

DMPK Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP69546

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<u>Q09013</u>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	69385

Additional Information

Gene ID	1760
Other Names	DMPK; DM1PK; MDPK; Myotonin-protein kinase; MT-PK; DM-kinase; DMK; DM1 protein kinase; DMPK; Myotonic dystrophy protein kinase
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20°C

Protein Information

Name	DMPK
Synonyms	DM1PK, MDPK
Function	Non-receptor serine/threonine protein kinase which is necessary for the maintenance of skeletal muscle structure and function. May play a role in myocyte differentiation and survival by regulating the integrity of the nuclear envelope and the expression of muscle-specific genes. May also phosphorylate PPP1R12A and inhibit the myosin phosphatase activity to regulate myosin phosphorylation. Also critical to the modulation of cardiac contractility and to the maintenance of proper cardiac conduction activity probably through the regulation of cellular calcium homeostasis. Phosphorylates PLN, a regulator of calcium pumps and may regulate sarcoplasmic reticulum calcium uptake in myocytes. May also phosphorylate FXYD1/PLM which is able to induce chloride currents. May also play a role in synaptic plasticity.
Cellular Location	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type IV membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Nucleus outer membrane; Single-pass type IV membrane

	protein; Cytoplasmic side Mitochondrion outer membrane; Single-pass type IV membrane protein. Sarcoplasmic reticulum membrane. Cell membrane. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=Localizes to sarcoplasmic reticulum membranes of cardiomyocytes. [Isoform 3]: Mitochondrion membrane.
Tissue Location	Most isoforms are expressed in many tissues including heart, skeletal muscle, liver and brain, except for isoform 2 which is only found in the heart and skeletal muscle, and isoform 14 which is only found in the brain, with high levels in the striatum, cerebellar cortex and pons.

Background

Non-receptor serine/threonine protein kinase which is necessary for the maintenance of skeletal muscle structure and function. May play a role in myocyte differentiation and survival by regulating the integrity of the nuclear envelope and the expression of muscle-specific genes. May also phosphorylate PPP1R12A and inhibit the myosin phosphatase activity to regulate myosin phosphorylation. Also critical to the modulation of cardiac contractility and to the maintenance of proper cardiac conduction activity probably through the regulation of cellular calcium homeostasis. Phosphorylates PLN, a regulator of calcium pumps and may regulate sarcoplasmic reticulum calcium uptake in myocytes. May also phosphorylate FXYD1/PLM which is able to induce chloride currents. May also play a role in synaptic plasticity.

Images



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