

STK33 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7681a**Specification**

STK33 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9BYT3](#)**STK33 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 65975**Other Names**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase 33, STK33

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7681a was selected from the C-term region of human STK33 . 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.

STK33 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** STK33**Function**

Serine/threonine protein kinase which phosphorylates VIME. May play a specific role in the dynamic behavior of the intermediate filament cytoskeleton by phosphorylation of VIME (By similarity). Not essential for the survival of KRAS-dependent AML cell lines.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, perinuclear region.

Tissue Location

Highly expressed in testis, fetal lung and heart, followed by pituitary gland, kidney, interventricular septum, pancreas, heart, trachea, thyroid gland and uterus. Weak hybridization signals were observed in the following tissues: amygdala, aorta, esophagus, colon ascending, colon transverse, skeletal muscle, spleen, peripheral blood leukocyte, lymph node, bone marrow, placenta, prostate,

liver, salivary gland, mammary gland, some tumor cell lines, fetal brain, fetal liver, fetal spleen and fetal thymus. No signal at all was detectable in RNA from tissues of the nervous system

STK33 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

STK33 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

STK33 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.

STK33 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Blume-Jensen P, et al. Nature 2001. 411: 355. Cantrell D, J. Cell Sci. 2001. 114: 1439. Jhiang S. Oncogene 2000. 19: 5590. Manning G, et al. Science 2002. 298: 1912. Moller, D, et al. Am. J. Physiol. 1994. 266: C351-C359. Robertson, S. et al. Trends Genet. 2000. 16: 368. Robinson D, et al. Oncogene 2000. 19: 5548. Van der Ven, P, et al. Hum. Molec. Genet. 1993. 2: 1889. Vanhaesebroeck, B, et al. Biochem. J. 2000. 346: 561. Van Weering D, et al. Recent Results Cancer Res. 1998. 154: 271.