

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten! See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Anti-Phosphothreonine Antibody

Rabbit Anti-Phosphothreonine Polyclonal Catalog No. SPC-154



Overview

Clonality

Product Name
Phosphothreonine Antibody
Description
Rabbit Anti-Phosphothreonine Polyclonal
Species Reactivity
Species Independent
Applications
WB, ICC/IF, IP, ELISA
Antibody Dilution
WB (1:500), ICC/IF (1:60), ELISA (1:2000), IP (1:100); optimal dilutions for assays should be determined by the user.
Host Species
Rabbit
Immunogen
Phosphothreonine conjugated to KLH
Concentration
0.25 mg/ml
Conjugates
Alkaline Phosphatase, APC, ATTO 390, ATTO 488, ATTO 565, ATTO 594, ATTO 633, ATTO 655, ATTO 680, ATTO 700, Biotin, FITC, HRP, PE/ATTO 594, PerCP, RPE, Streptavidin, Unconjugated
Properties
Storage Buffer
PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide
Storage Temperature
-20℃
Shipping Temperature
Blue Ice or 4°C
Purification
Protein A purified

Polyclonal

Specificity

Detects proteins phosphorylated on threonine residues. Does not cross-react with phosphotyrosine.

Cite This Product

Rabbit Anti- Phosphothreonine Polyclonal (StressMarq Biosciences Inc., Victoria BC CANADA, Catalog # SPC-154)

Certificate Of Analysis

 $2 \mu g/ml$ of SPC-154 was sufficient for detection of phosphorylation signal in western blot analysis using mouse spleen extract treated with Vanadium.

Biological Description

Alternative Names

Phospho-threonine Antibody

Research Areas

Cell Signaling, Phosphorylation, Post-translational Modifications

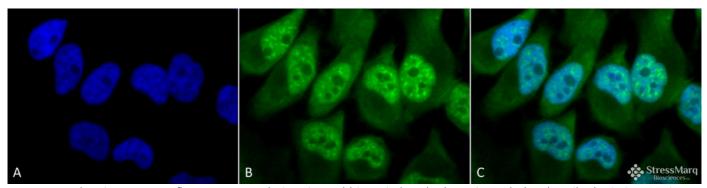
Scientific Background

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 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).

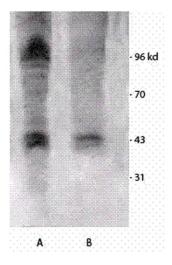
References

- 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 P.C. (1995) Genes Dev. 9(16): 2034-2041.

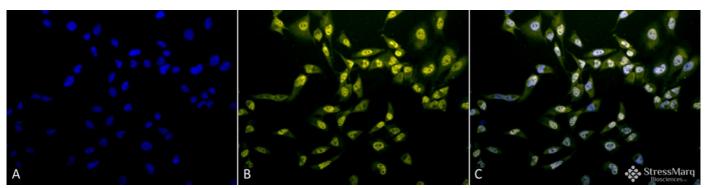
Product Images



Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Rabbit Anti-Phosphothreonine Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-154). Tissue: HeLa Cells. Species: Human. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Phosphothreonine Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-154) at 1:60 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Rabbit (green) at 1:200 for 2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at RT. Localization: Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Magnification: 100x. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Anti-Phosphothreonine Antibody. (C) Composite.



Western blot analysis of Mouse brain cell lysates showing detection of Phosphothreonine protein using Rabbit Anti-Phosphothreonine Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-154). Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Phosphothreonine Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-154) at 1:1000. Left: Treated with Vanadium, Right: Non-treated..



Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Rabbit Anti-Phosphothreonine Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-154). Tissue: HeLa Cells. Species: Human. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Phosphothreonine Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-154) at 1:60 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: R-PE Goat Anti-Rabbit (yellow) at 1:200 for 2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at RT. Localization: Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Magnification: 20x. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Anti-Phosphothreonine Antibody. (C) Composite.

Product Citations (1)

Western Blot

Aberrant trafficking of human melanocortin 1 receptor variants associated with red hair and skin cancer: Steady-state retention of mutant forms in the proximal golgi.

Sanchez-Laorden, B.L. et al. -2009 J Cell Physiol. 220 (3): 640-654.

PubMed ID: 19452503 **Reactivity:** Human **Applications:** Western Blot

Reviews

There are no reviews yet.