

# SRPK2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number:E-AB-19091

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

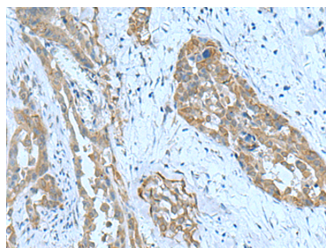
## Description

|                     |                                                        |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human, Mouse                                           |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Fusion protein of human SRPK2                          |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit                                                 |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG                                                    |
| <b>Purification</b> | Antigen affinity purification                          |
| <b>Conjugation</b>  | Unconjugated                                           |
| <b>Formulation</b>  | PBS with 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4 |

## Applications Recommended Dilution

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| <b>IHC</b>   | 1:100-1:300    |
| <b>ELISA</b> | 1:5000-1:10000 |

## Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue using SRPK2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:90(×200)

## Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

## Background

Serine/arginine-rich protein-specific kinase which specifically phosphorylates its substrates at serine residues located in regions rich in arginine/serine dipeptides, known as RS domains and is involved in the phosphorylation of SR splicing factors and the regulation of splicing. Promotes neuronal apoptosis by up-regulating cyclin-D1 (CCND1) expression. This is done by the phosphorylation of SRSF2, leading to the suppression of p53/TP53 phosphorylation thereby relieving the repressive effect of p53/TP53 on cyclin-D1 (CCND1) expression. Phosphorylates ACIN1, and redistributes it from the nuclear speckles to the nucleoplasm, resulting in cyclin A1 but not cyclin A2 up-regulation. Plays an essential role in spliceosomal B complex formation via the phosphorylation of DDX23/PRP28. Can mediate hepatitis B virus (HBV) core protein phosphorylation. Plays a negative role in the regulation of HBV replication through a mechanism not involving the phosphorylation of the core protein but by reducing the packaging efficiency of the pregenomic RNA (pgRNA) without affecting the formation of the viral core particles.

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