

**STK16 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP7241c****Specification**

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**STK16 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O75716</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	257-286

**STK16 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 8576**Other Names**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase 16, Myristoylated and palmitoylated serine/threonine-protein kinase, MPSK, Protein kinase PKL12, TGF-beta-stimulated factor 1, TSF-1, Tyrosine-protein kinase STK16, hPSK, STK16, MPSK1, PKL12, TSF1

**Target/Specificity**

This STK16 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 257-286 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human STK16.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:50~100

**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**

STK16 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**STK16 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** STK16

**Synonyms** MPSK1, PKL12, TSF1

**Function** Membrane-associated protein kinase that phosphorylates on serine and threonine residues. In vitro substrates include DRG1, ENO1 and EIF4EBP1. Also autophosphorylates. May be involved in secretory vesicle trafficking or intracellular signaling. May have a role in regulating stromal-epithelial interactions that occur during ductal morphogenesis in the mammary gland. May be involved in TGF-beta signaling. Able to autophosphorylate on Tyr residue; it is however unclear whether it has tyrosine-protein kinase toward other proteins.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Membrane; Lipid-anchor. Note=Associates with Golgi and Golgi-derived vesicles.

**Tissue Location**

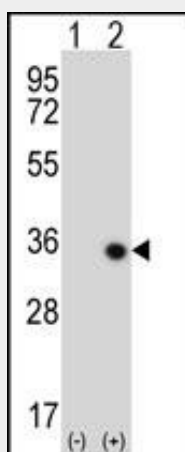
Ubiquitously expressed at very low levels.

**STK16 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols**

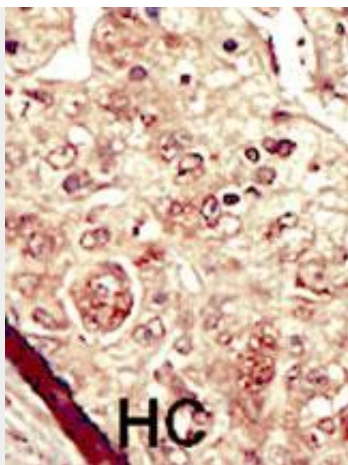
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

**STK16 Antibody (C-term) - Images**



Western blot analysis of STK16 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal STK16 Antibody (M272) (Cat. #AP7241c). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the STK16 gene.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

#### **STK16 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the  $\gamma$  phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The STE group (homologs of yeast Sterile 7, 11, 20 kinases) consists of 50 kinases related to the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade families (Ste7/MAP2K, Ste11/MAP3K, and Ste20/MAP4K). MAP kinase cascades, consisting of a MAPK and one or more upstream regulatory kinases (MAPKKs) have been best characterized in the yeast pheromone response pathway. Pheromones bind to Ste cell surface receptors and activate yeast MAPK pathway.

#### **STK16 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Strausberg, R.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903 (2002).  
Berson, A.E., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 259(3):533-538 (1999).  
Ligos, J.M., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 249(2):380-384 (1998).