

## BRSK1 Polyclonal Antibody

**catalog number: E-AB-52484**

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

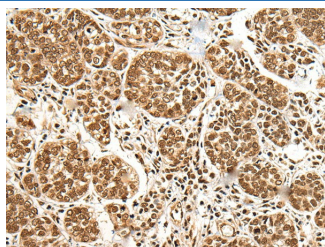
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Fusion protein of human BRSK1
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen affinity purification
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

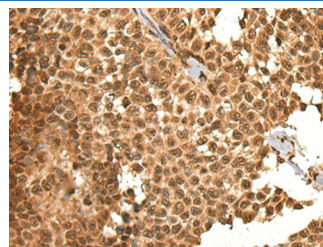
### Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>IHC</b>	1:50-1:300
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### Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus cancer tissue using BRSK1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:95(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human ovarian cancer tissue using BRSK1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:95(×200)

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

### Background

The phosphorylation and dephosphorylation of proteins on serine and threonine residues is an essential means of regulating a broad range of cellular functions in eukaryotes, including cell division, homeostasis and apoptosis. A group of proteins that are intimately involved in this process are the serine/threonine (Ser/Thr) protein kinases. BRSK1 (BR serine/threonine-protein kinase 1), also known as SAD1, is a 794 amino acid protein that localizes to both the nucleus and the cytoplasm and contains one UBA domain and one protein kinase domain. Expressed in a variety of tissues with highest expression in testis and brain, BRSK1 uses magnesium as a cofactor to catalyze the ATP-dependent phosphorylation of target proteins, including Wee 1 and Cdc25B. Via its kinase activity toward proteins that are involved in microtubule assembly, BRSK1 plays an essential role in neuronal polarization and may be involved in regulating cell cycle arrest in response to DNA damage. Two isoforms of BRSK1 exist due to alternative splicing events.

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