

**CSNK2A1 Antibody (Center)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AW5043**

**Specification**

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**CSNK2A1 Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P68400</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P18334</a> , <a href="#">Q8NEV1</a> , <a href="#">P28020</a> , <a href="#">P19139</a> , <a href="#">P33674</a> , <a href="#">Q60737</a> , <a href="#">P21868</a> , <a href="#">P68399</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Chicken, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat, Xenopus, C.Elegans
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	H=45;M=45;Rat=45 KDa
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

**CSNK2A1 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 1457

**Antigen Region**  
250-284

**Other Names**  
Casein kinase II subunit alpha, CK II alpha, CSNK2A1, CK2A1

**Dilution**  
WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:25

**Target/Specificity**  
This CSNK2A1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 250-284 amino acids from the Central region of human CSNK2A1.

**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**  
CSNK2A1 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## CSNK2A1 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name CSNK2A1

Synonyms CK2A1

### Function

Catalytic subunit of a constitutively active serine/threonine-protein kinase complex that phosphorylates a large number of substrates containing acidic residues C-terminal to the phosphorylated serine or threonine (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11239457" target="\_blank">11239457</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11704824" target="\_blank">11704824</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16193064" target="\_blank">16193064</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18411307" target="\_blank">18411307</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18583988" target="\_blank">18583988</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18678890" target="\_blank">18678890</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19188443" target="\_blank">19188443</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20545769" target="\_blank">20545769</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20625391" target="\_blank">20625391</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22017874" target="\_blank">22017874</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22406621" target="\_blank">22406621</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24962073" target="\_blank">24962073</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30898438" target="\_blank">30898438</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31439799" target="\_blank">31439799</a>). Regulates numerous cellular processes, such as cell cycle progression, apoptosis and transcription, as well as viral infection (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12631575" target="\_blank">12631575</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19387551" target="\_blank">19387551</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19387552" target="\_blank">19387552</a>). May act as a regulatory node which integrates and coordinates numerous signals leading to an appropriate cellular response (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12631575" target="\_blank">12631575</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19387551" target="\_blank">19387551</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19387552" target="\_blank">19387552</a>). During mitosis, functions as a component of the p53/TP53-dependent spindle assembly checkpoint (SAC) that maintains cyclin-B-CDK1 activity and G2 arrest in response to spindle damage (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11704824" target="\_blank">11704824</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19188443" target="\_blank">19188443</a>). Also required for p53/TP53-mediated apoptosis, phosphorylating 'Ser-392' of p53/TP53 following UV irradiation (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11239457" target="\_blank">11239457</a>). Phosphorylates a number of DNA repair proteins in response to DNA damage, such as MDC1, MRE11, RAD9A, RAD51 and HTATSF1, promoting their recruitment to DNA damage sites (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18411307" target="\_blank">18411307</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18583988" target="\_blank">18583988</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18678890" target="\_blank">18678890</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20545769" target="\_blank">20545769</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21482717" target="\_blank">21482717</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22325354" target="\_blank">22325354</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26811421" target="\_blank">26811421</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28512243" target="\_blank">28512243</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30898438" target="\_blank">30898438</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35597237" target="\_blank">35597237</a>). Can also negatively regulate apoptosis (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16193064" target="\_blank">16193064</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22184066" target="\_blank">22184066</a>). Phosphorylates the caspases CASP9 and CASP2 and the apoptotic regulator NOL3 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16193064" target="\_blank">16193064</a>). Phosphorylation protects CASP9 from cleavage and activation by CASP8, and inhibits the

dimerization of CASP2 and activation of CASP8 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16193064" target="\_blank">16193064</a>). Phosphorylates YY1, protecting YY1 from cleavage by CASP7 during apoptosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22184066" target="\_blank">22184066</a>). Regulates transcription by direct phosphorylation of RNA polymerases I, II, III and IV (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12631575" target="\_blank">12631575</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19387550" target="\_blank">19387550</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19387551" target="\_blank">19387551</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19387552" target="\_blank">19387552</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23123191" target="\_blank">23123191</a>). Also phosphorylates and regulates numerous transcription factors including NF-kappa-B, STAT1, CREB1, IRF1, IRF2, ATF1, ATF4, SRF, MAX, JUN, FOS, MYC and MYB (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12631575" target="\_blank">12631575</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19387550" target="\_blank">19387550</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19387551" target="\_blank">19387551</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19387552" target="\_blank">19387552</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23123191" target="\_blank">23123191</a>). Phosphorylates Hsp90 and its co-chaperones FKBP4 and CDC37, which is essential for chaperone function (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19387550" target="\_blank">19387550</a>). Mediates sequential phosphorylation of FNIP1, promoting its gradual interaction with Hsp90, leading to activate both kinase and non-kinase client proteins of Hsp90 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30699359" target="\_blank">30699359</a>). Regulates Wnt signaling by phosphorylating CTNNB1 and the transcription factor LEF1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19387549" target="\_blank">19387549</a>). Acts as an ectokinase that phosphorylates several extracellular proteins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12631575" target="\_blank">12631575</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19387550" target="\_blank">19387550</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19387551" target="\_blank">19387551</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19387552" target="\_blank">19387552</a>). During viral infection, phosphorylates various proteins involved in the viral life cycles of EBV, HSV, HBV, HCV, HIV, CMV and HPV (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12631575" target="\_blank">12631575</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19387550" target="\_blank">19387550</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19387551" target="\_blank">19387551</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19387552" target="\_blank">19387552</a>). Phosphorylates PML at 'Ser-565' and primes it for ubiquitin-mediated degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20625391" target="\_blank">20625391</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22406621" target="\_blank">22406621</a>). Plays an important role in the circadian clock function by phosphorylating BMAL1 at 'Ser-90' which is pivotal for its interaction with CLOCK and which controls CLOCK nuclear entry (By similarity). Phosphorylates CCAR2 at 'Thr-454' in gastric carcinoma tissue (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24962073" target="\_blank">24962073</a>). Phosphorylates FMR1, promoting FMR1-dependent formation of a membraneless compartment (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30765518" target="\_blank">30765518</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31439799" target="\_blank">31439799</a>). May phosphorylate histone H2A on 'Ser-1' (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38334665" target="\_blank">38334665</a>).

### Cellular Location

Nucleus

### Tissue Location

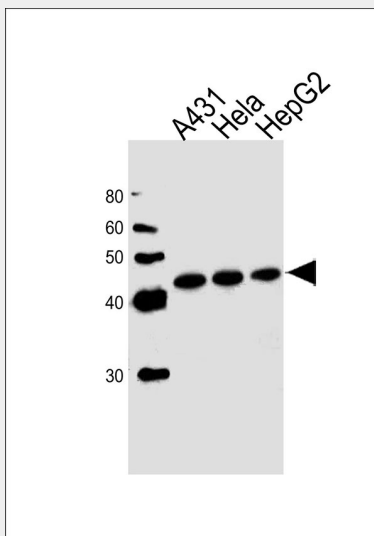
Expressed in gastric carcinoma tissue and the expression gradually increases with the progression of the carcinoma (at protein level).

### CSNK2A1 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

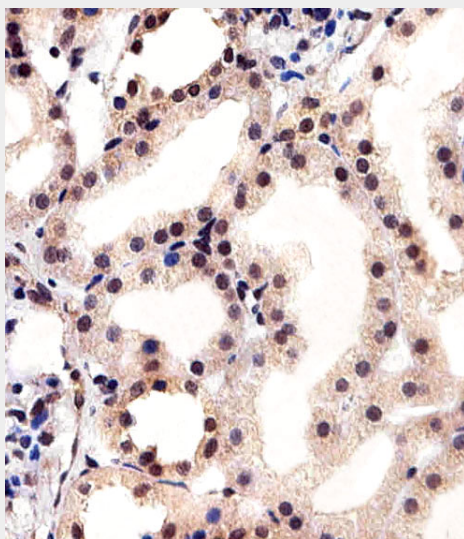
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

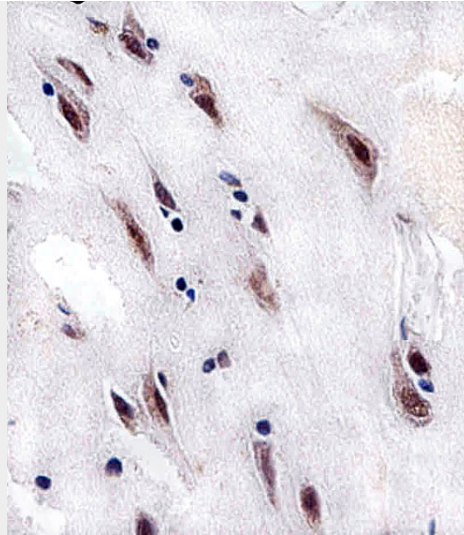
#### CSNK2A1 Antibody (Center) - Images



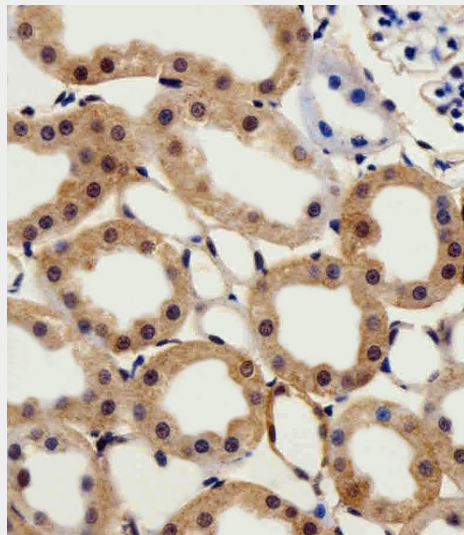
Western blot analysis of lysates from A431, HeLa, HepG2 cell line (from left to right), using CSNK2A1 Antibody (Center)(Cat. #AW5043). AW5043 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H.kidney section using CSNK2A1 Antibody (Center)(Cat#AW5043). AW5043 was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. brain section using CSNK2A1 Antibody (Center)(Cat#AW5043). AW5043 was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded R.kidney section using CSNK2A1 Antibody (Center)(Cat#AW5043). AW5043 was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining.

### **CSNK2A1 Antibody (Center) - Background**

Catalytic subunit of a constitutively active serine/threonine-protein kinase complex that phosphorylates a large number of substrates containing acidic residues C-terminal to the phosphorylated serine or threonine. Regulates numerous cellular processes, such as cell cycle progression, apoptosis and transcription, as well as viral infection. May act as a regulatory node which integrates and coordinates numerous signals leading to an appropriate cellular response. During mitosis, functions as a component of the p53/TP53-dependent spindle assembly checkpoint (SAC) that maintains cyclin-B-CDK1 activity and G2 arrest in response to spindle damage. Also required for p53/TP53-mediated apoptosis, phosphorylating 'Ser-392' of p53/TP53 following UV irradiation. Can also negatively regulate apoptosis. Phosphorylates the caspases CASP9 and CASP2 and the apoptotic regulator NOL3. Phosphorylation protects CASP9 from cleavage and activation by CASP8, and inhibits the dimerization of CASP2 and activation of CASP8. Regulates transcription by direct phosphorylation of RNA polymerases I, II, III and IV. Also phosphorylates and

regulates numerous transcription factors including NF-kappa-B, STAT1, CREB1, IRF1, IRF2, ATF1, SRF, MAX, JUN, FOS, MYC and MYB. Phosphorylates Hsp90 and its co-chaperones FKBP4 and CDC37, which is essential for chaperone function. Regulates Wnt signaling by phosphorylating CTNNB1 and the transcription factor LEF1. Acts as an ectokinase that phosphorylates several extracellular proteins. During viral infection, phosphorylates various proteins involved in the viral life cycles of EBV, HSV, HBV, HCV, HIV, CMV and HPV. Phosphorylates PML at Ser-565 and primes it for ubiquitin-mediated degradation.

#### **CSNK2A1 Antibody (Center) - References**

- Meisner H., et al. *Biochemistry* 28:4072-4076(1989).  
Lozeman F.J., et al. *Biochemistry* 29:8436-8447(1990).  
Devilat I., et al. *FEBS Lett.* 316:114-118(1993).  
Ota T., et al. *Nat. Genet.* 36:40-45(2004).  
Kalnina N., et al. Submitted (OCT-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.