

PSK-H1 Polyclonal Antibody

Cat No: HR1AP4380

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	PSK-H1 Polyclonal Antibody
Source	Rabbit
Applications	WB,IHC-p,ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Recommended Dilutions	
Immunogen	
Species	Rabbit
Storage	-20°C/1 year
Isotype	
Clonality	
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	48kDa
GeneID?Human?	PSKH1
Human Swiss-Prot No.	
Cellular localization	
Alternative Names	PSKH1; Serine/threonine-protein kinase H1; Protein serine kinase H1; PSK-H1
Background	<p>catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,enzyme regulation:Activity depends on Ca(2+) concentration.,function:May be a SFC-associated serine kinase (splicing factor compartment-associated serine kinase) with a role in intranuclear SR protein (non-snRNP splicing factors containing a serine/arginine-rich domain) trafficking and pre-mRNA processing.,PTM:Autophosphorylated on serine residues.,PTM:Myristoylated. Required for membrane association. Prerequisite for palmitoylation to occur.,PTM:Palmitoylated.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CAMK Ser/Thr protein kinase family.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,subcellular location:Localized in the Brefeldin A-sensitive Golgi compartment, at centrosomes, in the nucleus with a somewhat speckle-like presence, membrane-associated to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and the plasma membrane (PM), and more diffusely in the cytoplasm. Found to concentrate in splicing factor compartments (SFCs) within the nucleus of interphase cells. The acylation-negative form may be only cytoplasmic and nuclear. Acylation seems to allow the sequestering to the intracellular membranes. Myristoylation may mediate targeting to the intracellular non-Golgi membranes and palmitoylation may mediate the targeting to the Golgi membranes. Dual acylation is required to stabilize the interaction with Golgi membranes.,subunit:Homodimer.,tissue specificity:Expressed in all tissues and cell lines tested with the highest level of abundance in testis.,</p>