

Product Data Sheet

BRSK1 Protein, Human (Sf9, GST)

Cat. No.:	HY-P701716
Synonyms:	BRSK1; Serine/threonine-protein kinase BRSK1; Brain-selective kinase 1; Brain-specific serine/threonine-protein kinase 1; BR serine/threonine-protein kinase 1; Serine/threonine- protein kinase SAD-B; Synapses of Amphids Defective homolog 1; SAD1 homolog; hSAD1
Species:	Human
Source:	Sf9 insect cells
Accession:	Q8TDC3 (S2-P778)
Gene ID:	84446
Molecular Weight:	

PROPERTIES	
Appearance	Solution.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.22 μm filtered solution of 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH7.5, 200 mM NaCl, 20% glycerol.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	Please use rapid thawing with running water to thaw the protein.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice.

DESCRIPTION

duplication. Upon phosphorylation and activation by STK11/LKB1, BRSK1 assumes a central role in regulating the polarization of cortical neurons, likely through the phosphorylation of microtubule-associated proteins such as MAPT/ at 'Thr-529' and 'Ser-579.' Additionally, it participates in neuron polarization by mediating the phosphorylation of WEE 'Ser-642' in postmitotic neurons, leading to the down-regulation of WEE1 activity in polarized neurons. In neurons, BR localizes to synaptic vesicles and contributes to neurotransmitter release, possibly through the phosphorylation of RIM Furthermore, it acts as a positive regulator of centrosome duplication by phosphorylating gamma-tubulin (TUBG1 and TUBG2) at 'Ser-131,' facilitating the translocation of gamma-tubulin and its associated proteins to the centrosome. BR also participates in the UV-induced DNA damage checkpoint response, potentially inhibiting CDK1 activity through the phosphorylation and activation of WEE1, along with the inhibition of CDC25B and CDC25C.	on of cortical neurons, likely through the phosphorylation of microtubule-associated proteins such as MAPT/TAU (9) and 'Ser-579.' Additionally, it participates in neuron polarization by mediating the phosphorylation of WEE1 at in postmitotic neurons, leading to the down-regulation of WEE1 activity in polarized neurons. In neurons, BRSK1 to synaptic vesicles and contributes to neurotransmitter release, possibly through the phosphorylation of RIMS1. ore, it acts as a positive regulator of centrosome duplication by phosphorylating gamma-tubulin (TUBG1 and t 'Ser-131,' facilitating the translocation of gamma-tubulin and its associated proteins to the centrosome. BRSK1 cipates in the UV-induced DNA damage checkpoint response, potentially inhibiting CDK1 activity through the
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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