

Rabbit anti-Human, mouse SRPK2 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-SRPK2 antibody

SRPK2 Antibody (C-term)

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA288175	Rabbit	Human, mouse	Immunohistochemistry, ELISA, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

SRPK2; Polyclonal Antibody; SRPK2 Antibody (C-term); SRSF protein kinase 2; SFRS protein kinase 2; Serine/arginine-rich protein-specific kinase 2; SR-protein-specific kinase 2; SRSF protein kinase 2 N-terminal; SRSF protein kinase 2 C-terminal; SRPK2 [ECO:0000312][EMBL:AAH685471]; anti-SRPK2 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

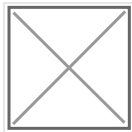
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Specificity	This SRPK2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 465-495 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human SRPK2.
Purity/Purification	Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Form/Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Sequence Positions	465-495
Sequence Length	688
Applicable Applications for anti-SRPK2 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA, WB (Western Blot)
Function	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.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. KAT5/TIP60 inhibits its nuclear translocation. Phosphorylation at Thr-492 by PKB/AKT1 promotes nuclear translocation.

Tissue Location	Highly expressed in brain, moderately expressed in heart and skeletal muscle and at low levels in lung, liver, and kidney generally the γ phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The STE group (homologs of yeast Sterile 7, 11, 20 kinases) consists of 50 kinases related to the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade families (Ste7/MAP2K, Ste11/MAP3K, and Ste20/MAP4K). MAP kinase cascades, consisting of a MAPK and one or more upstream regulatory kinases (MAPKKs) have been best characterized in the yeast pheromone response pathway. Pheromones bind to Ste cell surface receptors and activate yeast MAPK pathway.
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of anti-SRPK2 Pab (AAA288175) in mouse thymus tissue lysate. SRPK2 (arrow) was detected using purified Pab. Secondary HRP-anti-rabbit was used for signal visualization with chemiluminescence.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-SRPK2 antibody	Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the γ phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The STE group (homologs of yeast Sterile 7, 11, 20 kinases) consists of 50 kinases related to the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade families (Ste7/MAP2K, Ste11/MAP3K, and Ste20/MAP4K). MAP kinase cascades, consisting of a MAPK and one or more upstream regulatory kinases (MAPKKs) have been best characterized in the yeast pheromone response pathway. Pheromones bind to Ste cell surface receptors and activate yeast MAPK pathway.
Product Categories/Family for anti-SRPK2 antibody	Cell Biology
References	Blume-Jensen P, et al. Nature 2001. 411: 355. Cantrell D, J. Cell Sci. 2001. 114: 1439. Jhiang S Oncogene 2000. 19: 5590. Manning G, et al. Science 2002. 298: 1912. Moller, D, et al. Am. J. Physiol. 1994. 266: C351-C359. Robertson, S. et al. Trends Genet. 2000. 16: 368. Robinson D, et al. Oncogene 2000. 19: 5548. Van der Ven, P, et al. Hum. Molec. Genet. 1993. 2: 1889. Vanhaesebroeck, B, et al. Biochem. J. 2000. 346: 561. Van Weering D, et al. Recent Results Cancer Res. 1998. 154: 271.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	506949341
NCBI GeneID	6733
NCBI Accession #	NP_001265202.1 ; NP_872633.1 ; NP_872634.1

NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001278273.1
UniProt Accession #	P78362; O75220; O75221; Q6NUL0; Q6V1X2; Q8IYQ3; A8MVX2
Molecular Weight	77527
NCBI Official Full Name	SRSF protein kinase 2 isoform b
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	SRSF protein kinase 2
NCBI Official Symbol	SRPK2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	SFRSK2
NCBI Protein Information	SRSF protein kinase 2
UniProt Protein Name	SRSF protein kinase 2
UniProt Gene Name	SRPK2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	SR-protein-specific kinase 2
UniProt Entry Name	SRPK2_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/srpk2-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/288175>