abcam

Product datasheet

Biotin Anti-Phosphothreonine antibody ab9340

1 References 2 图像

概述

产品名称	**生物素**Anti-Phosphothreonine**抗体**
描述	**生物素兔多克隆抗体**to Phosphothreonine
宿主	Rabbit
偶联物	Biotin
特异性	Reacts with free phosphothreonine but does not react with phosphoserine, threonine or phosphotyrosine.
经测试应用	**适用于:** WB, IP, ELISA
种属反应性	**与反应:** Species independent
免疫原	Chemical/ Small Molecule corresponding to Phosphothreonine conjugated to keyhole limpet haemocyanin.
阳性对照	Use mouse brain extract for immunoblotting. Use synthetic phosphopeptide (on threonine) for ELISA.
常规说明	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
存储溶液	pH: 6 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide
纯度	Immunogen affinity purified
纯化说明	Immunoaffinity chromatography with phosphothreonine-agarose.
克隆	**多克隆**

同种型 IgG

应用

The Abpromise guarantee Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab9340于以下的经测试应用

"应用说明"部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
WB		
IP		
ELISA		

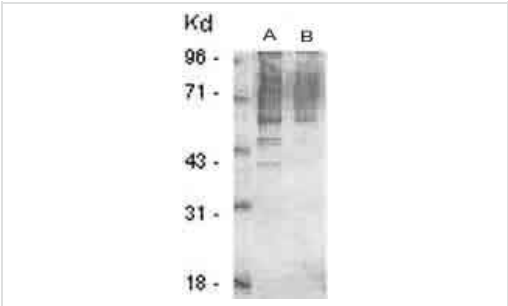
应用说明 ELISA(kinase assay): Use at 0.5 µg/mL
Western blot: Use at 4µg/mL
IP: Use at 10 µg/250 µg protein sample
Will detect 100 ng of phosvitin in Western Blots and 0.5 ng of phosvitin with ELISA.
Can be used for non-radioactive protein kinase assay (ELISA) using biotinylated peptide substrate and immunoblotting of abundant phosphoproteins.
It is not recommended for immunoblotting of trace cellular phosphoproteins. Acetone precipitation of the protein extract followed by SDS denaturation is recommended for successful immunoprecipitation.

靶标

相关性 Phosphorylation of threonine residues is associated with many growth factors and oncogene protein kinases, and is important for cell signaling in activation, proliferation and differentiation. Protein phosphorylation and dephosphorylation are basic mechanisms for the modification of protein function in eukaryotic cells. Phosphorylation is a rare post-translational event in normal tissue, however, the abundance of phosphorylated cellular proteins increases several fold following various activation processes which are mediated through phosphotyrosine, phosphoserine or phosphothreonine (p-tyr/p-ser/p-thr). Many signal transduction pathways, such as the EGF, PDGF and insulin receptor systems, contain tyr/ser/thr kinase which phosphorylate specific tyr/ser/thr residues upon binding of ligands to their receptors. T cell antigen receptor complex or the receptors for some hemopoietic growth factors may stimulate these phosphorylation associated kinases, and cells transformed by viral oncogenes contain elevated levels of phosphorylated tyr/ser/thr. An understanding of transformation by oncogenes and mitogenic processes of growth factors depends on the identification of their substrate and a subsequent determination of how phosphorylation affects their properties. Studies on the role of phosphorylated proteins have been hampered by their low abundance and the problem of distinguishing the various types of phosphorylated proteins. The most common procedure is to label intact cells or small tissue fragments with 32P and subsequently to isolate 32P labeled proteins by conventional biochemical methods. In order to identify the specific amino acids that undergo phosphorylation, additional long and tedious procedures for phosphoamino acid analysis are required. Immunoblotting of cellular proteins with antibodies directed against phosphoamino acids is advantageous as it does not involve 32P labeling, and can therefore be employed to monitor alterations in phosphorylation of specific proteins as they occur in intact organs or the whole animal. Indeed, mono and polyclonal antibodies directed against phosphorylated residues

have been generated and found useful as analytical and preparative tools because they enable the rapid identification, quantification and immunoaffinity isolation of phosphorylated cellular proteins.

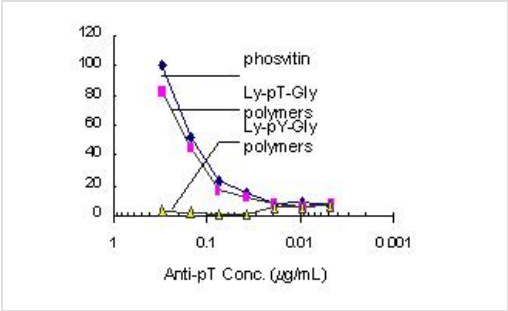
图片



Western blot - Biotin Anti-Phosphothreonine antibody (ab9340)

Immunoblotting of fetal mouse brain extract (125 ug - A and 25 ug - B)

Immunoblotting of fetal mouse brain extract (125 ug - A and 25 ug - B)



ELISA - Biotin Anti-Phosphothreonine antibody (ab9340)

Antibody Capture ELISA
Label: immobilized antigen

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