



# MARK2 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-14825
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IF;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	MARK2
<b>Protein Name</b>	Serine/threonine-protein kinase MARK2
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MARK2. AA range:10-59
<b>Specificity</b>	MARK2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MARK2 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	MARK2; EMK1; Serine/threonine-protein kinase MARK2; ELKL motif kinase 1; EMK-1; MAP/microtubule affinity-regulating kinase 2; PAR1 homolog; PAR1 homolog b; Par-1b; Par1b
<b>Observed Band</b>	85kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasm. Lateral cell membrane. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell projection, dendrite . Cytoplasm . Phosphorylation at Thr-596 by PRKCZ/aPKC and subsequent interaction with 14-3-3 protein YWHAZ promotes relocation from the cell membrane to the cytoplasm.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	High levels of expression in heart, brain, skeletal muscle and pancreas, lower levels observed in lung, liver and kidney.
<b>Function</b>	catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,cofactor:Magnesium.,enzyme regulation:Activated by phosphorylation on Thr-208 by STK11 in complex with STE20-related adapter-alpha (STRAD alpha) pseudo kinase and CAB39.,function:Role in epithelial morphogenesis. Modulates the developmental decision to build a columnar versus a hepatic epithelial cell apparently by promoting a switch from a direct to a transcytotic mode of apical protein delivery. Essential for the asymmetric development of membrane domains of polarized epithelial cells. One or more isoforms may play a role in graft rejection.,similarity:Belongs to the



protein kinase superfamily.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CAMK Ser/Thr protein kinase family. MARK subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 KA1 (kinase-associated) domain.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 1 UBA doma

**Background**

microtubule affinity regulating kinase 2(MARK2) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the Par-1 family of serine/threonine protein kinases. The protein is an important regulator of cell polarity in epithelial and neuronal cells, and also controls the stability of microtubules through phosphorylation and inactivation of several microtubule-associating proteins. The protein localizes to cell membranes. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2009],

**matters needing attention**

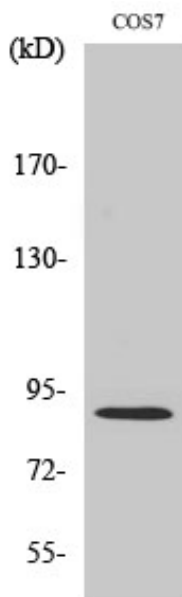
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

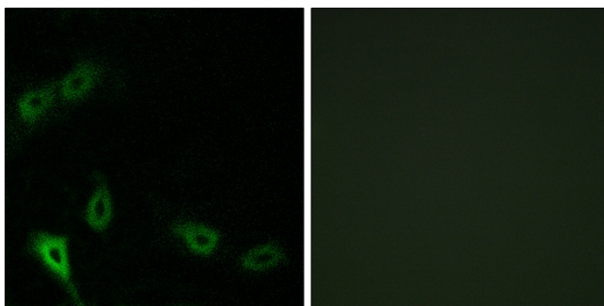
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



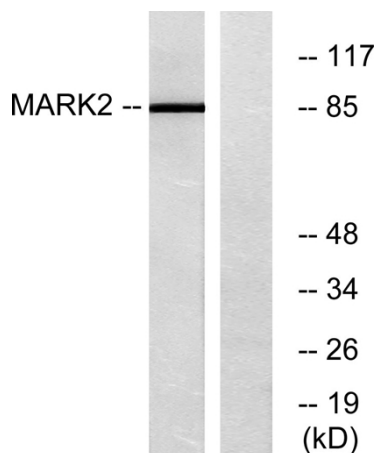
## Products Images



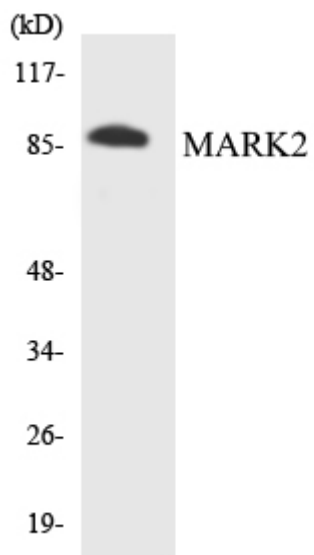
Western Blot analysis of various cells using MARK2 Polyclonal Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using MARK2 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COS7 cells, using MARK2 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from 293 cells using MARK2 antibody.