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

CDKL5 (STK9) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7244b

Specification

CDKL5 (STK9) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession O76039

CDKL5 (STK9) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 6792

Other Names
Cyclin-dependent kinase-like 5, Serine/threonine-protein kinase 9, CDKL5, STK9

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7244b was selected from the C-term region of human STK9 . 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.

CDKL5 (STK9) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name CDKL5 (HGNC:11411)

Synonyms STK9

Function
Mediates phosphorylation of MECP2 (PubMed:15917271, PubMed:16935860). May regulate ciliogenesis (PubMed:29420175).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome

Tissue Location
Expressed in brain, lung, kidney, prostate, ovary, placenta, pancreas and testis

CDKL5 (STK9) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

CDKL5 (STK9) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

CDKL5 (STK9) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

Defects in STK9, a dual-specificity serine/threonine kinase, are a cause of atypical Rett syndrome. Rett syndrome is an X-linked dominant disease. It is a progressive neurologic developmental disorder and one of the most common causes of mental retardation in females. Patients appear to develop normally until 6 to 18 months of age, then gradually lose speech and purposeful hand movements and develop microcephaly, seizures, autism, ataxia, intermittent hyperventilation, and stereotypic hand movements. After initial regression, the condition stabilizes and patients usually survive into adulthood. Rett syndrome due to CDKL5-associated mutations is characterized by a severe early-onset phenotype and atypical features such as infantile spasms.

CDKL5 (STK9) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Kalscheuer, V.M., et al., Am. J. Hum. Genet. 72(6):1401-1411 (2003).Montini, E., et al., Genomics 51(3):427-433 (1998).