

**CK1Mt (Tyr153) Antibody**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AN1262**Specification****CK1Mt (Tyr153) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P12532</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human, Mouse</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Calculated MW	<b>47037</b>

**CK1Mt (Tyr153) Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID	<b>1159</b>
Gene Name	<b>CKMT1A</b>

**Target/Specificity**

Synthetic phospho-peptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding Tyr153 conjugated to KLH

**Dilution**

WB~~ 1:1000

**Format**

Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

CK1Mt (Tyr153) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

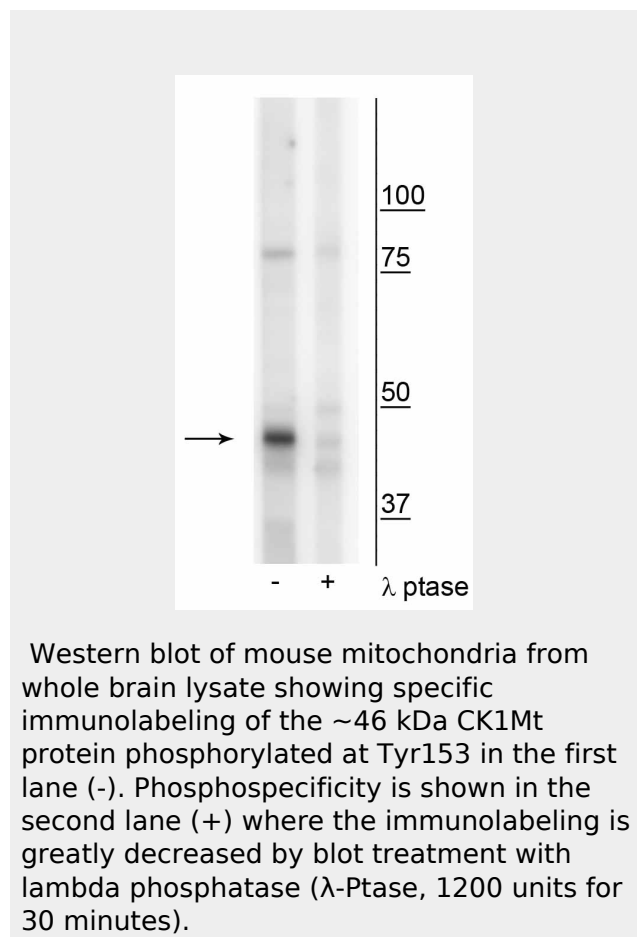
**Shipping**

Blue Ice

**CK1Mt (Tyr153) Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**CK1Mt (Tyr153) Antibody - Background**

Creatine kinase (CK1) plays an important role transferring phosphate groups from phosphocreatine to ADP in the cytosol of tissues having high, fluctuating energy demands like skeletal muscle, heart, and brain. Mitochondrial CK1, CK1Mt, has two isoforms, sarcomeric CK1Mt and ubiquitous CK1Mt. CK1Mt is localized between the MIM (mitochondrial inner membrane) and MOM (mitochondrial outer membrane) and bound to the cardiolipin-rich inner leaflet (Muller et al., 1985) and along the cristae membranes (Wegmann et al., 1991). CK1Mt exists in two forms; a homo dimer and an octamer consisting of four homodimers. The CK1Mt octamer forms permanent contact sites and

- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

maintains a complex structure including porin and ANT (adenine nucleotide translocase) within MIM and MOM (Speer et al, 2005). There have been several phospho-serine, threonine, and tyrosine sites identified within CK1Mt, the role of each one has yet to be determined.