

Mouse Csnk1e Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP14708b

Specification

Mouse Csnk1e Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	O9JMK2
Other Accession	P49674 , NP_038795.3
Reactivity	Mouse
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	47322
Antigen Region	283-310

Mouse Csnk1e Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 27373

Other Names

Casein kinase I isoform epsilon, CKI-epsilon, CKIe, Csnk1e

Target/Specificity

This Mouse Csnk1e antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 283-310 amino acids from the C-terminal region of mouse Csnk1e.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

IHC-P~~1:10~50

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 cycles.

Precautions

Mouse Csnk1e Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Mouse Csnk1e Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name Csnk1e

Function Casein kinases are operationally defined by their preferential utilization of acidic proteins such as caseins as substrates (By similarity). Participates in Wnt signaling (By similarity). Phosphorylates DVL1 (By similarity). Phosphorylates DVL2 (By similarity). Phosphorylates NEDD9/HEF1 (PubMed:[29191835](#)). Central component of the circadian clock (PubMed:[18400165](#), PubMed:[19414593](#), PubMed:[21930935](#)). In balance with PP1, determines the circadian period length, through the regulation of the speed and rhythmicity of PER1 and PER2 phosphorylation (PubMed:[18400165](#), PubMed:[19414593](#), PubMed:[21930935](#)). Controls PER1 and PER2 nuclear transport and degradation (PubMed:[10848614](#), PubMed:[14701732](#), PubMed:[18400165](#), PubMed:[19414593](#), PubMed:[21930935](#)). Inhibits cytokine-induced granulocytic differentiation (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus

Tissue Location

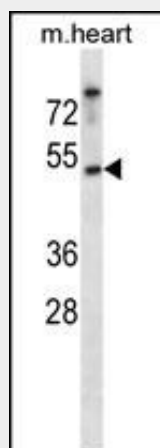
Expressed in all tissues examined, including brain, heart, lung, liver, pancreas, kidney, placenta and skeletal muscle Expressed in monocytes and lymphocytes but not in granulocytes

Mouse Csnk1e Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

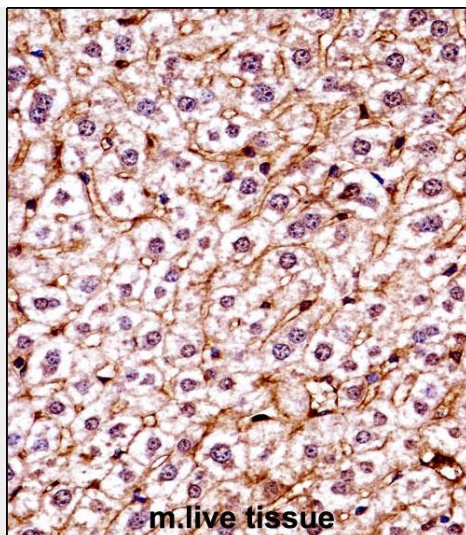
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

Mouse Csnk1e Antibody (C-term) - Images



Mouse Csnk1e Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP14708b) western blot analysis in mouse heart tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the Csnk1e antibody detected the Csnk1e protein (arrow).



Mouse Csnk1e Antibody (C-term) (AP14708b) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded mouse live tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of Mouse Csnk1e Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

Mouse Csnk1e Antibody (C-term) - Background

Casein kinases are operationally defined by their preferential utilization of acidic proteins such as caseins as substrates. Can phosphorylate a large number of proteins. Participates in Wnt signaling. Phosphorylates DVL1. Central component of the circadian clock. May act as a negative regulator of circadian rhythmicity by phosphorylating PER1 and PER2. Retains PER1 in the cytoplasm. Inhibits cytokine-induced granulocytic differentiation.

Mouse Csnk1e Antibody (C-term) - References

Meng, Q.J., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 107(34):15240-15245(2010)
Sugiyama, Y., et al. Biochem. J. 427(3):489-497(2010)
Etchegaray, J.P., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (4), E10303 (2010) :
Lee, H., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 106(50):21359-21364(2009)
Isojima, Y., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 106(37):15744-15749(2009)