

Anti-MARCKS Antibody

Our Anti-MARCKS primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is chicken polyclonal. It detects human MARCK Catalog # AN1439

Product Information

Application WB, IHC, ICC
Primary Accession P29966
Host Chicken
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype IgY
Calculated MW 31555

Additional Information

Gene ID 4082

Other Names 80 kDa protein antibody, 80K L antibody, 80K L protein antibody, 80K-L protein antibody, 80KL antibody, 81 kDa protein, light chain antibody, light

chain antibody, MACS antibody, MARCKS antibody, MARCS antibody, MARCS_HUMAN antibody, MGC52672 antibody, myristoylated alanine rich C kinase substrate antibody, Myristoylated alanine rich protein kinase C

substrate (MARCKS, 80K L) antibody, Myristoylated alanine rich protein kinase C substrate antibody, Myristoylated alanine-rich C-kinase substrate antibody, Phosphomyristin antibody, PKCSL antibody, PRKCSL antibody, protein kinase C substrate 80 kDa protein light chain antibody, Protein kinase C substrate

antibody

Target/Specificity Myristoylated Alanine-Rich C Kinase Substrate (MARCKS) is a major substrate

for phosphorylation by protein kinase C (PKC) (Ouimet et al.,1990) and is concentrated in synapses of neurons. It appears to function in synaptic vesicle cycling and has been shown to bind both actin and calmodulin in vitro

(Hartwig et al. 1992). Deletion of the MARCKS gene in mice results in embryonic brain defects and death (Stumpo et al. 1995). MARCKS is a member

of a family of calmodulin binding proteins and phosphorylation of

Ser-152/156 modulates the binding of MARCKS to calmodulin (Verghese et al.,

1994).

Dilution WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 ICC~~N/A

Format Total IgY fraction

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

PrecautionsAnti-MARCKS Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic

or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping Blue Ice

Background

Myristoylated Alanine-Rich C Kinase Substrate (MARCKS) is a major substrate for phosphorylation by protein kinase C (PKC) (Ouimet et al.,1990) and is concentrated in synapses of neurons. It appears to function in synaptic vesicle cycling and has been shown to bind both actin and calmodulin in vitro (Hartwig et al. 1992). Deletion of the MARCKS gene in mice results in embryonic brain defects and death (Stumpo et al.1995). MARCKS is a member of a family of calmodulin binding proteins and phosphorylation of Ser-152/156 modulates the binding of MARCKS to calmodulin (Verghese et al., 1994).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.