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PSKH1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7235a

Specification

PSKH1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P11801

PSKH1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 5681

Other Names
Serine/threonine-protein kinase H1, Protein serine kinase H1, PSK-H1, PSKH1

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7235a was selected from the N-term region of human PSKH1 . 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.

PSKH1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name PSKH1

Function
May be a SFC-associated serine kinase (splicing factor compartment-associated serine kinase) with a role in intranuclear SR protein (non-snRNP splicing factors containing a serine/arginine-rich domain) trafficking and pre-mRNA processing.

Cellular Location
Golgi apparatus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus speckle. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Lipid-anchor. Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor Cytoplasm. Note=Localized in the brefeldin A-sensitive Golgi compartment, at centrosomes, in the nucleus with a somewhat speckle- like presence, membrane-associated to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and the plasma membrane (PM), and more diffusely in the cytoplasm Found to concentrate in splicing factor compartments (SFCs) within the nucleus of interphase cells. The acylation-negative form may be only cytoplasmic and nuclear. Acylation seems to allow the sequestering to the

intracellular membranes. Myristoylation may mediate targeting to the intracellular non-Golgi membranes and palmitoylation may mediate the targeting to the Golgi membranes. Dual acylation is required to stabilize the interaction with Golgi membranes

Tissue Location
Expressed in all tissues and cell lines tested with the highest level of abundance in testis

PSKH1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

PSKH1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

PSKH1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

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. The STE group (homologs of yeast Sterile 7, 11, 20 kinases) consists of 50 kinases related to the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade families (Ste7/MAP2K, Ste11/MAP3K, and Ste20/MAP4K). MAP kinase cascades, consisting of a MAPK and one or more upstream regulatory kinases (MAPKKs) have been best characterized in the yeast pheromone response pathway. Pheromones bind to Ste cell surface receptors and activate yeast MAPK pathway.The calcium/calmodulin-dependent kinase (CAMK) group consists of 75 kinases regulated by Ca2+/CaM and close relative family (CAMK, CAMKL, DAPK, MAPKAPK).

PSKH1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Brede, G., et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 30(23):5301-5309 (2002).Brede, G., et al., Genomics 70(1):82-92 (2000).Amarzguioui, M., et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 28(21):4113-4124 (2000).Larsen, F., et al., Hum. Mol. Genet. 2(10):1589-1595 (1993).Hanks, S.K., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 84(2):388-392 (1987).