

Product datasheet for **AP03033SU-N**

Phosphoserine Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA (5): 0.5-4 µg/ml. Western blot (5): 2-4 µg/ml. 2 µg/ml of AP03033SU-N was sufficient for detection of phosphorylation signal in western blot analysis using Human MMRU cells treated with 0.1 µM Okadaic Acid. Immunoprecipitation: 10 µg/mg. Immunohistochemistry.
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Phosphoserine conjugated to KLH, and Phosvitin mixture
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes proteins phosphorylated on Serine residues. Does not cross-react with Phosphotyrosine.
Formulation:	PBS State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction Stabilizer: 50% Glycerol Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.

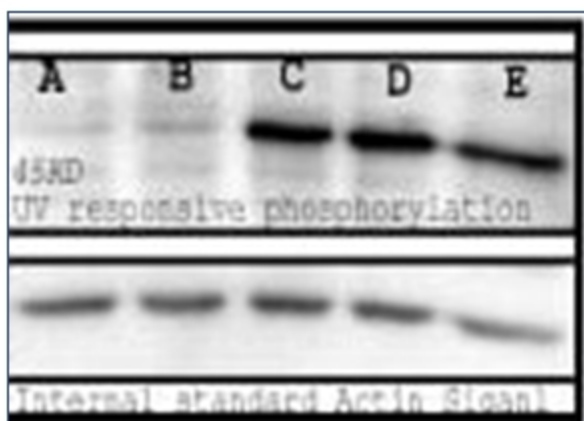


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Background:

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 images:


Western blot analysis of the phosphorylated proteins with UV-treated cell lysates from mouse spleen cells. Bands are responsive to treatment with varying long UV wavelengths: A (0), B (50), C (200), D (400), and E (treated with 0.1M okadaic acid).