

CSNK2A1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76452

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P68400
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Calculated MW	45144

Additional Information

Gene ID	1457
Other Names	CSNK2A1
Dilution	WB~~1/500-1/1000
Format	50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	CSNK2A1
Synonyms	CK2A1
Function	Catalytic subunit of a constitutively active serine/threonine-protein kinase complex that phosphorylates a large number of substrates containing acidic residues C-terminal to the phosphorylated serine or threonine (PubMed: 11239457 , PubMed: 11704824 , PubMed: 16193064 , PubMed: 18411307 , PubMed: 18583988 , PubMed: 18678890 , PubMed: 19188443 , PubMed: 20545769 , PubMed: 20625391 , PubMed: 22017874 , PubMed: 22406621 , PubMed: 24962073 , PubMed: 30898438 , PubMed: 31439799). Regulates numerous cellular processes, such as cell cycle progression, apoptosis and transcription, as well as viral infection (PubMed: 12631575 , PubMed: 19387551 , PubMed: 19387552). May act as a regulatory node which integrates and coordinates numerous signals leading to an appropriate cellular response (PubMed: 12631575 , PubMed: 19387551 , PubMed: 19387552). During mitosis, functions as a component of the p53/TP53-dependent spindle assembly checkpoint (SAC) that maintains cyclin-B-CDK1 activity and G2 arrest in response to spindle damage (PubMed: 11704824 , PubMed: 19188443). Also required for

p53/TP53-mediated apoptosis, phosphorylating 'Ser-392' of p53/TP53 following UV irradiation (PubMed:[11239457](#)). Phosphorylates a number of DNA repair proteins in response to DNA damage, such as MDC1, MRE11, RAD9A, RAD51 and HTATSF1, promoting their recruitment to DNA damage sites (PubMed:[18411307](#), PubMed:[18583988](#), PubMed:[18678890](#), PubMed:[20545769](#), PubMed:[21482717](#), PubMed:[22325354](#), PubMed:[26811421](#), PubMed:[28512243](#), PubMed:[30898438](#), PubMed:[35597237](#)). Can also negatively regulate apoptosis (PubMed:[16193064](#), PubMed:[22184066](#)). Phosphorylates the caspases CASP9 and CASP2 and the apoptotic regulator NOL3 (PubMed:[16193064](#)). Phosphorylation protects CASP9 from cleavage and activation by CASP8, and inhibits the dimerization of CASP2 and activation of CASP8 (PubMed:[16193064](#)). Phosphorylates YY1, protecting YY1 from cleavage by CASP7 during apoptosis (PubMed:[22184066](#)). Regulates transcription by direct phosphorylation of RNA polymerases I, II, III and IV (PubMed:[12631575](#), PubMed:[19387550](#), PubMed:[19387551](#), PubMed:[19387552](#), PubMed:[23123191](#)). Also phosphorylates and regulates numerous transcription factors including NF-kappa-B, STAT1, CREB1, IRF1, IRF2, ATF1, ATF4, SRF, MAX, JUN, FOS, MYC and MYB (PubMed:[12631575](#), PubMed:[19387550](#), PubMed:[19387551](#), PubMed:[19387552](#), PubMed:[23123191](#)). Phosphorylates Hsp90 and its co-chaperones FKBP4 and CDC37, which is essential for chaperone function (PubMed:[19387550](#)). Mediates sequential phosphorylation of FNIP1, promoting its gradual interaction with Hsp90, leading to activate both kinase and non-kinase client proteins of Hsp90 (PubMed:[30699359](#)). Regulates Wnt signaling by phosphorylating CTNNB1 and the transcription factor LEF1 (PubMed:[19387549](#)). Acts as an ectokinase that phosphorylates several extracellular proteins (PubMed:[12631575](#), PubMed:[19387550](#), PubMed:[19387551](#), PubMed:[19387552](#)). During viral infection, phosphorylates various proteins involved in the viral life cycles of EBV, HSV, HBV, HCV, HIV, CMV and HPV (PubMed:[12631575](#), PubMed:[19387550](#), PubMed:[19387551](#), PubMed:[19387552](#)). Phosphorylates PML at 'Ser-565' and primes it for ubiquitin-mediated degradation (PubMed:[20625391](#), PubMed:[22406621](#)). Plays an important role in the circadian clock function by phosphorylating BMAL1 at 'Ser-90' which is pivotal for its interaction with CLOCK and which controls CLOCK nuclear entry (By similarity). Phosphorylates CCAR2 at 'Thr-454' in gastric carcinoma tissue (PubMed:[24962073](#)). Phosphorylates FMR1, promoting FMR1-dependent formation of a membraneless compartment (PubMed:[30765518](#), PubMed:[31439799](#)). May phosphorylate histone H2A on 'Ser-1' (PubMed:[38334665](#)).

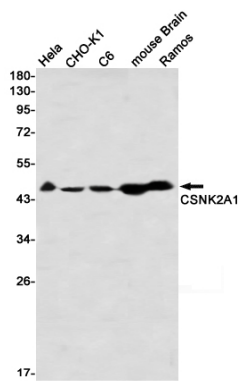
Cellular Location

Nucleus

Tissue Location

Expressed in gastric carcinoma tissue and the expression gradually increases with the progression of the carcinoma (at protein level).

Images



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