Elabscience®

PRK2/PKN2 Polyclonal Antibody

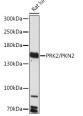
catalog number: E-AB-92026

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

Description	
Reactivity	Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human PRK2/PRK2/PKN2
Host	Rabbit
Is otype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.
Applications	Recommended Dilution

ApplicationsRecommended DilutionWB1:500-1:2000

Data



Western blot analysis of extracts of Rat lung using PRK2/PRK2/PKN2 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

Observed-MW:140 kDa

Calculated-MW:75 kDa/94 kDa/106 kDa/110 kDa/112

kDa

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

PKC-related serine/threonine-protein kinase and Rho/Rac effector protein that participates in specific signal transduction responses in the cell. Plays a role in the regulation of cell cycle progression, actin cytoskeleton assembly, cell migration, cell adhesion, tumor cell invasion and transcription activation signaling processes. Phosphorylates CTTN in hyaluronan-induced astrocytes and hence decreases CTTN ability to associate with filamentous actin. Phosphorylates HDAC5, therefore lead to impair HDAC5 import. Direct RhoA target required for the regulation of the maturation of primordial junctions into apical junction formation in bronchial epithelial cells. Required for G2/M phases of the cell cycle progression and abscission during cytokinesis in a ECT2-dependent manner. Stimulates FYN kinase activity that is required for establishment of skin cell-cell adhesion during keratinocytes differentiation. Regulates epithelial bladder cells speed and direction of movement during cell migration and tumor cell invasion. Inhibits Akt prosurvival-induced kinase activity. Mediates Rho protein-induced transcriptional activation via the c-fos serum response factor (SRF. Involved in the negative regulation of ciliogenesis.

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