



Rabbit Anti-SRPK2 antibody

SL7923R

Product Name:	SRPK2
Chinese Name:	丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶SRPK2抗体
Alias:	Human serine kinase SRPK2 mRNA, complete cds; Serine kinase SRPK2; Serine/arginine rich protein specific kinase 2; Serine/threonine protein kinase SRPK2; SFRS protein kinase 2; SFRSK2; SR protein specific kinase 2; SRPK2 HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	77kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SRPK2:266-350/688
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	SRPK2 belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. It phosphorylates RS domain-containing proteins, such as SFRS1 and SFRS2 on serine residues. It has a role in spliceosome assembly and in mediating the trafficking of splicing factors and appears to mediate HBV core protein phosphorylation which is a prerequisite for pregenomic RNA encapsidation into viral capsids. SRPK2 highly expressed in brain, moderately expressed

in heart and skeletal muscle and at low levels in lung, liver, and kidney.

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 splicesomal 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.

Subunit:

Interacts with PKB/AKT1 in a phosphorylation-dependent manner. The phosphorylated form (by PKB/AKT1) interacts with YWHAB and YWHAЕ. Interaction with YWHAB suppresses its cleavage by caspases and inhibits the release of its N-terminal pro-apoptotic fragment. Interacts with SFN. Associates with U4/U6-U5 tri-small nuclear ribonucleoproteins (U4/U6-U5 tri-snRNPs).

Subcellular 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 Specificity:

Highly expressed in brain, moderately expressed in heart and skeletal muscle and at low levels in lung, liver, and kidney.

Post-translational modifications:

Proteolytically cleaved at Asp-139 and Asp-403 by caspase-3 during apoptotic cell death. Cleavage at Asp-139 which is the major site of cleavage, produces a small N-terminal fragment that translocates into nucleus and promotes VP16-induced apoptosis.

Similarity:

Phosphorylation at Thr-492 by PKB/AKT1 enhances its stimulatory activity in triggering cyclin-D1 (CCND1) expression and promoting apoptosis in neurons, which can be blocked by YWHAB. It also enhances its protein kinase activity toward ACIN1 and SRSF2, promotes its nuclear translocation and prevents its proteolytic cleavage. Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CMGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family. Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

SWISS:
P78362

Gene ID:
6733

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 6733](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 20817](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 296753](#)Rat

[Oimim: 602980](#)Human

[SwissProt: P78362](#)Human

[SwissProt: O54781](#)Mouse

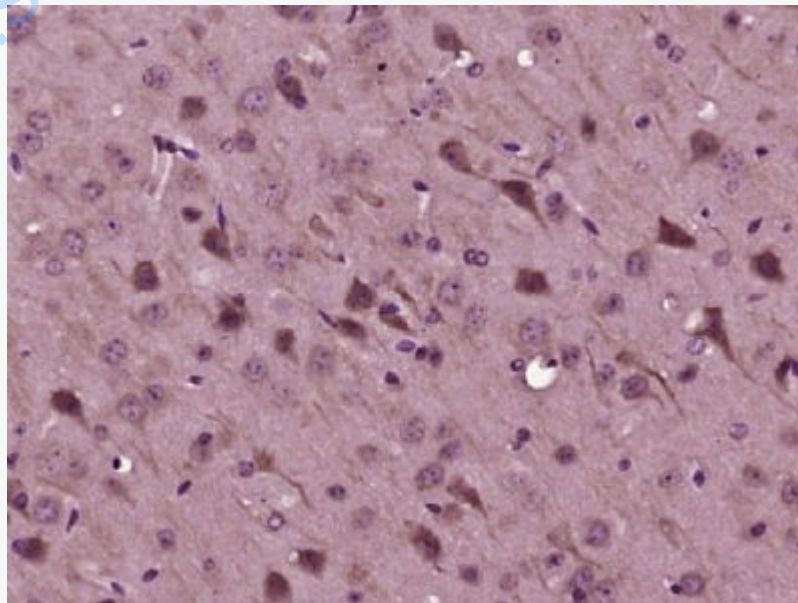
[Unigene: 285197](#)Human

[Unigene: 288728](#)Mouse

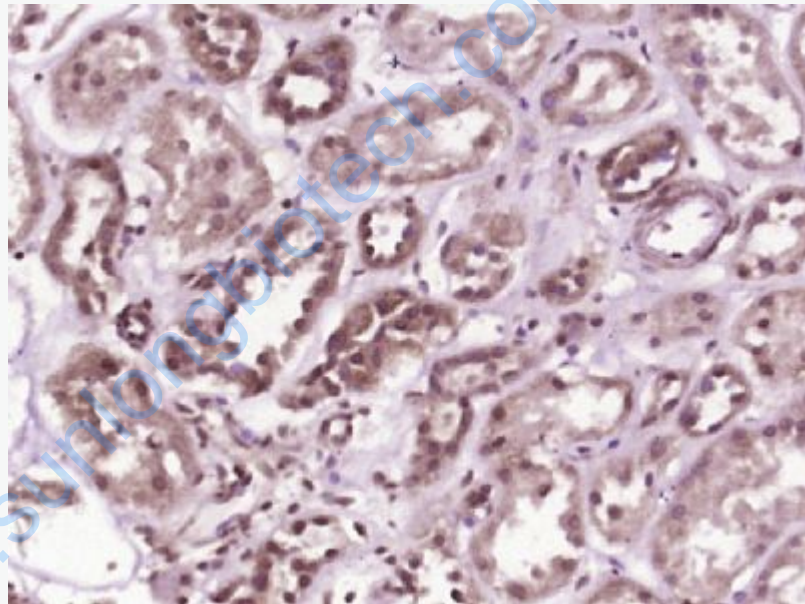
Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse brain tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (SRPK2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL7923R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human kidney tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (SRPK2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL7923R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.