

Anti-PLK3 Antibody

Rabbit polyclonal antibody to PLK3 Catalog # AP60998

Product Information

Application WB
Primary Accession Q9H4B4
Other Accession Q60806

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalCalculated MW71629

Additional Information

Gene ID 1263

Other Names CNK; FNK; PRK; Serine/threonine-protein kinase PLK3; Cytokine-inducible

serine/threonine-protein kinase; FGF-inducible kinase; Polo-like kinase 3;

PLK-3; Proliferation-related kinase

Target/Specificity Recognizes endogenous levels of PLK3 protein.

Dilution WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000)

Format Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30%

glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name PLK3

Synonyms CNK, FNK, PRK

Function Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in cell cycle regulation, response to

stress and Golgi disassembly. Polo-like kinases act by binding and

phosphorylating proteins that are already phosphorylated on a specific motif recognized by the POLO box domains. Phosphorylates ATF2, BCL2L1, CDC25A, CDC25C, CHEK2, HIF1A, JUN, p53/TP53, p73/TP73, PTEN, TOP2A and VRK1. Involved in cell cycle regulation: required for entry into S phase and cytokinesis. Phosphorylates BCL2L1, leading to regulate the G2 checkpoint and progression to cytokinesis during mitosis. Plays a key role in response to stress: rapidly activated upon stress stimulation, such as ionizing radiation, reactive oxygen species (ROS), hyperosmotic stress, UV irradiation and

hypoxia. Involved in DNA damage response and G1/S transition checkpoint by

phosphorylating CDC25A, p53/TP53 and p73/TP73. Phosphorylates p53/TP53 in response to reactive oxygen species (ROS), thereby promoting p53/TP53-mediated apoptosis. Phosphorylates CHEK2 in response to DNA damage, promoting the G2/M transition checkpoint. Phosphorylates the transcription factor p73/TP73 in response to DNA damage, leading to inhibit p73/TP73-mediated transcriptional activation and pro-apoptotic functions. Phosphorylates HIF1A and JUN is response to hypoxia. Phosphorylates ATF2 following hyperosmotic stress in corneal epithelium. Also involved in Golgi disassembly during the cell cycle: part of a MEK1/MAP2K1-dependent pathway that induces Golgi fragmentation during mitosis by mediating phosphorylation of VRK1. May participate in endomitotic cell cycle, a form of mitosis in which both karyokinesis and cytokinesis are interrupted and is a hallmark of megakaryocyte differentiation, via its interaction with CIB1.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus. Golgi apparatus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Note=Translocates to the nucleus upon cisplatin treatment Localizes to the Golgi apparatus during interphase. According to a report, PLK3 localizes only in the nucleolus and not in the centrosome, or in any other location in the cytoplasm (PubMed:17264206). The discrepancies in results may be explained by the PLK3 antibody specificity, by cell line-specific expression or post-translational modifications.

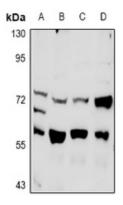
Tissue Location

Transcripts are highly detected in placenta, lung, followed by skeletal muscle, heart, pancreas, ovaries and kidney and weakly detected in liver and brain. May have a short half-live. In cells of hematopoietic origin, strongly and exclusively detected in terminally differentiated macrophages. Transcript expression appears to be down-regulated in primary lung tumor

Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human PLK3. The exact sequence is proprietary.

Images



Western blot analysis of PLK3 expression in PC12 (A), CT26 (B), A549 (C), H1792 (D) whole cell lysates.

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