

Rabbit Phosphoserine/threonine Polyclonal Antibody

Phosphoserine/threonine Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA71694	Rabbit	Human, Rat, Mouse	Immunocytochemistry, Immunoprecipitation, ELISA, Western Blot

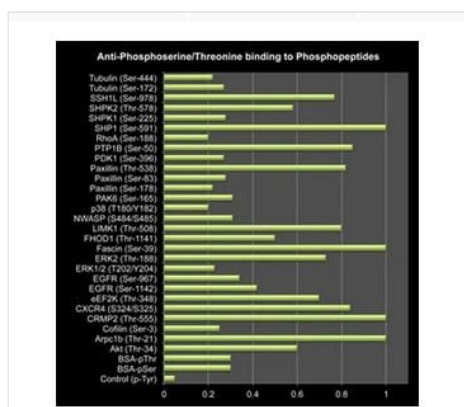
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Phosphoserine/threonine; Polyclonal Antibody; Phosphoserine/threonine Antibody; Anti-Phosphoserine/threonine; Phosphoser/thr pAb; anti-Phosphoserine/threonine antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

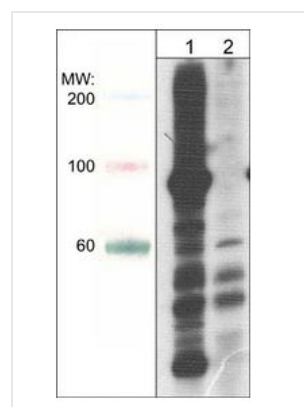
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Specificity	This antibody was cross-adsorbed to unphosphorylated peptide then affinity purified using a mix of phosphoserine and phosphothreonine peptides (without carrier). The antibody detects many serine or threonine phosphorylated proteins by western blot, immunocytochemistry, and ELISA.
Form/Format	Rabbit polyclonal, affinity-purified antibody is supplied in 100ul phosphate-buffered saline, 50% glycerol, 1mg/ml BSA, and 0.05% sodium azide.
Applicable Applications for anti-Phosphoserine/threonine antibody	ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IP (Immunoprecipitation), ELISA, WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	Anti-Phosphoserine/threonine was generated from a panel of phosphoserine and phosphothreonine-containing peptide immunogens designed from human protein sequences. All peptide sequences used are highly conserved in many species.
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 1 year.

IMAGES



Application Data

Bar graph showing anti-Phosphoserine/threonine (PP2551) binding to a variety of phosphoserine and phosphothreonine peptides, but not control peptide containing unphosphorylated serine or phosphotyrosine.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of A431 cells treated with calyculin A (100nM) for 30 min (lane 1) then treated with lambda phosphatase (lane 2). The blot was probed with anti-Phosphoserine/threonine rabbit polyclonal at 1:1000.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Phosphoserine/threonine antibody	Phosphorylation of specific serine or threonine residues is an important post-translational modification for regulating the activity of most proteins. Stimulation of a variety of cell signaling pathways activates the receptor and non-receptor ser/thr kinases that mediate these protein modifications. Antibodies that can detect phosphoserine or phosphothreonine residues are excellent tools for characterizing changes in the post-translational state of a broad range of phosphorylated proteins. Immunoprecipitation of proteins of interest followed by detection of phosphoserine or phosphothreonine using anti-phosphoserine antibody is commonly used to correlate changes in phosphorylation state with alterations in protein activity.
References	Yaffe, M.B. & Elia, A.E. (2001) Curr Opin Cell Biol 13, 131-8. Krishna, R.G. & Wold, F. (1993) Adv Enzymol Rel Areas Mol Biol 67:265. Hunter T.(1987) Cell. 50(6):823.

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-threonine-antibody-immunocytochemistry-immunoprecipitation-western-blot-elisa/71694>