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MLCK Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7966a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q15746
Other Accession	P29294
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Rabbit, Bovine, Canine, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB03067
Calculated MW	210715
Antigen Region	923-953

Additional Information

Gene ID	4638
Other Names	Myosin light chain kinase, smooth muscle, MLCK, smMLCK, Kinase-related protein, KRP, Telokin, Myosin light chain kinase, smooth muscle, deglutamylated form, MYLK, MLCK, MLCK1, MYLK1
Target/Specificity	This MLCK antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 923-953 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human MLCK.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	MLCK Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	MYLK (HGNC:7590)
Synonyms	MLCK, MLCK1, MYLK1

Function	Calcium/calmodulin-dependent myosin light chain kinase implicated in smooth muscle contraction via phosphorylation of myosin light chains (MLC) (PubMed:11113114). Also regulates actin-myosin interaction through a non-kinase activity (PubMed:11113114). Phosphorylates PTK2B/PYK2 and myosin light-chains (PubMed:11113114, PubMed:18587400). Involved in the inflammatory response (e.g. apoptosis, vascular permeability, leukocyte diapedesis), cell motility and morphology, airway hyperreactivity and other activities relevant to asthma (PubMed:20139351). Required for tonic airway smooth muscle contraction that is necessary for physiological and asthmatic airway resistance (By similarity). Necessary for gastrointestinal motility (By similarity). Implicated in the regulation of endothelial as well as vascular permeability, probably via the regulation of cytoskeletal rearrangements (By similarity). In the nervous system it has been shown to control the growth initiation of astrocytic processes in culture and to participate in transmitter release at synapses formed between cultured sympathetic ganglion cells (PubMed:20375339). Critical participant in signaling sequences that result in fibroblast apoptosis (PubMed:20453870). Plays a role in the regulation of epithelial cell survival (PubMed:16723733). Required for epithelial wound healing, especially during actomyosin ring contraction during purse-string wound closure (PubMed:15825080). Mediates RhoA-dependent membrane blebbing (PubMed:20181817). Triggers TRPC5 channel activity in a calcium-dependent signaling, by inducing its subcellular localization at the plasma membrane (PubMed:16284075). Promotes cell migration (including tumor cells) and tumor metastasis (PubMed:18710790, PubMed:19826488). PTK2B/PYK2 activation by phosphorylation mediates ITGB2 activation and is thus essential to trigger neutrophil transmigration during acute lung injury (ALI) (PubMed:18587400). May regulate optic nerve head astrocyte migration (PubMed:20375339). Probably involved in mitotic cytoskeletal regulation (PubMed:15020676). Regulates tight junction probably by modulating ZO-1 exchange in the perijunctional actomyosin ring (By similarity). Mediates burn-induced microvascular barrier injury; triggers endothelial contraction in the development of microvascular hyperpermeability by phosphorylating MLC (By similarity). Essential for intestinal barrier dysfunction (By similarity). Mediates Giardia spp.-mediated reduced epithelial barrier function during giardiasis intestinal infection via reorganization of cytoskeletal F- actin and tight junctional ZO-1 (By similarity). Necessary for hypotonicity-induced Ca(2+) entry and subsequent activation of volume- sensitive organic osmolyte/anion channels (VSOAC) in cervical cancer cells (PubMed:11976941). Responsible for high proliferative ability of breast cancer cells through anti-apoptosis (PubMed:20453870).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Cell projection, lamellipodium. Cleavage furrow. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, stress fiber. Note=Localized to stress fibers during interphase and to the cleavage furrow during mitosis
Tissue Location	Smooth muscle and non-muscle isozymes are expressed in a wide variety of adult and fetal tissues and in cultured endothelium with qualitative expression appearing to be neither tissue- nor development-specific. Non-muscle isoform 2 is the dominant splice variant expressed in various tissues. Telokin has been found in a wide variety of adult and fetal tissues. Accumulates in well differentiated enterocytes of the intestinal epithelium in response to tumor necrosis factor (TNF).

Background

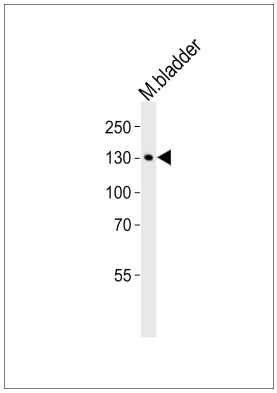
MLCK, a member of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family, is a calcium/calmodulin-dependent enzyme responsible for smooth muscle contraction via phosphorylation of a specific serine in the N-terminus of myosin light chains (MLC), an event that facilitates myosin interaction with actin filaments. It is a central determinant in the development of vascular permeability and tissue edema formation. In the nervous

system it has been shown to control the growth initiation of astrocytic processes in culture and to participate in transmitter release at synapses formed between cultured sympathetic ganglion cells. MLCK acts as a critical participant in signaling sequences that result in fibroblast apoptosis. Smooth muscle and non-muscle isozymes are expressed in a wide variety of adult and fetal tissues and in cultured endothelium with qualitative expression appearing to be neither tissue- nor development-specific. Non-muscle isoform 2 is the dominant splice variant expressed in various tissues. The Telokin isoform, which binds calmodulin, has been found in a wide variety of adult and fetal tissues. MLCK is probably down-regulated by phosphorylation. The protein contains 1 fibronectin type III domain and 9 immunoglobulin-like C2-type domains.

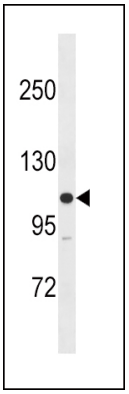
References

Lazar, V., et al., Genomics 57(2):256-267 (1999). Watterson, D.M., et al., J. Cell. Biochem. 75(3):481-491 (1999). Garcia, J.G., et al., Am. J. Respir. Cell Mol. Biol. 16(5):489-494 (1997). Potier, M.C., et al., Genomics 29(3):562-570 (1995).

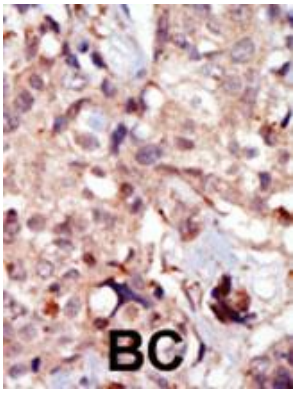
Images



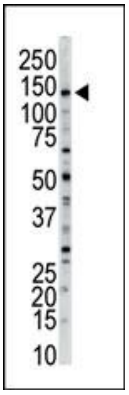
Western blot analysis of lysate from mouse bladder tissue lysate, using MLCKlong Antibody (M1)(Cat. #AP7966a). AP7966a was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug.



MLCK Antibody (M1) (Cat. #AP7966a) western blot analysis in SK-BR-3 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the MLCK antibody detected the MLCK protein (arrow).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.



Western blot analysis of anti-MLCK-long Pab (Cat. #AP7966a) in mouse brain tissue lysate. MLCK-long (Arrow) was detected using purified Pab. Secondary HRP-anti-rabbit was used for signal visualization with chemiluminescence.

Citations

- A study based on reverse network pharmacology of kidney stones identified that quercetin targets the myosin light chain kinase/myosin light chain 2 pathway in human renal HK-2 cells.
- P2Y6 receptor inhibition aggravates ischemic brain injury by reducing microglial phagocytosis
- P2Y6 Receptor-Mediated Microglial Phagocytosis in Radiation-Induced Brain Injury.
- Macrophage-specific RhoA knockout delays Wallerian degeneration after peripheral nerve injury in mice

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