

MOK Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7543B

Specification

MOK Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	O9UQ07
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	377-407

MOK Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5891

Other Names

MAPK/MAK/MRK overlapping kinase, MOK protein kinase, Renal tumor antigen 1, RAGE-1, MOK, RAGE, RAGE1

Target/Specificity

This MOK antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 377-407 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human MOK.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

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

MOK Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MOK Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name MOK

Synonyms RAGE, RAGE1

Function Able to phosphorylate several exogenous substrates and to undergo autophosphorylation. Negatively regulates cilium length in a cAMP and mTORC1 signaling-dependent manner.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9WVS4}. Cell projection, cilium {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9WVS4}. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9WVS4}

Tissue Location

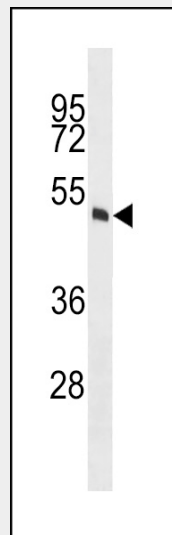
Expressed in heart, brain, lung, kidney, and pancreas, and at very low levels in placenta, liver and skeletal muscle. Detected in retina

MOK Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

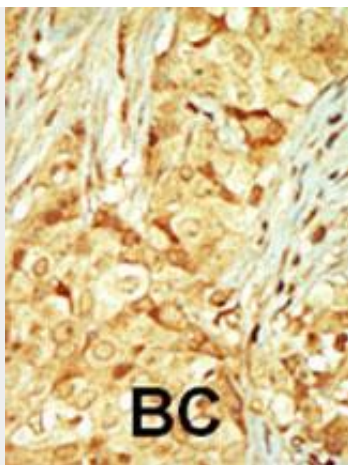
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

MOK Antibody (C-term) - Images



MOK Antibody (S392) (Cat. #AP7543b) western blot analysis in A549 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the MOK antibody detected the MOK protein (arrow).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

MOK Antibody (C-term) - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the γ phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The STE group (homologs of yeast Sterile 7, 11, 20 kinases) consists of 50 kinases related to the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade families (Ste7/MAP2K, Ste11/MAP3K, and Ste20/MAP4K). MAP kinase cascades, consisting of a MAPK and one or more upstream regulatory kinases (MAPKKs) have been best characterized in the yeast pheromone response pathway. Pheromones bind to Ste cell surface receptors and activate yeast MAPK pathway.

MOK Antibody (C-term) - References

Miyata, Y., et al., *Genes Cells* 4(5):299-309 (1999).
Gaugler, B., et al., *Immunogenetics* 44(5):323-330 (1996).