G-Biosciences Image not found or type unknown

# Immunotag™ PSK-H1 Polyclonal Antibody

## Antibody Specification

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| Catalog No. | ITT3883 |
| Product Description | Immunotag™ PSK-H1 Polyclonal Antibody |
| Size | 50 µg, 100 µg |
| Conjugation | HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647 |
| IMPORTANT NOTE | This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return. |
| Target Protein | PSK-H1 |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Storage/Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Application | WB,IHC-p,ELISA |
| Recommended Dilution | Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Reactive Species | Human,Mouse |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Immunogen | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KPSH1. AA range:261-310 |
| Specificity | PSK-H1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PSK-H1 protein. |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen |
| Form | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Gene Name | PSKH1 |
| Accession No. | P11801 Q91YA2 |
| Alternate Names | PSKH1; Serine/threonine-protein kinase H1; Protein serine kinase H1; PSK-H1 |

## Antibody Specification

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| Description | catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,enzyme regulation:Activity depends on Ca(2+) concentration.,function:May be a SFC-associated serine kinase (splicing factor compartment-associated serine kinase) with a role in intranuclear SR protein (non-snRNP splicing factors containing a serine/arginine-rich domain) trafficking and pre-mRNA processing.,PTM:Autophosphorylated on serine residues.,PTM:Myristoylated. Required for membrane association. Prerequisite for palmitoylation to occur.,PTM:Palmitoylated.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CAMK Ser/Thr protein kinase family.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,subcellular location:Localized in the Brefeldin A-sensitive Golgi compartment, at centrosomes, in the nucleus with a somewhat speckle-like presence, membrane-associated to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and the plasma membrane (PM), and more diffusely in the cytoplasm. Found to concentrate in splicing factor compartments (SFCs) within the nucleus of interphase cells. The acylation-negative form may be only cytoplasmic and nuclear. Acylation seems to allow the sequestering to the intracellular membranes. Myristoylation may mediate targeting to the intracellular non-Golgi membranes and palmitoylation may mediate the targeting to the Golgi membranes. Dual acylation is required to stabilize the interaction with Golgi membranes.,subunit:Homodimer.,tissue specificity:Expressed in all tissues and cell lines tested with the highest level of abundance in testis., |
| Protein Expression | Colon, |
| Subcellular Localization | endoplasmic reticulum membrane,Golgi apparatus,microtubule organizing center,plasma membrane,nuclear speck, |
| Protein Function | catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,enzyme regulation:Activity depends on Ca(2+) concentration.,function:May be a SFC-associated serine kinase (splicing factor compartment-associated serine kinase) with a role in intranuclear SR protein (non-snRNP splicing factors containing a serine/arginine-rich domain) trafficking and pre-mRNA processing.,PTM:Autophosphorylated on serine residues.,PTM:Myristoylated. Required for membrane association. Prerequisite for palmitoylation to occur.,PTM:Palmitoylated.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CAMK Ser/Thr protein kinase family.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,subcellular location:Localized in the Brefeldin A-sensitive Golgi compartment, at centrosomes, in the nucleus with a somewhat speckle-like presence, membrane-associated to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and the plasma membrane (PM), and more diffusely in the cytoplasm. Found to concentrate in splicing factor compartments (SFCs) within the nucleus of interphase cells. The acylation-negative form may be only cytoplasmic and nuclear. Acylation seems to allow the sequestering to the intracellular membranes. Myristoylation may mediate targeting to the intracellular non-Golgi membranes and palmitoylation may mediate the targeting to the Golgi membranes. Dual acylation is required to stabilize the interaction with Golgi membranes.,subunit:Homodimer.,tissue specificity:Expressed in all tissues and cell lines tested with the highest level of abundance in testis., |
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