

## Dyrk1A Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP69618

### Specification

#### Dyrk1A Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q13627</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

#### Dyrk1A Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

##### Gene ID 1859

##### Other Names

DYRK1A; DYRK; MNB; MNBH; Dual specificity tyrosine-phosphorylation-regulated kinase 1A; Dual specificity YAK1-related kinase; HP86; Protein kinase minibrain homolog; MNBH; hMNB

##### 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

#### Dyrk1A Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name DYRK1A {ECO:0000303|PubMed:25620562, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:3091}

##### Function

Dual-specificity kinase which possesses both serine/threonine and tyrosine kinase activities (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20981014" target="\_blank">20981014</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21127067" target="\_blank">21127067</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23665168" target="\_blank">23665168</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30773093" target="\_blank">30773093</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8769099" target="\_blank">8769099</a>). Exhibits a substrate preference for proline at position P+1 and arginine at position P-3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23665168" target="\_blank">23665168</a>). Plays an important role in double-strand breaks (DSBs) repair following DNA damage (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31024071" target="\_blank">31024071</a>). Mechanistically, phosphorylates RNF169 and increases its ability to block accumulation of TP53BP1 at the DSB sites thereby promoting homologous recombination repair (HRR) (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30773093" target="\_blank">30773093

Also acts as a positive regulator of transcription by acting as a CTD kinase that mediates phosphorylation of the CTD (C-terminal domain) of the large subunit of RNA polymerase II (RNAP II) POLR2A (PubMed:[25620562](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25620562)), PubMed:[29849146](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29849146)). May play a role in a signaling pathway regulating nuclear functions of cell proliferation (PubMed:[14500717](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14500717)). Modulates alternative splicing by phosphorylating the splice factor SRSF6 (By similarity). Has pro-survival function and negatively regulates the apoptotic process (By similarity). Promotes cell survival upon genotoxic stress through phosphorylation of SIRT1 (By similarity). This in turn inhibits p53/TP53 activity and apoptosis (By similarity). Phosphorylates SEPTIN4, SEPTIN5 and SF3B1 at 'Thr-434' (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

Nucleus. Nucleus speckle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61214}

#### Tissue Location

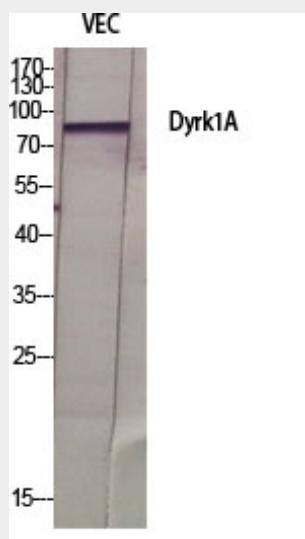
Ubiquitous. Highest levels in skeletal muscle, testis, fetal lung and fetal kidney.

### Dyrk1A 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](#)

### Dyrk1A Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Dyrk1A Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003, Inventbiotech, MN, USA).



#### Dyrk1A Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Dual-specificity kinase which possesses both serine/threonine and tyrosine kinase activities. May play a role in a signaling pathway regulating nuclear functions of cell proliferation. Modulates alternative splicing by phosphorylating the splice factor SRSF6 (By similarity). Exhibits a substrate preference for proline at position P+1 and arginine at position P-3. Has pro-survival function and negatively regulates the apoptotic process. Promotes cell survival upon genotoxic stress through phosphorylation of SIRT1. This in turn inhibits TP53 activity and apoptosis (By similarity).