

PLK3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8044b**Specification**

PLK3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9H4B4](#)**PLK3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 1263**Other Names**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase PLK3, Cytokine-inducible serine/threonine-protein kinase, FGF-inducible kinase, Polo-like kinase 3, PLK-3, Proliferation-related kinase, PLK3, CNK, FNK, PRK

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP8044b](/product/products/AP8044b) was selected from the C-term region of human PLK3. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PLK3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** PLK3**Synonyms** CNK, FNK, PRK**Function**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in cell cycle regulation, response to stress and Golgi disassembly. Polo-like kinases act by binding and phosphorylating proteins that are already phosphorylated on a specific motif recognized by the POLO box domains. Phosphorylates ATF2, BCL2L1, CDC25A, CDC25C, CHEK2, HIF1A, JUN, p53/TP53, p73/TP73, PTEN, TOP2A and VRK1. Involved in cell cycle regulation: required for entry into S phase and cytokinesis. Phosphorylates BCL2L1, leading to regulate the G2 checkpoint and progression to cytokinesis during mitosis. Plays a key role in response to stress: rapidly activated upon stress stimulation, such as ionizing radiation, reactive oxygen species (ROS), hyperosmotic stress, UV irradiation and hypoxia. Involved in DNA damage response and G1/S transition checkpoint by phosphorylating CDC25A,

p53/TP53 and p73/TP73. Phosphorylates p53/TP53 in response to reactive oxygen species (ROS), thereby promoting p53/TP53-mediated apoptosis. Phosphorylates CHEK2 in response to DNA damage, promoting the G2/M transition checkpoint. Phosphorylates the transcription factor p73/TP73 in response to DNA damage, leading to inhibit p73/TP73-mediated transcriptional activation and pro-apoptotic functions. Phosphorylates HIF1A and JUN in response to hypoxia. Phosphorylates ATF2 following hyperosmotic stress in corneal epithelium. Also involved in Golgi disassembly during the cell cycle: part of a MEK1/MAP2K1-dependent pathway that induces Golgi fragmentation during mitosis by mediating phosphorylation of VRK1. May participate in endomitotic cell cycle, a form of mitosis in which both karyokinesis and cytokinesis are interrupted and is a hallmark of megakaryocyte differentiation, via its interaction with CIB1.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus. Golgi apparatus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Note=Translocates to the nucleus upon cisplatin treatment. Localizes to the Golgi apparatus during interphase. According to a report, PLK3 localizes only in the nucleolus and not in the centrosome, or in any other location in the cytoplasm (PubMed:17264206). The discrepancies in results may be explained by the PLK3 antibody specificity, by cell line-specific expression or post-translational modifications.

Tissue Location

Transcripts are highly detected in placenta, lung, followed by skeletal muscle, heart, pancreas, ovaries and kidney and weakly detected in liver and brain. May have a short half-life. In cells of hematopoietic origin, strongly and exclusively detected in terminally differentiated macrophages. Transcript expression appears to be down-regulated in primary lung tumor

PLK3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

PLK3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

PLK3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

CNK, a member of the CDC5/Polo subfamily of Ser/Thr protein kinases, is involved in regulating M phase functions during the cell cycle. It may also be part of the signaling network controlling cellular adhesion. In vitro, is able to phosphorylate CDC25C and casein. This membrane-associated protein binds to the calcium/integrin-binding protein (CIB). This interaction probably occurs via the POLO-box domain. Transcripts are highly detected in placenta, lung, followed by skeletal muscle, heart, pancreas, ovaries and kidney and weakly detected in liver and brain. This protein exhibits a short half-life. In cells of hematopoietic origin, CNK is strongly and exclusively detected in terminally differentiated macrophages. Transcript expression appears to be down-regulated in primary lung tumor. Cytokine and cellular adhesion trigger CNK induction. CNK is thought to be phosphorylated as cells enter mitosis and dephosphorylated as cells exit mitosis. The protein contains 2 POLO box domains.

PLK3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Holtrich, U., et al., Oncogene 19(42):4832-4839 (2000). Ouyang, B., et al., Oncogene 18(44):6029-6036 (1999). Ouyang, B., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 272(45):28646-28651 (1997). Li, B., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 271(32):19402-19408 (1996).