

Mouse Anti-PERK [B5]: MC0578, MC0578RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: An interferon-inducible, RNA-dependent protein serine/threonine kinase (PKR) has been described. PKR in earlier literature is variously known as DAI, dsJ, PI kinase, p65, p67 or TIK for the mouse kinase; and p68 or p69 for the human kinase. The PKR kinase substrate is the α subunit of protein synthesis initiation factor eIF-2. Phosphorylation of eIF-2 α on serine-51 results in inhibition of translation. The serine/threonine kinase catalytic domains map to the carboxy terminal half of the protein while the RNA-binding domains are located in the amino terminal region. PERK is a type I transmembrane protein located in the endoplasmic reticulum that contains a kinase domain similar to the kinase domain of PKR. PERK is activated in response to ER stress and phosphorylates eIF-2 α , thus inhibiting the translation of mRNA.

Specifications:

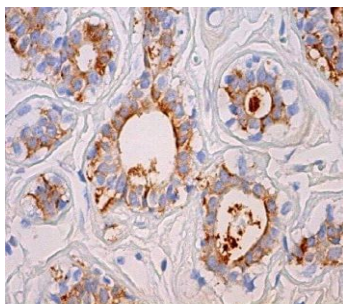
Clone: B5
 Source: Mouse
 Isotype: IgG1k
 Reactivity: Human, mouse, rat
 Immunogen: Human PERK protein N-terminus aa21-320
 Localization: Cytoplasm
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN₃)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, ELISA, IF, IP, WB
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
PERK [B5] Concentrated	MC0578	1 ml
PERK [B5] Prediluted	MC0578RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: Breast, colon carcinoma, stomach, kidney
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human breast stained with anti-PERK using DAB

References:

1. An IgM monoclonal antibody against domain 1 of CD147 induces non-canonical RIPK-independent necroptosis in a cell type specific hepatocellular carcinoma. | Pomlok, K. et al. Biochim Biophys Acta Mol Cell Res. 119295, 2022.
2. A 584 bp deletion in CTRB2 inhibits chymotrypsin B2 activity and secretion and confers risk of pancreatic cancer. | Jermusyk, A. et al. Am J Hum Genet. 2021.
3. The miR-27a-calreticulin axis affects drug-induced immunogenic cell death in human colorectal cancer cells. | Colangelo, T. et al. Cell Death Dis. 7: e2108, 2016.