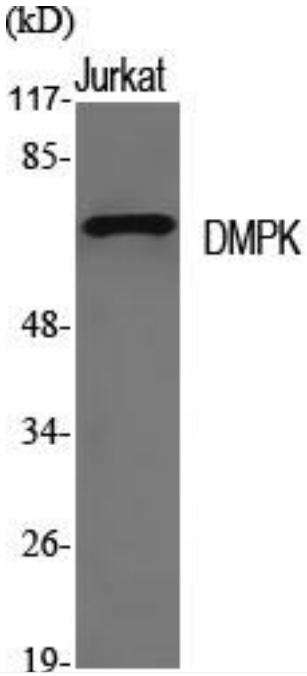
DMPK Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-14731
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB
Gene Name	DMPK
Protein Name	Myotonin-protein kinase
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human DMPK. AA range:11-60
Specificity	DMPK Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of DMPK protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	DMPK; DM1PK; MDPK; Myotonin-protein kinase; MT-PK; DM-kinase; DMK; DM1 protein kinase; DMPK; Myotonic dystrophy protein kinase
Observed Band	70kD
Cell Pathway	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 . Localizes to sarcoplasmic reticulum membranes of cardiomyocytes. .; [Isoform 1]: Mitochondrion membrane.; [Isoform 3]: Mitochondrion membrane.
Tissue Specificity	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.
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,cofactor:Magnesium.,disease:Defects in DMPK are the cause of myotonic dystrophy 1 (DM1) [MIM:160900]; also known as Steinert disease. DM is an autosomal dominant neurodegenerative disorder characterized by myotonia, muscle wasting in the distal extremities, cataract, hypogonadism, defective endocrine functions, male baldness, and cardiac arrhythmias. DM patients show decreased levels of kinase expression inversely related to repeat length. The

	minimum estimated incidence is 1 in 8'000 live births. DM1 is caused by a CTG expansion in the 3'-UTR of the DMPK gene. The repeat length usually increases in successive generations, but not always.,enzyme regulation:Activated in response to G protein second messengers. Maintained in an inactive conformation by the negative autoregulatory C-terminal coiled-coil region. Coiled-coil mediate
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a serine-threonine kinase that is closely related to other kinases that interact with members of the Rho family of small GTPases. Substrates for this enzyme include myogenin, the beta-subunit of the L-type calcium channels, and phospholemman. The 3' untranslated region of this gene contains 5-38 copies of a CTG trinucleotide repeat. Expansion of this unstable motif to 50-5,000 copies causes myotonic dystrophy type I, which increases in severity with increasing repeat element copy number. Repeat expansion is associated with condensation of local chromatin structure that disrupts the expression of genes in this region. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene have been described, but the full-length nature of some of these variants has not been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2016],
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 DMPK Monoclonal Antibody