

(Mouse) Melk Antibody (Center)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21284c

Specification

(Mouse) Melk Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q61846
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	72729
Antigen Region	381-415

(Mouse) Melk Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 17279

Other Names

Maternal embryonic leucine zipper kinase, Protein kinase PK38, mPK38, Tyrosine-protein kinase MELK, Melk, Kiasa0175, Pk38

Target/Specificity

This Mouse Melk antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 381-415 amino acids from the Central region of Mouse Melk.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

(Mouse) Melk Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

(Mouse) Melk Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name Melk

Synonyms Kiasa0175, Pk38

Function Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in various processes such as cell cycle regulation, self-renewal of stem cells, apoptosis and splicing regulation. Has a broad substrate specificity; phosphorylates BCL2L14, CDC25B, MAP3K5/ASK1 and ZNF622. Acts as an activator of apoptosis by phosphorylating and activating MAP3K5/ASK1. Acts as a regulator of cell cycle, notably by mediating phosphorylation of CDC25B, promoting localization of CDC25B to the centrosome and the spindle poles during mitosis. Plays a key role in cell proliferation. Required for proliferation of embryonic and postnatal multipotent neural progenitors. Phosphorylates and inhibits BCL2L14. Also involved in the inhibition of spliceosome assembly during mitosis by phosphorylating ZNF622, thereby contributing to its redirection to the nucleus. May also play a role in primitive hematopoiesis.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein

Tissue Location

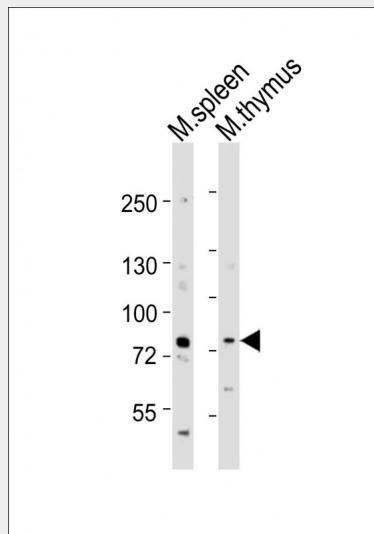
Expressed in testis, ovary, thymus, spleen and T- cell. Expressed by neural progenitors: highly enriched in cultures containing multipotent progenitors.

(Mouse) Melk Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

(Mouse) Melk Antibody (Center) - Images



All lanes : Anti-Melk Antibody (Center) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: mouse spleen lysates Lane 2: mouse thymus lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 73 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.

(Mouse) Melk Antibody (Center) - Background

Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in various processes such as cell cycle regulation, self-renewal of stem cells, apoptosis and splicing regulation. Has a broad substrate specificity; phosphorylates BCL2L14, CDC25B, MAP3K5/ASK1 and ZNF622. Acts as an activator of apoptosis by phosphorylating and activating MAP3K5/ASK1. Acts as a regulator of cell cycle, notably by mediating phosphorylation of CDC25B, promoting localization of CDC25B to the centrosome and the spindle poles during mitosis. Plays a key role in cell proliferation. Required for proliferation of embryonic and postnatal multipotent neural progenitors. Phosphorylates and inhibits BCL2L14. Also involved in the inhibition of spliceosome assembly during mitosis by phosphorylating ZNF622, thereby contributing to its redirection to the nucleus. May also play a role in primitive hematopoiesis.

(Mouse) Melk Antibody (Center) - References

Gil M., et al. *Gene* 195:295-301(1997).
Heyer B.S., et al. *Mol. Reprod. Dev.* 47:148-156(1997).
Carninci P., et al. *Science* 309:1559-1563(2005).
Okazaki N., et al. *DNA Res.* 10:167-180(2003).
Church D.M., et al. *PLoS Biol.* 7:E1000112-E1000112(2009).