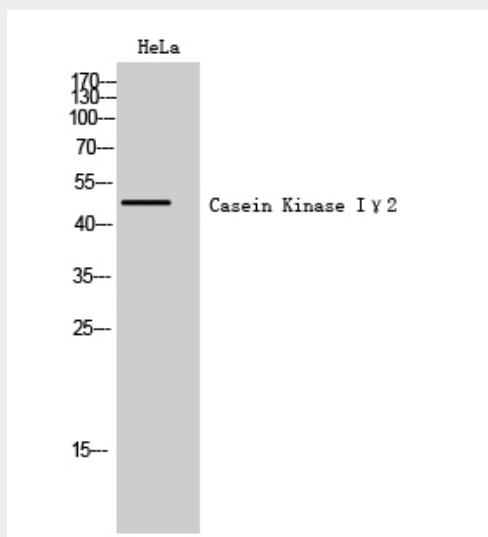
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Casein Kinase I γ 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Casein Kinase I γ 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Casein Kinase I γ 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Serine/threonine-protein kinase. Casein kinases are operationally defined by their preferential utilization of acidic proteins such as caseins as substrates. It can phosphorylate a large number of proteins. Participates in Wnt signaling. Phosphorylates COL4A3BP/CERT, MTA1 and SMAD3. Involved in brain development and vesicular trafficking and neurotransmitter releasing from small synaptic vesicles. Regulates fast synaptic transmission mediated by glutamate. SMAD3 phosphorylation

promotes its ligand-dependent ubiquitination and subsequent proteasome degradation, thus inhibiting SMAD3-mediated TGF-beta responses. Hyperphosphorylation of the serine-repeat motif of COL4A3BP/CERT leads to its inactivation by dissociation from the Golgi complex, thus down-regulating ER-to-Golgi transport of ceramide and sphingomyelin synthesis. Triggers PER1 proteasomal degradation probably through phosphorylation.