

HUNK Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP7955a

Specification

HUNK Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P,E Primary Accession P57058

Reactivity Human, Mouse

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region 659-690

HUNK Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 30811

Other Names

Hormonally up-regulated neu tumor-associated kinase, B19, Serine/threonine-protein kinase MAK-V, HUNK, MAKV

Target/Specificity

This HUNK antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 659-690 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human HUNK.

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 prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

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

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

HUNK Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name HUNK

Synonyms MAKV

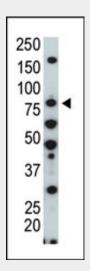


HUNK Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

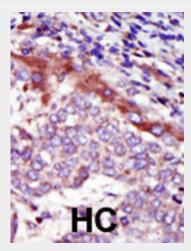
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

HUNK Antibody (C-term) - Images



The anti-HUNK Pab (Cat. #AP7955a) is used in Western blot to detect HUNK in NIH/3T3 cell lysate.



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

HUNK Antibody (C-term) - Background





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Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the g 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.

HUNK Antibody (C-term) - References

Gardner, H.P., et al., Genomics 63(1):46-59 (2000).