

# Mouse Csnk1e Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP14708b

## **Specification**

### Mouse Csnk1e Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

**Primary Accession** 

**09IMK2** 

# Mouse Csnk1e Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID 27373** 

#### **Other Names**

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

#### **Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

## **Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Mouse Csnk1e Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

## Name Csnkle

### **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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29191835" target="\_blank">29191835</a>). Central component of the circadian clock (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18400165" target="\_blank">18400165</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19414593" target="\_blank">19414593</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21930935" target="\_blank">21930935</a>). In balance with PP1, determines the circadian period length, through the regulation of the speed and rhythmicity of PER1 and PER2 phosphorylation (PubMed:<a

 $href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18400165" target="\_blank">18400165</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19414593" target="\_blank">19414593</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21930935" target="_blank">21930935</a>). Controls PER1 and PER2 nuclear transport and degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21930935" target="_blank">21930935</a>).$ 

 $href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10848614" target="\_blank">10848614</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14701732" target="\_blank">14701732</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18400165" target="_blank">18400165</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19414593" target="_blank">19414593</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19414593" target="_blank">19414593</a>, PubMed:<a$ 



href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21930935" target="\_blank">21930935</a>). Inhibits cytokine-induced granuloytic 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) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

### • Blocking Peptides

Mouse Csnk1e Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

# Mouse Csnk1e Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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 granuloytic differentiation.

### Mouse Csnk1e Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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)