

MARK 2

Cat.No. 331 003; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Rabbit serum albumin was added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 50 µl H ₂ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C until use.
Applications	WB: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) IP: not tested yet ICC: not tested yet IHC: not tested yet IHC-P/FFPE: not tested yet
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 1 to 15 from mouse MARK2 (UniProt Id: Q05512)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (O08679), mouse (Q05512). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for MARK 2, epitope is present in all four isoforms.

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

The **microtubule-affinity regulating kinase 2 (MARK 2)**, also referred to as Par-1b and EMK 1, was originally discovered by its ability to phosphorylate tau and related microtubule-associated proteins. It is involved in the regulation of many cellular processes like determination of polarity, intracellular signal transduction, transport, and cytoskeletal stability. Four isoforms are known so far. MARK 2 has also been identified as an upstream regulator of PTEN-induced kinase 1 (PINK 1), a mitochondria-targeted serine/threonine kinase. Disbalanced functions of these proteins are connected to neurodegenerative disorders like Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease.

Selected General References

Emerging modes of PINK1 signaling: another task for MARK2.

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Elevated MARK2-dependent phosphorylation of Tau in Alzheimer's disease.

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Automated screening of microtubule growth dynamics identifies MARK2 as a regulator of leading edge microtubules downstream of Rac1 in migrating cells.

Nishimura Y, Applegate K, Davidson MW, Danuser G, Waterman CM

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Microtubule affinity-regulating kinase 2 (MARK2) turns on phosphatase and tensin homolog (PTEN)-induced kinase 1 (PINK1) at Thr-313, a mutation site in Parkinson disease: effects on mitochondrial transport.

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