

# PSK-H1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP72066

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P11801</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	48035

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	5681
<b>Other Names</b>	PSKH1; Serine/threonine-protein kinase H1; Protein serine kinase H1; PSK-H1
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
<b>Storage Conditions</b>	-20°C

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	PSKH1
<b>Function</b>	Serine/threonine protein kinase that may be involved in the regulation of pre-mRNA processing. It may phosphorylate components of nuclear splice factor compartments (SFC), such as non-snRNP splicing factors containing a serine/arginine-rich domain (SR proteins). Reversible phosphorylation of SR proteins may cause their release into the nucleoplasm and change their local concentration, thereby influencing alternative splicing.
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Golgi apparatus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus speckle. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Lipid-anchor. Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor. Cytoplasm. Note=Localized in the brefeldin A- sensitive Golgi compartment, at centrosomes, in the nucleus with a somewhat speckle-like presence, membrane-associated to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and the plasma membrane (PM), and more diffusely in the cytoplasm (PubMed:11087665, PubMed:14644153). Found to concentrate in splicing factor compartments (SFCs) within the nucleus of interphase cells (PubMed:11087665). The acylation-negative form may be only cytoplasmic and nuclear. Acylation seems to allow the sequestering to the intracellular

membranes. Myristoylation may mediate targeting to the intracellular non-Golgi membranes and palmitoylation may mediate the targeting to the Golgi membranes. Dual acylation is required to stabilize the interaction with Golgi membranes

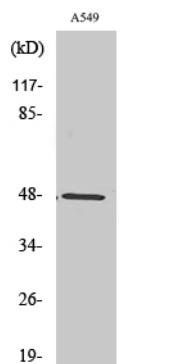
## Tissue Location

Expressed in all tissues and cell lines tested with the highest level of abundance in testis

## Background

May be a SFC-associated serine kinase (splicing factor compartment-associated serine kinase) with a role in intranuclear SR protein (non-snRNP splicing factors containing a serine/arginine-rich domain) trafficking and pre-mRNA processing.

## Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using PSK-H1 Polyclonal Antibody

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