

Immunotag™ PSK-H1 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
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

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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