

Product datasheet for **AP26443PU-N**

Tnni3 pSer43 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western blot: 1:1000. Immunolabeling is greatly decreased with lambda -phosphatase treatment.
Reactivity:	Canine, Human, Mouse, Primate, Rat, Xenopus, Zebrafish
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	Ig
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding the phospho-Ser 43 of mouse troponin I, cardiac (cTnI)
Specificity:	Specific for the ~25k cardiac troponin I protein phosphorylated at Ser 43.
Formulation:	10 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg per ml BS A and 50% glycerol State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid ig fraction
Purification:	Affinity purification via sequential chromatography on phospho- and dephospho-peptide affinity columns
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Upon receipt, store undiluted (in aliquots) at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 21954 Mouse P48787
Background:	Troponin I (TnI) is 1 of 3 subunits, along with troponin C (TnC) and Troponin T (TnT) of troponin complex found in cardiac (cTnI) and fast skeletal (fsTnI) muscle (Noland et al, 1995). Protein kinase C-mediated phosphorylation of cardiac myofilament proteins has been shown to depress the actomyosin interaction and may be important during heart failure. (Montgomery et al, 2002) Studies indicate that phosphorylation of Ser 43 and Ser 45 of cardiac troponin I plays a substantial role in the PKC-mediated depression. (Montgomery et al, 2002).

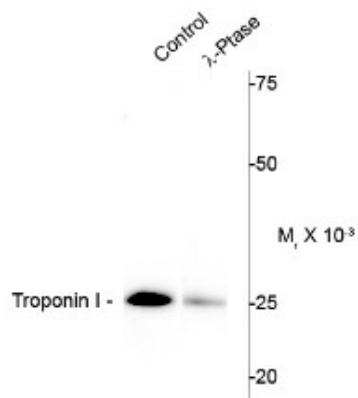


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Synonyms: TNNI3, TNNC1

Product images:

Anti-Phospho-Ser⁴³ Troponin I



Western blot of mouse heart lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~25k cTnI protein phosphorylated at Ser 43 (control). Phosphospecificity is shown in the second lane (λ-phosphatase: λ-Ptase). The blot is identical to the control except that the lysate was incubated in λ-Ptase (1400 units for 30 min). The immunolabeling is greatly decreased by treatment with λ-Ptase.