

STK16 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7241c

Specification

STK16 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	075716
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	257-286

STK16 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 8576

Other Names

Serine/threonine-protein kinase 16, Myristoylated and palmitoylated serine/threonine-protein kinase, MPSK, Protein kinase PKL12, TGF-beta-stimulated factor 1, TSF-1, Tyrosine-protein kinase STK16, hPSK, STK16, MPSK1, PKL12, TSF1

Target/Specificity

This STK16 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 257-286 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human STK16.

Dilution

IHC-P~1:50~100

WB~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

STK16 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

STK16 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name STK16

Synonyms MPSK1, PKL12, TSF1

Function Membrane-associated protein kinase that phosphorylates on serine and threonine residues. In vitro substrates include DRG1, ENO1 and EIF4EBP1. Also autophosphorylates. May be involved in secretory vesicle trafficking or intracellular signaling. May have a role in regulating stromal-epithelial interactions that occur during ductal morphogenesis in the mammary gland. May be involved in TGF-beta signaling. Able to autophosphorylate on Tyr residue; it is however unclear whether it has tyrosine-protein kinase toward other proteins.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Membrane; Lipid-anchor. Note=Associates with Golgi and Golgi-derived vesicles.

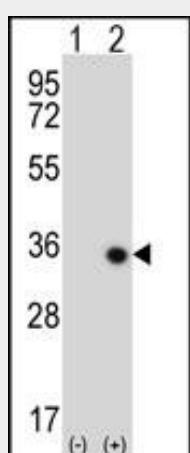
Tissue Location

Ubiquitously expressed at very low levels.

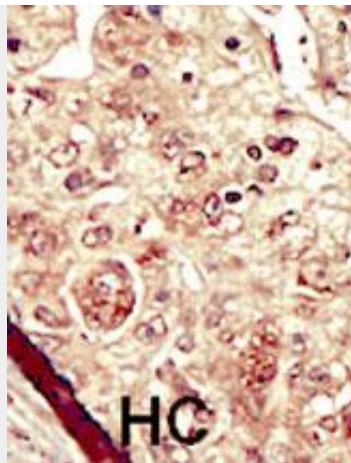
STK16 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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](#)

STK16 Antibody (C-term) - Images

Western blot analysis of STK16 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal STK16 Antibody (M272) (Cat. #AP7241c). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the STK16 gene.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

STK16 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the γ phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The STE group (homologs of yeast Sterile 7, 11, 20 kinases) consists of 50 kinases related to the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade families (Ste7/MAP2K, Ste11/MAP3K, and Ste20/MAP4K). MAP kinase cascades, consisting of a MAPK and one or more upstream regulatory kinases (MAPKKs) have been best characterized in the yeast pheromone response pathway. Pheromones bind to Ste cell surface receptors and activate yeast MAPK pathway.

STK16 Antibody (C-term) - References

Strausberg, R.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903 (2002).
Berson, A.E., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 259(3):533-538 (1999).
Ligos, J.M., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 249(2):380-384 (1998).