10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

DRAK1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7220a

Specification

DRAK1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q9UEE5

DRAK1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 9263

Other Names
Serine/threonine-protein kinase 17A, DAP kinase-related apoptosis-inducing protein kinase 1, STK17A, DRAK1

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7220a was selected from the N-term region of human DRAK1 . 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.

DRAK1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name STK17A

Synonyms DRAK1

Function
Acts as a positive regulator of apoptosis. Also acts as a regulator of cellular reactive oxygen species.

Cellular Location
Nucleus.

Tissue Location
Highly expressed in placenta. Lower levels in heart, lung, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

DRAK1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

DRAK1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

DRAK1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

DRAK1 is a member of the DAP kinase-related apoptosis-inducing protein kinase family and encodes an autophosphorylated nuclear protein with a protein kinase domain. The protein has apoptosis-inducing activity.

DRAK1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Sanjo, H., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 273(44):29066-29071 (1998).