SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

MGC42105 (N-20): sc-130171



BACKGROUND

The phosphorylation and dephosphorylation of proteins on serine and threonine residues is an essential means of regulating a broad range of cellular functions in eukaryotes, including cell division, homeostasis and apoptosis. A group of proteins that are intimately involved in this process are the serine/ threonine (Ser/Thr) protein kinases. MGC42105, also known as NIM1, is a 436 amino acid protein that contains one protein kinase domain and belongs to the Ser/Thr protein kinase family. Using magnesium as a cofactor, MGC42105 functions to catalyze the ATP-dependent phosphorylation of target proteins. Additionally, human MGC42105 is capable of autophosphorylation at Thr 229, an event that activates MGC42105 activity.

REFERENCES

- Bairoch, A. and Claverie, J.M. 1988. Sequence patterns in protein kinases. Nature 331: 22.
- 2. Hunter, T. 1991. Protein kinase classification. Meth. Enzymol. 200: 3-37.
- Barral, Y., Parra, M., Bidlingmaier, S. and Snyder, M. 1999. Nim1-related kinases coordinate cell cycle progression with the organization of the peripheral cytoskeleton in yeast. Genes Dev. 13: 176-187.
- Wightman, R., Bates, S., Amornrrattanapan, P. and Sudbery, P. 2004. In Candida albicans, the Nim1 kinases Gin4 and Hsl1 negatively regulate pseudohypha formation and Gin4 also controls septin organization. J. Cell Biol. 164: 581-591.
- Jaleel, M., McBride, A., Lizcano, J.M., Deak, M., Toth, R., Morrice, N.A. and Alessi, D.R. 2005. Identification of the sucrose non-fermenting related kinase SNRK, as a novel LKB1 substrate. FEBS Lett. 579: 1417-1423.
- Greenman, C., Stephens, P., Smith, R., Dalgliesh, G.L., Hunter, C., Bignell, G., Davies, H., Teague, J., Butler, A., Stevens, C., Edkins, S., O'Meara, S., Vastrik, I., Schmidt, E.E., Avis, T., Barthorpe, S., Bhamra, G., Buck, G., et al. 2007. Patterns of somatic mutation in human cancer genomes. Nature 446: 153-158.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: MGC42105 (human) mapping to 5p12.

SOURCE

MGC42105 (N-20) is a purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of MGC42105 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μg IgG in 1.0 ml PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **D0 NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

MGC42105 (N-20) is recommended for detection of MGC42105 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for MGC42105 siRNA (h): sc-91764, MGC42105 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-91764-SH and MGC42105 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-91764-V.

Molecular Weight of MGC42105: 50 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

DATA



MGC42105 (N-20): sc-130171. Western blot analysis of MGC42105 expression in 293 showing nontransfected (\mathbf{A}) and transfected (\mathbf{B}) whole cell lysate.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.