BRSK1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-52484



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

Description	
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Fusion protein of human BRSK1
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.
Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC	1:50-1:300
Data	
Immunohistochemistry of para esophagus cancer tissue using BR at dilution of 1:9	ffin-embedded Human SK1 Polyclonal Antibody 05(×200) Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human ovarian cancer tissue using BRSK1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:95(×200)
Preparation & Storage	
Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	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	

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 magensium 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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