

Anti-SGK1 Antibody Catalog # ABO11494

Specification

Anti-SGK1 Antibody - Product Information

Application **WB, IHC, ICC**
Primary Accession [O00141](#)
Host **Rabbit**
Reactivity **Human, Mouse, Rat**
Clonality **Polyclonal**
Format **Lyophilized**

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Serine/threonine-protein kinase Sgk1(SGK1) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, ICC in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-SGK1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 6446

Other Names

Serine/threonine-protein kinase Sgk1, 2.7.11.1, Serum/glucocorticoid-regulated kinase 1, SGK1, SGK

Calculated MW

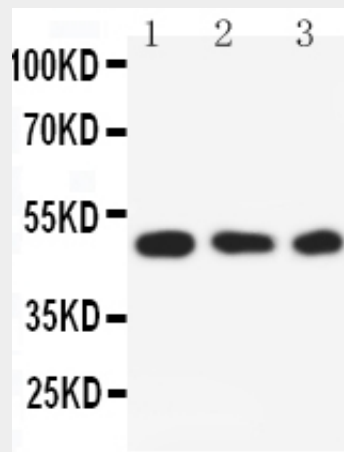
48942 MW KDa

Application Details

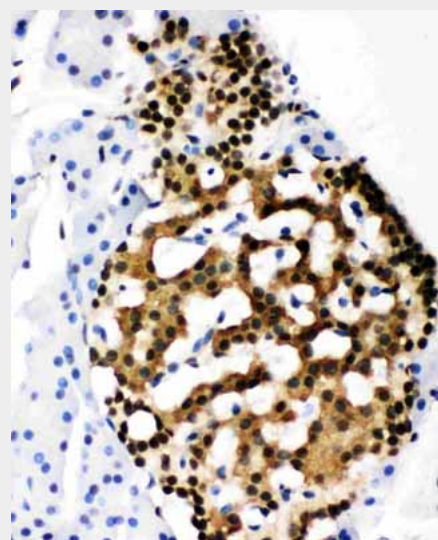
Immunocytochemistry , 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Cell membrane. Mitochondrion. The subcellular localization is controlled by the cell cycle, as well as by exposure to specific hormones and environmental stress stimuli. In proliferating cells, it shuttles between the nucleus and cytoplasm in



Anti-SGK1 antibody, ABO11494, Western blotting
Lane 1: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate
Lane 2: Human Placenta Tissue Lysate
Lane 3: Mouse Brain Tissue Lysate



Anti-SGK1 antibody, ABO11494, IHC(P)
IHC(P): Rat Pancreas Tissue

synchrony with the cell cycle, and in serum/growth factor- stimulated cells it resides in the nucleus. In contrast, after exposure to environmental stress or treatment with glucocorticoids, it is detected in the cytoplasm and with certain stress conditions is associated with the mitochondria. In osmoregulation through the epithelial sodium channel, it can be localized to the cytoplasmic surface of the cell membrane. Nuclear, upon phosphorylation.

Tissue Specificity

Expressed in most tissues with highest levels in the pancreas, followed by placenta, kidney and lung. Isoform 2 is strongly expressed in brain and pancreas, weaker in heart, placenta, lung, liver and skeletal muscle. .

Protein Name

Serine/threonine-protein kinase Sgk1

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human SGK1(27-44aa FMKQRRMGLNDFIQKIAN), different from the related rat and mouse sequences by one amino acid.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

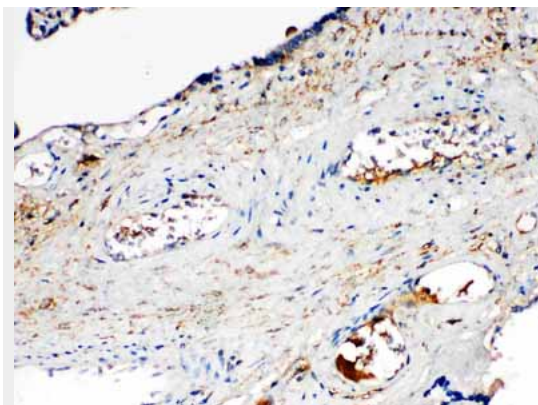
No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

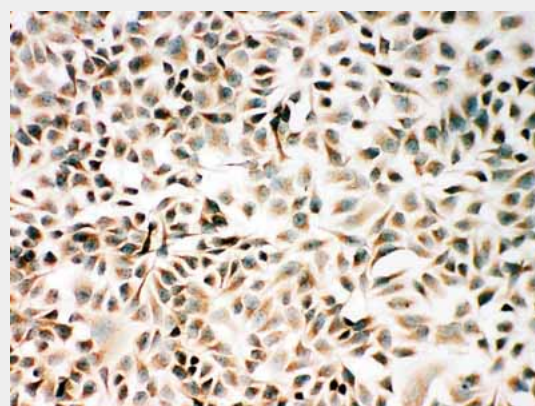
At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. AGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family.



Anti-SGK1 antibody, ABO11494, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Placenta Tissue



Anti-SGK1 antibody, ABO11494, ICCICC: HELA Cell

Anti-SGK1 Antibody - Background

Serine/threonine-protein kinase Sgk1, also called SGK1, encodes a serine/threonine protein kinase that plays an important role in cellular stress response. By fluorescence in situ hybridization, this gene is mapped to 6q23.2. This kinase activates certain potassium, sodium, and chloride channels, suggesting an involvement in the regulation of processes such as cell survival, neuronal excitability, and renal sodium excretion. High levels of expression of this gene may contribute to conditions such as hypertension and diabetic nephropathy. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been noted for this gene.

Anti-SGK1 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** SGK1**Synonyms** SGK**Function**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase which is involved in the regulation of a wide variety of ion channels, membrane transporters, cellular enzymes, transcription factors, neuronal excitability, cell growth, proliferation, survival, migration and apoptosis. Plays an important role in cellular stress response. Contributes to regulation of renal Na(+) retention, renal K(+) elimination, salt appetite, gastric acid secretion, intestinal Na(+)/H(+) exchange and nutrient transport, insulin-dependent salt sensitivity of blood pressure, salt sensitivity of peripheral glucose uptake, cardiac repolarization and memory consolidation. Up-regulates Na(+) channels: SCNN1A/ENAC, SCN5A and ASIC1/ACCN2, K(+) channels: KCNJ1/ROMK1, KCNA1-5, KCNQ1-5 and KCNE1, epithelial Ca(2+) channels: TRPV5 and TRPV6, chloride channels: BSND, CLCN2 and CFTR, glutamate transporters: SLC1A3/EAAT1, SLC1A2 /EAAT2, SLC1A1/EAAT3, SLC1A6/EAAT4 and SLC1A7/EAAT5, amino acid transporters: SLC1A5/ASCT2, SLC38A1/SN1 and SLC6A19, creatine transporter: SLC6A8, Na(+)/dicarboxylate cotransporter: SLC13A2/NADC1, Na(+)-dependent phosphate cotransporter: SLC34A2/NAPI-2B, glutamate receptor: GRIK2/GLUR6. Up-regulates carriers: SLC9A3/NHE3, SLC12A1/NKCC2, SLC12A3/NCC, SLC5A3/SMIT, SLC2A1/GLUT1, SLC5A1/SGLT1 and SLC15A2/PEPT2. Regulates enzymes: GSK3A/B, PMM2 and Na(+)/K(+) ATPase, and transcription factors: CTNNB1 and nuclear factor NF-kappa-B. Stimulates sodium transport into epithelial cells by enhancing the stability and expression of SCNN1A/ENAC. This is achieved by phosphorylating the NEDD4L ubiquitin E3 ligase, promoting its interaction with 14-3-3 proteins, thereby preventing it from binding to SCNN1A/ENAC and targeting it for degradation. Regulates store-operated Ca(+2) entry (SOCE) by stimulating ORAI1 and STIM1. Regulates KCNJ1/ROMK1 directly via its phosphorylation or indirectly via

increased interaction with SLC9A3R2/NHERF2. Phosphorylates MDM2 and activates MDM2-dependent ubiquitination of p53/TP53. Phosphorylates MAPT/TAU and mediates microtubule depolymerization and neurite formation in hippocampal neurons. Phosphorylates SLC2A4/GLUT4 and up-regulates its activity. Phosphorylates APBB1/FE65 and promotes its localization to the nucleus. Phosphorylates MAPK1/ERK2 and activates it by enhancing its interaction with MAP2K1/MEK1 and MAP2K2/MEK2. Phosphorylates FBXW7 and plays an inhibitory role in the NOTCH1 signaling. Phosphorylates FOXO1 resulting in its relocalization from the nucleus to the cytoplasm. Phosphorylates FOXO3, promoting its exit from the nucleus and interference with FOXO3-dependent transcription. Phosphorylates BRAF and MAP3K3/MEKK3 and inhibits their activity. Phosphorylates SLC9A3/NHE3 in response to dexamethasone, resulting in its activation and increased localization at the cell membrane. Phosphorylates CREB1. Necessary for vascular remodeling during angiogenesis. Sustained high levels and activity may contribute to conditions such as hypertension and diabetic nephropathy. Isoform 2 exhibited a greater effect on cell plasma membrane expression of SCNN1A/ENAC and Na(+) transport than isoform 1.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Cell membrane. Mitochondrion. Note=The subcellular localization is controlled by the cell cycle, as well as by exposure to specific hormones and environmental stress stimuli. In proliferating cells, it shuttles between the nucleus and cytoplasm in synchrony with the cell cycle, and in serum/growth factor-stimulated cells it resides in the nucleus. In contrast, after exposure to environmental stress or treatment with glucocorticoids, it is detected in the cytoplasm and with certain stress conditions is associated with the mitochondria. In osmoregulation through the epithelial sodium channel, it can be localized to the cytoplasmic surface of the cell membrane. Nuclear, upon phosphorylation

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Anti-SGK1 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](#)