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YSK Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7956a

Specification

YSK Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession O00506

YSK Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 10494

Other Names
Serine/threonine-protein kinase 25, Ste20-like kinase, Sterile 20/oxidant stress-response kinase 1, SOK-1, Ste20/oxidant stress response kinase 1, STK25, SOK1, YSK1

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7956a was selected from the C-term region of human YSK . 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.

YSK Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name STK25

Synonyms SOK1, YSK1

Function
Oxidant stress-activated serine/threonine kinase that may play a role in the response to environmental stress. Targets to the Golgi apparatus where it appears to regulate protein transport events, cell adhesion, and polarity complexes important for cell migration.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Golgi apparatus. Note=Localizes to the Golgi apparatus

Tissue Location
Ubiquitously expressed. Highest levels are found in testis, large intestine, brain and stomach

followed by heart and lung

YSK Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

YSK Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

YSK Antibody (C-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.

YSK Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Osada, S., et al., Oncogene 14(17):2047-2057 (1997).Pombo, C.M., et al., EMBO J. 15(17):4537-4546 (1996).