

CIT Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP7124b

Specification

CIT Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

<u>014578</u>

CIT Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 11113

Other Names Citron Rho-interacting kinase, CRIK, Serine/threonine-protein kinase 21, CIT, CRIK, KIAA0949, STK21

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7124b was selected from the C-term region of human CIT. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

CIT Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name CIT

Synonyms CRIK, KIAA0949, STK21

Function

Plays a role in cytokinesis. Required for KIF14 localization to the central spindle and midbody. Putative RHO/RAC effector that binds to the GTP-bound forms of RHO and RAC1. It probably binds p21 with a tighter specificity in vivo. Displays serine/threonine protein kinase activity. Plays an important role in the regulation of cytokinesis and the development of the central nervous system. Phosphorylates MYL9/MLC2.

Cellular Location Cytoplasm.



CIT Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

<u>Blocking Peptides</u>

CIT Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

CIT Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

CIT is a putative RHO/RAC effector that binds to the GTP-bound forms of RHO and RAC1. It probably binds p21 with a tighter specificity in vivo. This protein exhibits dual specificity protein kinase activity catalyzing autophosphorylation and phosphorylation of exogenous substrates on both serine/threonine and tyrosine residues. CIT plays an important role in the regulation of cytokinesis and the development of the central nervous system.

CIT Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Liu, H., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(4):2541-2548 (2003).Di Cunto, F., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 273(45):29706-29711 (1998).