
Product Name: LKB1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab03396**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% sodium azide, pH 7.3.
Purification	Affinity Chromatography

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	Calculated MW: 49 kDa; Observed MW: 52 kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	STK11
Alternative Names	STK11; LKB1; PJS; Serine/threonine-protein kinase STK11; Liver kinase B1; LKB1; hLKB1; Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-19
Gene ID	6794
SwissProt ID	Q15831
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human LKB1

Background

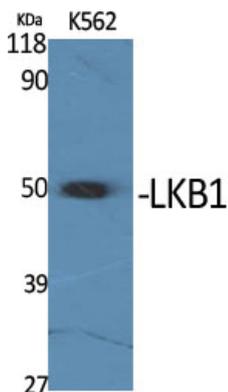
Tumor suppressor serine/threonine-protein kinase that controls the activity of AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) family

members, thereby playing a role in various processes such as cell metabolism, cell polarity, apoptosis and DNA damage response. Acts by phosphorylating the T-loop of AMPK family proteins, thus promoting their activity: phosphorylates PRKAA1, PRKAA2, BRSK1, BRSK2, MARK1, MARK2, MARK3, MARK4, NUA1, NUA2, SIK1, SIK2, SIK3 and SNRK but not MELK. Also phosphorylates non-AMPK family proteins such as STRADA, PTEN and possibly p53/TP53. Acts as a key upstream regulator of AMPK by mediating phosphorylation and activation of AMPK catalytic subunits PRKAA1 and PRKAA2 and thereby regulates processes including: inhibition of signaling pathways that promote cell growth and proliferation when energy levels are low, glucose homeostasis in liver, activation of autophagy when cells undergo nutrient deprivation, and B-cell differentiation in the germinal center in response to DNA damage. Also acts as a regulator of cellular polarity by remodeling the actin cytoskeleton. Required for cortical neuron polarization by mediating phosphorylation and activation of BRSK1 and BRSK2, leading to axon initiation and specification. Involved in DNA damage response: interacts with p53/TP53 and recruited to the CDKN1A/WAF1 promoter to participate in transcription activation. Able to phosphorylate p53/TP53; the relevance of such result in vivo is however unclear and phosphorylation may be indirect and mediated by downstream STK11/LKB1 kinase NUA1. Also acts as a mediator of p53/TP53-dependent apoptosis via interaction with p53/TP53: translocates to the mitochondrion during apoptosis and regulates p53/TP53-dependent apoptosis pathways. In vein endothelial cells, inhibits PI3K/Akt signaling activity and thus induces apoptosis in response to the oxidant peroxynitrite (in vitro). Regulates UV radiation-induced DNA damage response mediated by CDKN1A. In association with NUA1, phosphorylates CDKN1A in response to UV radiation and contributes to its degradation which is necessary for optimal DNA repair (PubMed:25329316).

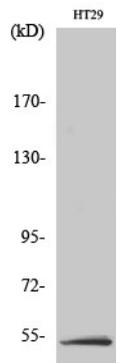
Research Area

Cell Biology

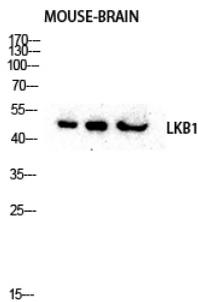
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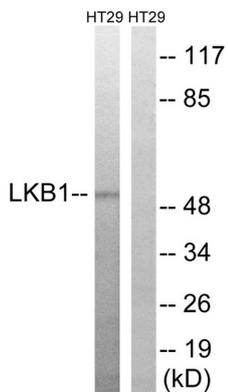
Western blot analysis of LKB1 in various lysates using LKB1 antibody.



Western blot analysis of LKB1 in HT-29 lysates using LKB1 antibody.



Western blot analysis of LKB1 in KB, 3T3, Hela lysates using LKB1 antibody.



Western blot analysis of LKB1 in HT-29 lysates using LKB1 antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.