

Datasheet for ABIN361482 anti-YWHAB antibody (pSer58)

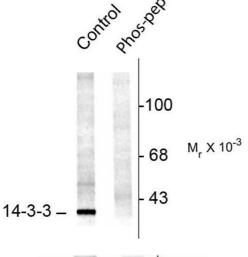




Overview 100 μL Quantity: Target: **YWHAB** Binding Specificity: pSer58 Reactivity: Rat Rabbit Host: Clonality: Polyclonal Conjugate: This YWHAB antibody is un-conjugated Application: Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC) **Product Details** Immunogen: Synthetic phospho-peptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding Ser58 conjugated to KLH Specificity: Specific for the ~29k 14-3-3 protein phosphorylated at Ser58. Immunolabeling is blocked by the phosphopeptide used as antigen but not by the corresponding dephosphopeptide. Cross-Reactivity: Human, Rat (Rattus) Predicted Reactivity: bovine, canine, chicken, mouse, non-human primates, sheep, Xenopus, zebra fish Purification: Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum **Target Details** Target: **YWHAB**

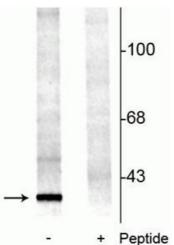
Target Details

| Alternative Name: | YWHAB (YWHAB Products) |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Background: | 14-3-3 proteins are a family of highly conserved proteins that appear to have multiple roles in |
| | cell signaling (Bridges and Moorhead, 2005). The proteins are abundantly expressed in the brain |
| | and have been detected in the cerebrospinal fluid of patients with different neurological |
| | disorders (Berg et al., 2003). 14-3-3 proteins bind protein ligands that are typically |
| | phosphorylated on serine or threonine residues and regulate the functions of these binding |
| | partners by a number of different mechanisms (Silhan et al., 2004, Dougherty and Morrison, |
| | 2004). The 14-3-3 proteins affect a diverse array of cellular processes including the cell cycle |
| | and transcription, signal transduction and intracellular trafficking. These functions of 14-3-3 |
| | proteins are facilitated by, if not dependent on, its dimeric structure. Recent work has |
| | demonstrated that the dimeric status of the 14-3-3 protein is regulated by site-specific serine |
| | phosphorylation (Woodcock et al., 2003). Anti-Phospho-Ser58 14-3-3 Protein Western blot of rat |
| | brainstem lysate showing specific immuno- labeling of the ~29k 14-3-3 protein phosphorylated |
| | at Ser58 (Control). The immunolabeling is blocked by the phosphopeptide used as the antigen |
| | (Phos-pep) but not by the corresponding dephosphopeptide (not shown). |
| Molecular Weight: | '29 kDa |
| Gene ID: | 56011 |
| UniProt: | P35213 |
| Pathways: | Fc-epsilon Receptor Signaling Pathway, EGFR Signaling Pathway, Neurotrophin Signaling |
| | Pathway, Myometrial Relaxation and Contraction, Maintenance of Protein Location |
| Application Details | |
| Application Notes: | Recommended Dilution: WB: 1:1000 IHC: 1:500 Quality Control: Western blots performed on |
| | each lot. |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |
| Handling | |
| Format: | Liquid |
| Buffer: | 100 μL in 10 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg per ml BSA and 50 % glycerol. |
| Storage: | -20 °C |
| | |



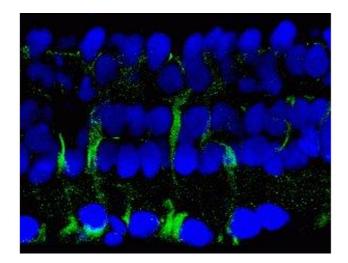
Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blots of rat brainstem lysate showing specific immuno- labeling of the ~29k 14-3-3 protein phosphorylated at Ser58 (Control). The immunolabeling is blocked by the phosphopeptide used as the antigen (Phospep) but not by the corresponding dephosphopeptide (not shown).



Western Blotting

Image 2. Western blot of rat brainstem lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~29 kDa 14-3-3 protein phosphorylated at Ser58 (-). The immunolabeling is blocked by the phosphopeptide used as the antigen (+) but not by the corresponding non-phosphopeptide (not shown).



Immunostaining

Image 3. Immunostaining of salamander retina showing labeling of 14-3-3 protein when phosphorylated at Ser58 in Müller glial cells in green and DNA in blue. Photo courtesy of Alex Vila, University of Texas at Houston.