

## Recombinant Krs-2 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN301176L

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

### Description

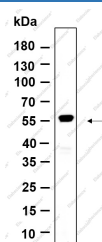
|                     |                                                                 |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human;Mouse;Rat                                                 |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Recombinant Human Krs-2 protein                                 |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit                                                          |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | Rabbit IgG                                                      |
| <b>Clone</b>        | C110799                                                         |
| <b>Purification</b> | Protein A                                                       |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant. |

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| <b>IHC</b>   | 1:200-1:1000   |
| <b>WB</b>    | 1:2000-1:10000 |
| <b>IF</b>    | 1:200-1:1000   |
| <b>ELISA</b> | 1:5000-1:20000 |
| <b>IP</b>    | 1:50-1:200     |

### Data



Western Blot with Recombinant Krs-2 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000 dilution. Lane A: 3T3-L1 lysate.

**Observed-MW:56 kDa**

**Calculated-MW:56 kDa**

### Preparation & Storage

|                 |                                                                 |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Storage</b>  | Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
| <b>Shipping</b> | Ice bag                                                         |

### Background

STK3 (serine/threonine kinase 3) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a serine/threonine protein kinase activated by proapoptotic molecules indicating the encoded protein functions as a growth suppressor. Cleavage of the protein product by caspase removes the inhibitory C-terminal portion. The N-terminal portion is transported to the nucleus where it homodimerizes to form the active kinase which promotes the condensation of chromatin during apoptosis. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

### For Research Use Only

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