

## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	CKMT1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Primary antibody
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Application</b>	WB
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Rat

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide, pH 7.3.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity Purified

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	CKMT1A
<b>Alternative Names</b>	CKMT; CKMT1; UMTCK; CKMT1A
<b>Gene ID</b>	1159
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P12532

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB: 1/500-1/1000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	Calculated MW: 47 kDa; Observed MW: 47 kDa

## Background

Creatine kinase MT is responsible for the transfer of high energy phosphate from mitochondria to the cytosolic carrier,

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**Catalog #: AMM00967**

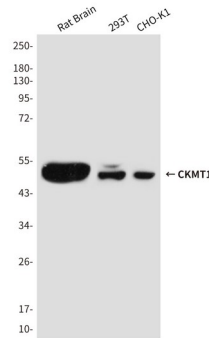


creatine. It belongs to the creatine kinase isoenzyme family. It exists as two isoenzymes, sarcomeric MtCK and ubiquitous MtCK, encoded by separate genes. Creatine kinase MT occurs in two different oligomeric forms: dimers and octamers, in contrast to the exclusively dimeric cytosolic creatine kinase isoenzymes. Many malignant cancers with poor prognosis have shown overexpression of ubiquitous mitochondrial creatine kinase, this may be related to high energy turnover and failure to eliminate cancer cells via apoptosis. Ubiquitous mitochondrial creatine kinase has 80% homology with the coding exons of sarcomeric mitochondrial creatine kinase.

## Research Area

Tags & Cell Markers

## Image Data



Western blot analysis of CKMT1 in rat Brain, 293T and CHO-K1 lysates using CKMT1 antibody.

## Note

For research use only.