

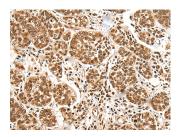
Tel:240-252-7368(USA) Fax: 240-252-7376(USA) techsupport@elabscience.com Website: www.elabscience.com

# **BRSK1 Polyclonal Antibody**

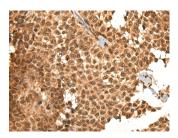
Catalog No.E-AB-52484ReactivityH,M,RStorageStore at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.HostRabbitApplicationsIHC,ELISAIsotypeIgG

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

### **Images**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Human esophagus cancer tissue using BRSK1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:95(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Human ovarian cancer tissue using BRSK1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:95(×200)

### **Immunogen Information**

Immunogen Fusion protein of human BRSK1

**Gene Accession** BC016681 **Swissprot** Q8TDC3

**Synonyms** BR serine/threonine kinase 1,SAD1A,SADB,Synapses

of Amphids Defective homolog

#### **Product Information**

**Buffer** PBS with 0.05% NaN3 and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4

**Purify** Antigen affinity purification

**Dilution** IHC 1:50-1:300, ELISA 1:5000-1:10000

## **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 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.