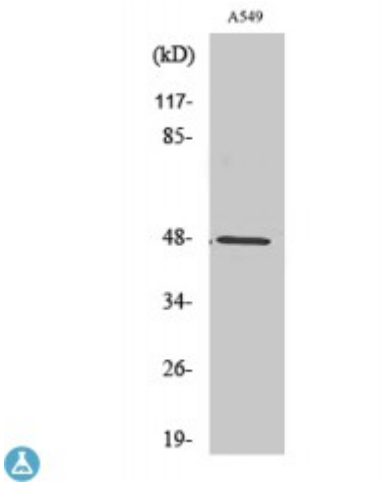
Anti-PSK-H1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to PSK-H1.

Model	STJ95248
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human PSK-H1
Immunogen Region	230-310 aa, Internal
Gene ID	5681
Gene Symbol	PSKH1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	PSK-H1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PSK-H1 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in all tissues and cell lines tested with the highest level of abundance in testis.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Serine/threonine-protein kinase H1 Protein serine kinase H1 PSK-H1
Molecular Weight	48 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:9529OMIM:177015
Alternative Names	Serine/threonine-protein kinase H1 Protein serine kinase H1 PSK-H1
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.
Cellular Localization	Golgi apparatus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus speckle. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Lipid-anchor. Cell membrane. Lipid-anchor. Cytoplasm. 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.
Post-translational Modifications	Autophosphorylated on serine residues. Myristoylated. Required for membrane association. Prerequisite for palmitoylation to occur. Palmitoylated.