

## Anti-MARK4 antibody

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<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal to MARK4.
<b>Model</b>	STJ94018
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA, IF
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human MARK4
<b>Immunogen Region</b>	430-510 aa, Internal
<b>Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">57787</a>
<b>Gene Symbol</b>	<a href="#">MARK4</a>
<b>Dilution range</b>	IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:40000
<b>Specificity</b>	MARK4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MARK4 protein.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Ubiquitous. Isoform 2 is brain-specific . Expressed at highest levels in brain and testis. Also expressed in heart, lung, liver, muscle, kidney and spleen .
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Note</b>	For Research Use Only (RUO).
<b>Protein Name</b>	MAP/microtubule affinity-regulating kinase 4 MAP/microtubule affinity-regulating kinase-like 1
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	83 kDa
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Database Links</b>	<a href="#">HGNC:13538OMIM:606495</a>
<b>Alternative Names</b>	MAP/microtubule affinity-regulating kinase 4 MAP/microtubule affinity-regulating kinase-like 1
<b>Function</b>	Serine/threonine-protein kinase . Phosphorylates the microtubule-associated protein MAPT . Also phosphorylates the microtubule-associated proteins MAP2 and MAP4 . Involved in regulation of the microtubule network, causing reorganization of microtubules into bundles . Required for the initiation of axoneme extension during cilium assembly . Regulates the centrosomal location of ODF2 and phosphorylates ODF2 in vitro . Plays a role in cell cycle progression, specifically in the G1/S checkpoint . Reduces neuronal cell survival . Plays a role in energy homeostasis by regulating satiety and metabolic rate . Promotes adipogenesis by activating JNK1 and inhibiting the p38MAPK pathway, and triggers apoptosis by activating the JNK1 pathway . Phosphorylates mTORC1 complex member RPTOR and acts as a negative regulator of the mTORC1 complex, probably due to disruption of the interaction between phosphorylated RPTOR and the RRAGA/RRAGC heterodimer which is required for mTORC1 activation .
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium axoneme Cytoplasm. Localized at the tips of neurite-like processes in differentiated neuroblast cells. Detected in the cytoplasm and neuropil of the hippocampus.
<b>Post-translational Modifications</b>	Ubiquitinated with 'Lys-29'- and 'Lys-33'-linked polyubiquitins which appear to impede LKB1-mediated phosphorylation. Deubiquitinated by USP9X. Phosphorylated at Thr-214 by STK11/LKB1 in complex with STE20-related adapter-alpha (STRADA) pseudo kinase and CAB39 . Phosphorylated throughout the cell cycle .