

DESCRIPTION

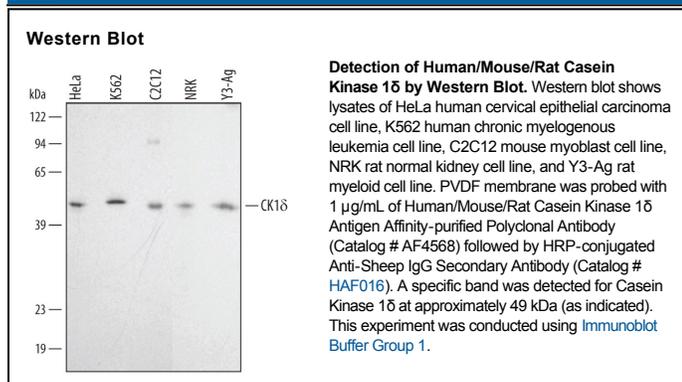
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects endogenous human, mouse and rat CK1 δ in Western blots. In Western blots, this antibody does not cross-react with recombinant human CK1 α or rhCK1 γ ; reactivity with CK1 ϵ is unknown.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human CK1 δ Arg316-Arg415 Accession # P48730
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 μ g/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Casein Kinase 1 (CK1) represents a group of serine/threonine protein kinases that are present in all eukaryotic organisms. Human CK1 isoforms (α , γ^1 , γ^2 , γ^3 , δ and ϵ) act as monomeric constitutively active enzymes that phosphorylate key regulatory proteins involved in the control of cell differentiation, proliferation, chromosome segregation, and circadian rhythms. CK1 family members share a highly conserved kinase domain but differ in their variable N- and C-terminal domains. CK1 δ phosphorylates p53 as well as MDM2 and seems to play a principal role in coordinating the effects of these two key regulator proteins on cell growth and genome integrity.