

Rabbit Phosphoserine Polyclonal Antibody | anti-PSPH antibody

Phosphoserine Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA103574	Rabbit	Species Independent	Immunohistochemistry, Immunoprecipitation, ELISA, Western Blot

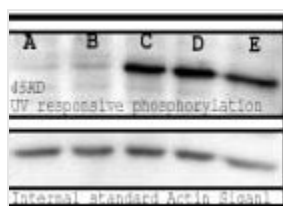
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Phosphoserine; Polyclonal Antibody; Phosphoserine Antibody; anti-PSPH antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Species Independent
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form/Format	Affinity Purified
Concentration	250ug/mL (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	225
Applicable Applications for anti-PSPH antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), IP (Immunoprecipitation), ELISA, WB (Western Blot)
Certificate of Analysis	2ug/mL of SPC-149 was sufficient for detection of phosphorylation signal in western blot analysis using human MMRU cells treated with 0.1uM okadaic acid.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Storage Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide
Preparation and Storage	-20 degree C

IMAGES



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of Mouse Spleen lysates showing detection of Phosphoserine protein using Rabbit Anti-Phosphoserine Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-149). Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Phosphoserine Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-149) at 1:1000. Bands are responsive to treatment with varying long UV wavelengths: A(0), B(50), C(200), D(400), and E (treated with 0.1uM okadaic acid).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-PSPH antibody	Background Info: Recognizes proteins phosphorylated on serine residues. Does not cross-react with phosphotyrosine. Scientific Background: Protein phosphorylation is an important posttranslational modification that serves many key functions to regulate a protein's activity, localization, and protein-protein interactions. Phosphorylation is catalyzed by various specific protein kinases, which involves removing a phosphate group from ATP and covalently attaching it to a recipient protein that acts as a substrate. Most kinases act on both serine and threonine; others act on tyrosine, and a number (dual specificity kinases) act on all three. Because phosphorylation can occur at multiple sites on any given protein, it can therefore change the function or localization of that protein at any time (1). Changing the function of these proteins has been linked to a number of diseases, including cancer, diabetes, heart disease, inflammation and neurological disorders (2-4).
Product Categories/Family for anti-PSPH antibody	Cell Signaling; Phosphorylation; Post-translational Modifications
References	1. Goto H. et al. (2005). Nature Cell Biology 8: 180-187. 2. Blume-Jensen P. and Hunter T. (2001). Nature 411: 355-365. 3. Downward J. (2001). Nature 411: 759-762. 4. Pawson T. and Saxton T.M. (1999). Cell 97: 675-678. 5. Ostrovsky PC. (1995). Genes Dev. 9(16): 2034-2041.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	46249388
NCBI GeneID	5723
NCBI Accession #	NP_004568.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_004577.3
Molecular Weight	25,008 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	phosphoserine phosphatase
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	phosphoserine phosphatase
NCBI Official Symbol	PSPH
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	PSP; PSPHD
NCBI Protein Information	phosphoserine phosphatase; PSPase; L-3-phosphoserine phosphatase; O-phosphoserine phosphohydrolase
UniProt Protein Name	Phosphoserine phosphatase
UniProt Gene Name	PSPH
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PSP; PSPase
UniProt Entry Name	SERB_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/phosphoserine-antibody-immunohistochemistry-immunoprecipitation-western-blot-elisa/103574>