

Pan Phospho-Serine/Threonine Rabbit pAb

货号: B14403

产品信息

反应	Human,Mouse,Rat,Other (Wide Range)
宿主	Rabbit
克隆性	Polyclonal
预测反应	Pull down: Arabidopsis thaliana
应用	WB
推荐浓度	WB: 1:500 - 1:1000
理论分子量	
实测分子量	10-200KDa
形式	Liquid
保存条件	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.05% proclin300,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
偶联物	Unconjugated
阳性对照	HeLa,NIH/3T3,C6
细胞定位	
纯化	Affinity purification

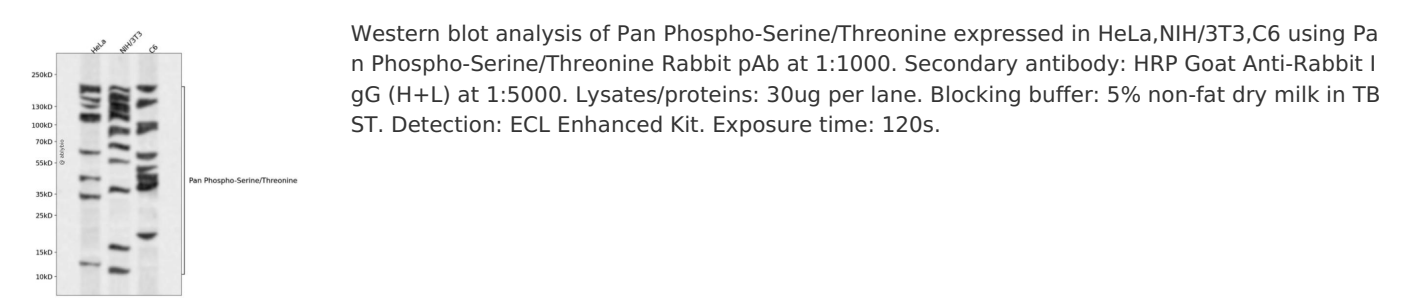
抗原信息

抗原信息	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence containing phosphorylated S & T.
序列	

靶点信息

研究背景	As a critical post-translational modification, phosphorylation plays important roles in regulating various biological processes. Serine/threonine phosphorylation is an important mechanism that is involved in the regulation of protein function. Protein phosphorylation is the most well-studied post translational modification (PTM), in which a phosphoryl group from adenosine triphosphate (ATP) is covalently attached to a serine (~86%), threonine (~12%), or tyrosine (~2%) by a kinase and removed by a phosphatase. Phosphorylation at other amino acids have also been reported. Phosphorylation can modify protein structure, function, and interactions. As such, phosphorylation plays a critical role in virtually all cellular processes in homeostasis and disease, including signal transduction, cell cycle, differentiation, proliferation, metabolism, motility, and death. Importantly, phosphorylation at different residues can cause different outcomes. For example, RAF1 is a kinase central to the MAPK pathway that is activated when it is phosphorylated at serine (S) or threonine (T) residues S259, S338, S340/341, T491, or S494. However, phosphorylation at S289/296/301 results in the inhibition of RAF1 kinase activity.
基因ID	
基因名	
Swiss	
别名	

产品验证



实验步骤

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