

## Rabbit Anti-PKN1 antibody

SLM-60509R

<b>Product Name</b>	PKN1
<b>Chinese Name</b>	
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone NO.</b>	F3A4
<b>React Species</b>	(predicted: Human, Mouse, ) WB=1:500-1000
<b>Applications</b>	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	cytoplasmic The cell membrane
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Lsotype</b>	IgG/Kappa
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Buffer Solution</b>	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Attention</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
<b>PubMed</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail</b>	PKC 相关的丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶参与肌动蛋白骨架中间丝的调控、细胞迁移、Tumour 细胞侵袭和转录调控等过程。信号级联的一部分，开始于肾上腺素能受体 ADRA1B 的激活并导致 MAPK14 的激活。通过磷酸化蛋白质如 VIM 和神经丝蛋白 NEFH、NEFL 和 NEFM 来调节 Cytoskeleton 网络，从而抑制它们的聚合。磷酸化 MAPT/Tau 的 ‘Ser-575’、‘Ser-637’和‘Ser-669’，降低其与微管结合的能力，导致微管蛋白组装的破坏。作为雄激素受体（ANDR）依赖性转录的关键辅活化子，通过被招募到 ANDR 靶基因并特异性介导组蛋白 H3（H3T11ph）的 “Thr-11”的磷酸化，这是一种表观遗传转录激活的特异性标记，通过



SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD

Tel: 0086-571-56623320 Fax:0086-571-56623318

E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com

www.sunlongbiotech.com

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KDM4C/JMJD2C 促进组蛋白 H3“Lys-9” (H3K9me) 的去甲基化。磷酸化 HDAC5、HDAC7 和 HDAC9，导致其在 The nucleus 中的输入受损。