

# SRPK2 Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP58797

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P78362</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Rat, Pig, Dog, Bovine
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	77527
<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid
<b>Immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SRPK2
<b>Epitope Specificity</b>	266-350/688
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purity</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>SUBCELLULAR LOCATION</b>	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. KAT5/TIP60 inhibits its nuclear translocation. Phosphorylation at Thr-492 by PKB/AKT1 promotes nuclear translocation.
<b>SIMILARITY</b>	Phosphorylation at Thr-492 by PKB/AKT1 enhances its stimulatory activity in triggering cyclin-D1 (CCND1) expression and promoting apoptosis in neurons, which can be blocked by YWHAB. It also enhances its protein kinase activity toward ACIN1 and SRSF2, promotes its nuclear translocation and prevents its proteolytic cleavage. Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CMGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family.Contains 1 protein kinase domain.
<b>SUBUNIT</b>	Interacts with PKB/AKT1 in a phosphorylation-dependent manner. The phosphorylated form (by PKB/AKT1) interacts with YWHAB and YWHAЕ. Interaction with YWHAB suppresses its cleavage by caspases and inhibits the release of its N-terminal pro-apoptotic fragment. Interacts with SFN. Associates with U4/U6-U5 tri-small nuclear ribonucleoproteins (U4/U6-U5 tri-snRNPs).
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	Proteolytically cleaved at Asp-139 and Asp-403 by caspase-3 during apoptotic cell death. Cleavage at Asp-139 which is the major site of cleavage, produces a small N-terminal fragment that translocates into nucleus and promotes VP16-induced apoptosis.
<b>Important Note</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
<b>Background Descriptions</b>	SRPK2 belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. It phosphorylates RS domain-containing proteins, such as SFRS1 and SFRS2 on serine residues. It has a role in spliceosome assembly and in mediating the trafficking of splicing factors and appears to mediate HBV core protein phosphorylation which is a prerequisite for pregenomic RNA encapsidation into viral capsids. SRPK2 highly expressed in brain, moderately expressed in heart and skeletal muscle and at low levels in lung, liver, and kidney.

## Additional Information

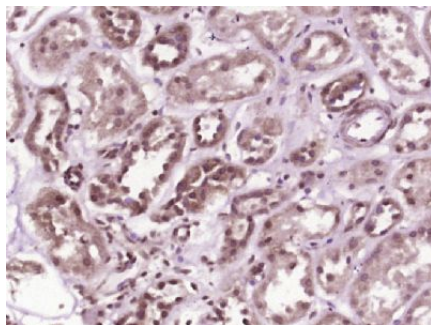
Gene ID	6733
Other Names	SRSF protein kinase 2, 2.7.11.1, SFRS protein kinase 2, Serine/arginine-rich protein-specific kinase 2, SR-protein-specific kinase 2, SRSF protein kinase 2 N-terminal, SRSF protein kinase 2 C-terminal, SRPK2 {ECO:0000312   EMBL:AAH68547.1}
Target/Specificity	Highly expressed in brain, moderately expressed in heart and skeletal muscle and at low levels in lung, liver, and kidney.
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Format	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

## Protein Information

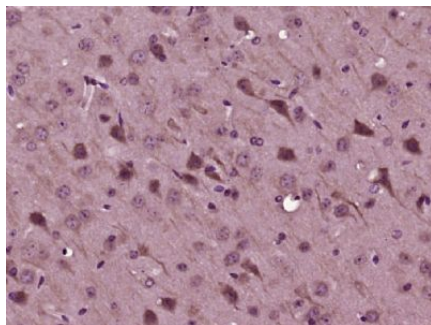
Name	SRPK2 {ECO:0000312   EMBL:AAH68547.1}
Function	Serine/arginine-rich protein-specific kinase which specifically phosphorylates its substrates at serine residues located in regions rich in arginine/serine dipeptides, known as RS domains and is involved in the phosphorylation of SR splicing factors and the regulation of splicing (PubMed: <a href="#">18559500</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">21056976</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">9472028</a> ). Promotes neuronal apoptosis by up-regulating cyclin-D1 (CCND1) expression (PubMed: <a href="#">19592491</a> ). This is done by the phosphorylation of SRSF2, leading to the suppression of p53/TP53 phosphorylation thereby relieving the repressive effect of p53/TP53 on cyclin-D1 (CCND1) expression (PubMed: <a href="#">21205200</a> ). Phosphorylates ACIN1, and redistributes it from the nuclear speckles to the nucleoplasm, resulting in cyclin A1 but not cyclin A2 up-regulation (PubMed: <a href="#">18559500</a> ). Plays an essential role in spliceosomal B complex formation via the phosphorylation of DDX23/PRP28 (PubMed: <a href="#">18425142</a> ). Probably by phosphorylating DDX23, leads to the suppression of incorrect R-loops formed during transcription; R-loops are composed of a DNA:RNA hybrid and the associated non-template single-stranded DNA (PubMed: <a href="#">28076779</a> ). Can mediate hepatitis B virus (HBV) core protein phosphorylation (PubMed: <a href="#">12134018</a> ). Plays a negative role in the regulation of HBV replication through a mechanism not involving the phosphorylation of the core protein but by reducing the packaging efficiency of the pregenomic RNA (pgRNA) without affecting the formation of the viral core particles (PubMed: <a href="#">16122776</a> ).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus speckle. Chromosome. Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm (PubMed: <a href="#">19592491</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">21056976</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">21157427</a> ) KAT5/TIP60 inhibits its nuclear translocation (PubMed: <a href="#">21157427</a> ) Phosphorylation at Thr-492 by PKB/AKT1 promotes nuclear translocation (PubMed: <a href="#">19592491</a> ). Preferentially localizes across the entire gene coding region (PubMed: <a href="#">28076779</a> ). During transcription, accumulates at chromatin loci where unscheduled R-loops form and colocalizes with paused 'Ser-5'-phosphorylated POLR2A/RNA polymerase II and helicase DDX23 (PubMed: <a href="#">28076779</a> ).
Tissue Location	Highly expressed in brain, moderately expressed in heart and skeletal muscle and at low levels in lung, liver, and kidney

## Images

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Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human kidney tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (SRPK2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP58797) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse brain tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (SRPK2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP58797) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

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