

Casein Kinase Iδ Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT0650

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications

- WB, ELISA

MW

- 47kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000

ELISA 1:40000

Not yet tested in other applications.

Storage

Storage*

-15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality

Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen

The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CSNK1D. AA range: 291-340

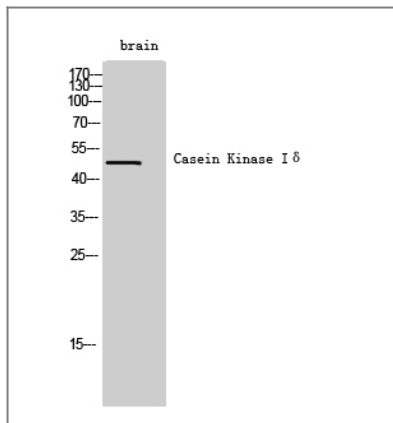
Specificity

Casein Kinase Iδ Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Casein Kinase Iδ protein.

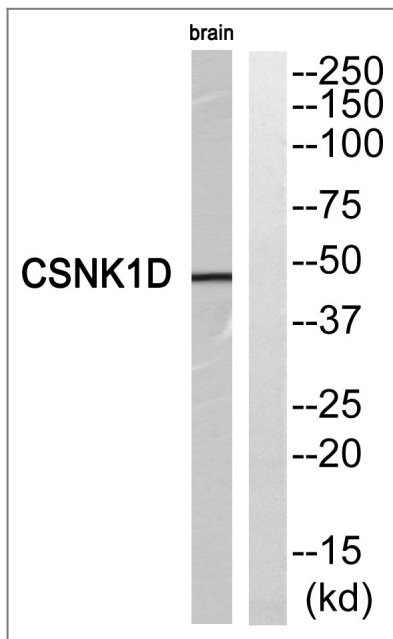
Target Information

Gene name	CSNK1D		
Protein Name	Casein kinase I isoform delta		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	1453 ;	P48730 ;
	Mouse	104318 ;	Q9DC28 ;
	Rat	64462 ;	Q06486 ;
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Cell membrane. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Golgi apparatus. Localized at mitotic spindle microtubules, and at the centrosomes and interphase in interphase cells. Recruited to the spindle apparatus and the centrosomes in response to DNA-damage. Correct subcellular localization requires kinase activity.		
Tissue specificity	Expressed in all tissues examined, including brain, heart, lung, liver, pancreas, kidney, placenta and skeletal muscle. However, kinase activity is not uniform, with highest kinase activity in splenocytes. In blood, highly expressed in hemopoietic cells and mature granulocytes. Also found in monocytes and lymphocytes.		
Function	Catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,Disease:Defects in CSNK1D are a cause of familial advanced sleep-phase syndrome (FASPS) [MIM:604348]. FASPS is characterized by very early sleep onset and offset. Individuals are 'morning larks' with a 4 hours advance of the sleep, temperature and melatonin rhythms.,enzyme regulation:Exhibits substrate-dependent heparin activation.,Function:Casein kinases are operationally defined by their preferential utilization of acidic proteins such as caseins as substrates. It can phosphorylate a large number of proteins. Participates in Wnt signaling. Central component of the circadian clock. May act as a negative regulator of circadian rhythmicity by phosphorylating PER1 and PER2. Retains PER1 in the cytoplasm.,PTM:Autophosphorylated on serine and threonine residues.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CK1 Ser/Thr protein kinase family. Casein kinase I subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,subunit:Monomer. Component of the circadian core oscillator, which includes the CRY proteins, CLOCK, or NPAS2, BMAL1 or BMAL2, CSNK1D and/or CSNK1E, TIMELESS and the PER proteins. Interacts directly with PER1 and PER2 which may lead to their degradation.,tissue specificity:Expressed in all tissues examined, including brain, heart, lung, liver, pancreas, kidney, placenta and skeletal muscle. In blood, highly expressed in hemopoietic cells and mature granulocytes. Also found in monocytes and lymphocytes.,		

| Validation Data



Western Blot analysis of brain cells using Casein Kinase Iδ Polyclonal Antibody



Western blot analysis of CSNK1D Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the CSNK1D peptide.

Contact information

Orders: order.cn@immunoway.com
 Support: support.cn@immunoway.com
 Telephone: 400-8787-807(China)
 Website: <http://www.immunoway.com.cn>
 Address: 2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA



Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
Casein Kinase Iδ
Rabbit pAb

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