

**Mouse Pbk Antibody(N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP19430a**

**Specification**

**Mouse Pbk Antibody(N-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9JJ78</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_075698.1</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	36745
Antigen Region	58-86

**Mouse Pbk Antibody(N-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 52033

**Other Names**

Lymphokine-activated killer  
T-cell-originated protein kinase,  
PDZ-binding kinase, T-LAK cell-originated  
protein kinase, Pbk, Topk

**Target/Specificity**

This Mouse Pbk antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 58-86 amino acids from the N-terminal region of mouse Pbk.

**Dilution**

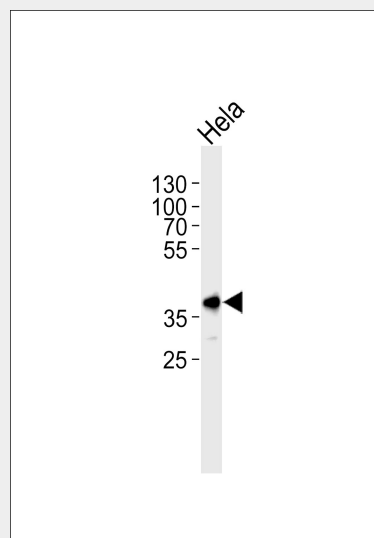
WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:25  
FC~~1:25

**Format**

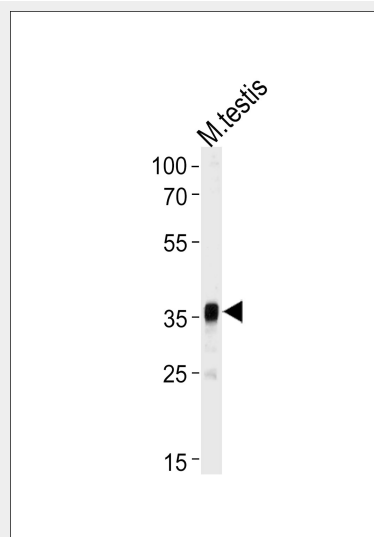
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**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



Western blot analysis of lysate from HeLa cell line, using Mouse Pbk Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP19430a). AP19430a was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug.



Western blot analysis of lysate from mouse testis tissue lysate, using Mouse Pbk Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP19430a). AP19430a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at

cycles.

### Precautions

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

### Mouse Pbk Antibody(N-term) - Protein Information

**Name** Pbk

**Synonyms** Topk

### Function

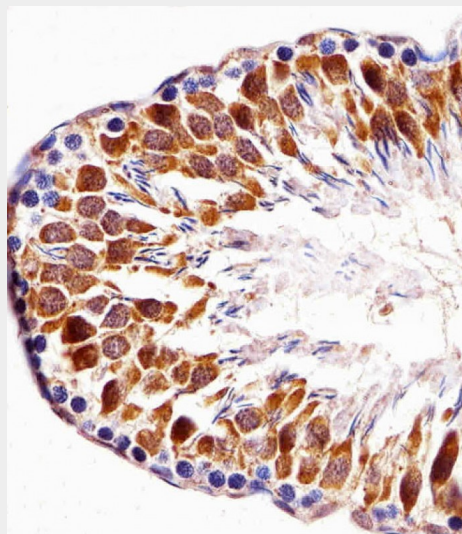
Phosphorylates MAP kinase p38. Seems to be active only in mitosis. May also play a role in the activation of lymphoid cells. When phosphorylated, forms a complex with TP53, leading to TP53 destabilization (By similarity).

### Mouse Pbk Antibody(N-term) - Protocols

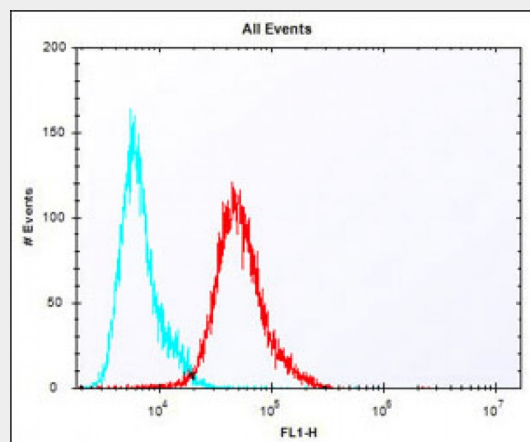
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug per lane.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded R. testis section using Mouse Pbk Antibody(N-term)(Cat#AP19430a). AP19430a was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.



Overlay histogram showing A431 cells stained with AP19430a (red line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP19430a, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) (1583138) at 1/400 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1

(1 $\mu$ g/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

#### **Mouse Pbk Antibody(N-term) - Background**

Phosphorylates MAP kinase p38. Seems to be active only in mitosis. May also play a role in the activation of lymphoid cells. When phosphorylated, forms a complex with TP53, leading to TP53 destabilization (By similarity).

#### **Mouse Pbk Antibody(N-term) - References**

Zykova, T.A., et al. Clin. Cancer Res. 12(23):6884-6893(2006)  
Fujibuchi, T., et al. Dev. Growth Differ. 47(9):637-644(2005)  
Blackshaw, S., et al. PLoS Biol. 2 (9), E247 (2004) :  
Visel, A., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 32 (DATABASE ISSUE), D552-D556 (2004) :  
Easterday, M.C., et al. Dev. Biol. 264(2):309-322(2003)