



Anti-ZIP kinase (IN)

(Death-associated protein kinase 3, DAP kinase 3, DAP-like kinase)

CATALOG NO.: 54039

BACKGROUND:

Apoptosis is mediated by death domain containing adapter molecules and a caspase family of proteases. Certain serine/threonine protein kinases, such as ASK-1 and RIP, are mediators of apoptosis. A novel serine/threonine kinase that mediates apoptosis was recently identified and designated ZIP kinase (1). ZIP kinase contains an N-terminal kinase domain and a C-terminal leucine zipper structure and binds to ATF4 that is a member of ATF/CREB family. ZIP kinase has high sequence homology to DAP kinase (death-associated protein kinase), which is a mediator of apoptosis induced by gamma interferon. Overexpression of ZIP kinase induces apoptosis. ZIP and DAP kinases represent a novel kinase family, which mediates apoptosis through their catalytic activities. The messenger RNA was ubiquitously expressed in various tissues (1).

SOURCE & REACTIVITY:

Rabbit anti-ZIP kinase polyclonal antibody was raised against a peptide corresponding to amino acids near the center of human ZIP kinase (Genbank accession no. BAA81746). Anti-ZIP kinase reacts with ZIP kinase at the molecular weight of 52 kDa on western blot. Species reactivity includes human, mouse, and rat, while others are not tested. Anti-ZIP kinase has no cross reactivity towards DAP kinase.

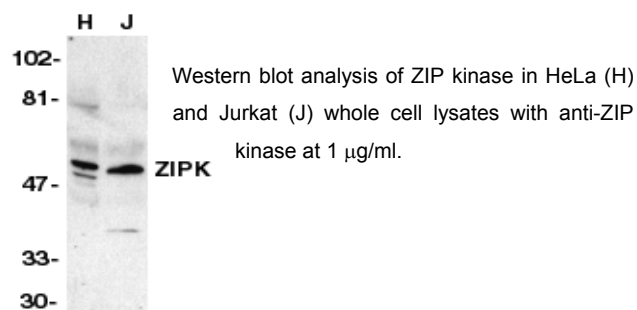
APPLICATION:

The following concentration ranges are recommended starting points for this product.

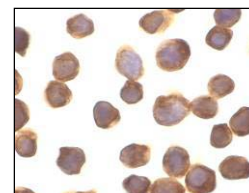
WB: 0.5 - 1 µg/ml

IHC: 10 µg/ml

Positive Control: Jurkat, HeLa whole cell lysate



Immunocytochemistry of ZIP kinase in Jurkat cells with anti-ZIP kinase at 10 µg/ml.



This product is for in vitro research purposes only.

RELATED PRODUCTS:

HeLa lysate, Catalog no. **29517**

Jurkat lysate, Catalog no. **29502**

STORAGE:

The antibody is supplied as immunoaffinity chromatography purified IgG, 50 µg/250 µl in 1X PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide. Store at 2-8 °C for up to 1 year. Avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles.

REFERENCES:

1. Kawai, T. et al. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* **18**,1642 (1998).