

Product name:	GAK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN11258
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GAK. AA range:101-150
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000
Molecular Weight:	144kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

cyclin G associated kinase(GAK) Homo sapiens In all eukaryotes, the cell cycle is governed by cyclin-dependent protein kinases (CDKs), whose activities are regulated by cyclins and CDK inhibitors in a diverse array of mechanisms that involve the control of phosphorylation and dephosphorylation of Ser, Thr or Tyr residues. Cyclins are molecules that possess a consensus domain called the 'cyclin box.' In mammalian cells, 9 cyclin species have been identified, and they are referred to as cyclins A through I. Cyclin G is a direct transcriptional target of the p53 tumor suppressor gene product and thus functions downstream of p53. GAK is an association partner of cyclin G and CDK5. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2015],catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,function:Associates with cyclin G and CDK5. Seems to act as an auxilin homolog that is involved in the uncoating of clathrin-coated vesicles by Hsc70 in non-neuronal cells. Expression oscillates slightly during the cell cycle, peaking at G1.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Ser/Thr protein kinase family.,similarity:Contains 1 C2 tensin-type domain.,similarity:Contains 1 J domain.,similarity:Contains 1 phosphatase tensin-type domain.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,subcellular location:Localizes to the perinuclear area and to the trans-Golgi network. Also seen on the plasma membrane, probably at focal adhesions.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitous. Highest in testis.,