

Rabbit Anti-phospho-beta Adducin (Ser713) antibody

SL12960R

Product Name:	phospho-beta Adducin (Ser713)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化内收蛋白抗体
Alias:	beta Adducin (phospho S713); p-beta Adducin (phospho S713); phospho-alpha Adducin(Ser726); phospho-gamma Adducin(Ser693); ADD1; ADD2; ADD3; ADDA; ADDB; ADDL; Adducin 1 (alpha); Adducin 1; Adducin 2 (beta); Adducin 2; Adducin 3 (gamma); Adducin 3; Adducin like; Alpha adducin; Beta adducin.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Zebrafish,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	80kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human beta Adducin around the phosphorylation site of Ser713:TP(p-S)FL
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	<u>PubMed</u>

Adducins are a family of cytoskeletal proteins encoded by three genes (alpha, beta, gamma). Adducin is a heterodimeric protein that consists of related subunits, which are produced from distinct genes but share a similar structure. Alpha and beta adducin include a protease-resistant N-terminal region and a protease-sensitive, hydrophilic C-terminal region. Alpha and gamma adducins are ubiquitously expressed. In contrast, beta adducin is expressed at high levels in brain and hematopoietic tissues. Adducin binds with high affinity to Ca2+/calmodulin and is a substrate for protein kinases A and C. Alternative splicing results in multiple variants encoding distinct isoforms; however, not all variants have been fully described.

Function:

Membrane-cytoskeleton-associated protein that promotes the assembly of the spectrinactin network. Binds to calmodulin. Calmodulin binds preferentially to the beta subunit.

Subunit:

Heterodimer of an alpha and a beta subunit.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane-cytoskeleton-associated protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed mainly in brain, spleen, kidney cortex and medulla, and heart. Also expressed in human umbilical vein endothelial cells, human vascular smooth muscle cells, kidney tubular cells and K-562 cell line.

Post-translational modifications:

The N-terminus is blocked.

Similarity:

Belongs to the aldolase class II family. Adducinbn subfamily.

SWISS:

P35612

Gene ID:

119

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 119Human

Entrez Gene: 11519Mouse

Entrez Gene: 24171Rat

Omim: 102681Human

SwissProt: P35612Human

Product Detail:

SwissProt: Q9QYB8Mouse

SwissProt: Q05764Rat

Unigene: 188528Human

Unigene: 11353Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.