



Product Information Sheet

Polyclonal Anti- serine/threonine kinase 11, *STK11/LKB1*

Catalogue No. PA1355

Lot No. 01310120255124

Ig type rabbit IgG

Size 100µg/vial

Specificity

Human, rat, mouse

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

Western blot

Immunohistochemistry(P)

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminal of human STK11 (421-433 aa), different from the mouse sequence by one amino acid.

Purity

Immunogen affinity purified.

Application

	Concentration	Tested Species	Concluded Species	Antigen Retrieval
WB	1ug/ml	Hu, Rat	Ms	-
IHC-P	1ug/ml	Hu, Rat, Ms	-	By Heat
IHC-F	-	-	-	-
ICC	-	-	-	-

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Reconstitution

0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500µg/ml.

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for longer time.

To reorder contact us at:

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BACKGROUND

Serine/threonine kinase 11 or LKB1 is a protein kinase which in humans is encoded by the *STK11* gene. The *STK11/LKB1* gene, which encodes a member of the serine/threonine kinase, regulates cell polarity and functions as a tumour suppressor. Smith et al. (1999) found that the mouse *Lkb1* gene encodes a protein showing strong sequence similarity to human LKB1. Karuman et al. (2001) demonstrated that LKB1 physically associates with p53 (191170) and regulates specific p53-dependent apoptosis pathways. Jenne et al. (1998) determined that the *STK11* gene extends over 23 kb of genomic DNA and is composed of 9 exons, which are transcribed in telomere-to-centromere direction. Smith et al. (1999) found that the mouse *Lkb1* gene consists of 10 exons covering approximately 15 kb.

REFERENCE

1. Jenne DE, Reimann H, Nezu J, Friedel W, Loff S, Jeschke R, Müller O, Back W, Zimmer M (January 1998). "Peutz-Jeghers syndrome is caused by mutations in a novel serine threonine kinase".