BACKGROUND

Rho, the Ras-related small GTPase, is responsible for the regulation of Actin-based cytoskeletal structures including stress fibers, focal adhesions and the contractile ring apparatus. Rho proteins act as molecular switches which are able to turn cytokinesis on and off. Although little is known about signaling downstream of Rho, several proteins have been implicated as Rho effectors. Protein kinase N (PKN) is a fatty acid-activated serine/threonine kinase whose catalytic domain exhibits homology with that of the PKC family. PKN associates with Rho via its amino-terminus, is activated in a GTP-dependent manner and phosphorylates the head-rod domain of neurofilament protein. A second protein, rhophilin, exhibits 40% sequence identity with the amino-terminal Rho-binding domain. The enzymatic activity of rhophilin has not been demonstrated and it is possible that it acts through the recruitment of cytoskeletal components that initiate a kinase signaling cascade. Citron interacts specifically with active Rho and Rac 1 but not Cdc42. Citron exhibits a distinctive protein organization and little homology with the Rho binding domains of PKN and rhophilin.

REFERENCES


CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PKN1 (human) mapping to 19p13.12; Pkn1 (mouse) mapping to 8 C2.

SOURCE

PKN (49) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 215-388 of PKN of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 50 µg IgG1 in 0.5 ml PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4°C. **DO 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. Not for resale.