

# KIST (KIS) Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP8067a

# **Specification**

# KIST (KIS) Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P,E Primary Accession Q8TAS1

Other Accession
Reactivity
Q63285, P97343
Human, Mouse

Predicted Rat
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG

Antigen Region 1-30

### KIST (KIS) Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

#### **Gene ID** 127933

#### **Other Names**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase Kist, Kinase interacting with stathmin, PAM COOH-terminal interactor protein 2, P-CIP2, U2AF homology motif kinase 1, UHMK1, KIS, KIST

#### Target/Specificity

This KIST (KIS) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human KIST (KIS).

#### **Dilution**

WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:50~100

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

### **Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

### **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.

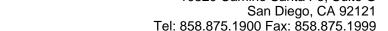
#### **Precautions**

KIST (KIS) Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### KIST (KIS) Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

# Name UHMK1







### Synonyms KIS, KIST

Function Upon serum stimulation, phosphorylates CDKN1B/p27Kip1, thus controlling CDKN1B subcellular location and cell cycle progression in G1 phase. May be involved in trafficking and/or processing of RNA (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Nucleus.

# **Tissue Location**

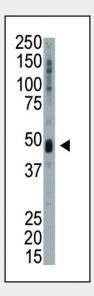
Widely expressed, with highest levels in skeletal muscle, kidney, placenta and peripheral blood leukocytes

### KIST (KIS) Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

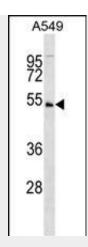
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# KIST (KIS) Antibody (N-term) - Images

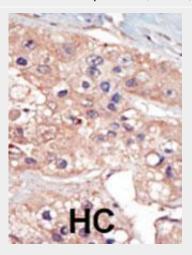


Western blot analysis of anti-KIS Pab (Cat. #AP8067a) in mouse heart tissue lysate. KIS (arrow) was detected using purified Pab. Secondary HRP-anti-rabbit was used for signal visualization with chemiluminescence.





KIS Antibody (C6) (Cat. #AP8067a) western blot analysis in A549 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the KIS antibody detected the KIS protein (arrow).



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.

# KIST (KIS) Antibody (N-term) - Background

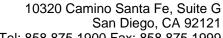
Upon serum stimulation, KIS, a member of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family, phosphorylates CDKN1B/p27Kip1, thus controlling CDKN1B subcellular location and cell cycle progression in G1 phase. This protein, which contains 1 RRM (RNA recognition motif)domain, may be involved in trafficking and/or processing of RNA. KIS is widely expressed, with highest levels in skeletal muscle, kidney, placenta and peripheral blood leukocytes.

### KIST (KIS) Antibody (N-term) - References

Bieche, I., et al., Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. 114(1):55-64 (2003). Boehm, M., et al., EMBO J. 21(13):3390-3401 (2002).

# KIST (KIS) Antibody (N-term) - Citations

- <u>Upregulated WDR5 promotes proliferation, self-renewal and chemoresistance in bladder cancer via mediating H3K4 trimethylation.</u>
- <u>PI 3-kinase/Rac1 and ERK1/2 regulate FGF-2-mediated cell proliferation through phosphorylation of p27 at Ser10 by KIS and at Thr187 by Cdc25A/Cdk2.</u>
- The FOXM1 transcriptional factor promotes the proliferation of leukemia cells through modulation of cell cycle progression in acute myeloid leukemia.



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- Development and pharmacologic characterization of deoxybromophospha sugar derivatives with antileukemic activity.
- Reduction of Raf kinase inhibitor protein expression by Bcr-Abl contributes to chronic myelogenous leukemia proliferation.
- FoxM1 regulates growth factor-induced expression of kinase-interacting stathmin (KIS) to promote cell cycle progression.