STK36 Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C35020

Package Size: #C35020-AF350 100ul #C35020-AF405 100ul #C35020-AF488 100ul #C35020-AF555 100ul #C35020-AF594 100ul #C35020-AF647 100ul #C35020-AF680 100ul #C35020-AF750 100ul #C35020-Biotin 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	STK36 Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total STK36 protein.
Immunogen Description	Synthesized peptide derived from internal of human STK36.
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	Serine/threonine-protein kinase 36 EC 2.7.11.1;Fused homolog STK36
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q9NRP7NCBI Gene ID:27148
Uniprot	Q9NRP7
GeneID	27148;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	170
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Product Description

The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Background

Serine/threonine protein kinase which plays an important role in the sonic hedgehog (Shh) pathway by regulating the activity of GLI transcription factors. Controls the activity of the transcriptional regulators GLI1, GLI2 and GLI3 by opposing the effect of SUFU and promoting their nuclear localization. GLI2 requires an additional function of STK36 to become transcriptionally active, but the enzyme does not need to possess an active kinase catalytic site for this to occur. Required for postnatal development, possibly by regulating the homeostasis of cerebral spinal fluid or ciliary function. Essential for construction of the central pair apparatus of motile cilia.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only