

Cask Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7212a**Specification**

Cask Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O14936](#)**Cask Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 8573

Other Names

Peripheral plasma membrane protein CASK, hCASK, Calcium/calmodulin-dependent serine protein kinase, Protein lin-2 homolog, CASK, LIN2

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7212a](/product/products/AP7212a) was selected from the C-term region of human Cask. 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.

Cask Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein InformationName CASK ([HGNC:1497](#))

Synonyms LIN2

Function

Multidomain scaffolding Mg(2+)-independent protein kinase that catalyzes the phosphotransfer from ATP to proteins such as NRXN1, and plays a role in synaptic transmembrane protein anchoring and ion channel trafficking (PubMed: [18423203](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18423203)). Contributes to neural development and regulation of gene expression via interaction with the transcription factor TBR1. Binds to cell-surface proteins, including amyloid precursor protein, neurexins and syndecans. May mediate a link between the extracellular matrix and the actin cytoskeleton via its interaction with syndecan and with the actin/spectrin-binding protein 4.1. Component of the LIN-10-LIN-2-LIN-7 complex, which associates with the motor protein KIF17 to transport vesicles

containing N-methyl-D- aspartate (NMDA) receptor subunit NR2B along microtubules (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62915}. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62915}. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62915}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62915}

Tissue Location

Ubiquitous. Expression is significantly greater in brain relative to kidney, lung, and liver and in fetal brain and kidney relative to lung and liver.

Cask Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

Cask Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**Cask Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the γ 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 calcium/calmodulin-dependent kinase (CAMK) group consists of 75 kinases regulated by Ca^{2+} /CaM and close relative family (CAMK, CAMKL, DAPK, MAPKAPK).

Cask Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Stevenson, D., et al., Mamm. Genome 11(10):934-937 (2000).Cohen, A.R., et al., J. Cell Biol. 142(1):129-138 (1998).Daniels, D.L., et al., Nat. Struct. Biol. 5(4):317-325 (1998).