



Rabbit Anti-Phospho-SRF (Ser103) antibody

SL3409R

Product Name:	Phospho-SRF (Ser103)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化血清应答因子抗体
Alias:	Serum Response Factor SRF (phospho S103); SRF (phospho Ser103); P-SRF (Ser103); ELK3 (phospho S103); p-ELK3 (phospho S103); c fos serum response element binding factor; Serum Response Factor SRF; c fos serum response element binding transcription factor; ELK3; ERP; MCM 1; MCM-1; MCM1; OTTHUMP00000039820; SAP2; Serum response factor; SRF; SRF serum response factor c fos serum response element binding transcription factor; SRF HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=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:	56kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human SRF around the phosphorylation site of Ser103:SL(p-S)E
Isotype:	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:	PubMed

This gene encodes a ubiquitous nuclear protein that stimulates both cell proliferation and differentiation. It is a member of the MADS (MCM1, Agamous, Deficiens, and SRF) box superfamily of transcription factors. This protein binds to the serum response element (SRE) in the promoter region of target genes. This protein regulates the activity of many immediate-early genes, for example c-fos, and thereby participates in cell cycle regulation, apoptosis, cell growth, and cell differentiation. This gene is the downstream target of many pathways; for example, the mitogen-activated protein kinase pathway (MAPK) that acts through the ternary complex factors (TCFs). [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Function:

SRF is a transcription factor that binds to the serum response element (SRE), a short sequence of dyad symmetry located 300 bp to the 5' of the site of transcription initiation of some genes (such as FOS). Required for cardiac differentiation and maturation.

Subunit:

Binds DNA as a multimer, probably a dimer. Interacts with MLLT7/FOXO4, NKX3A and SSRP1. Interacts with ARID2 and SRFBP1. Forms complexes with ARID2, MYOCD, NKX2-5 and SRFBP1. Forms a nuclear ternary complex with MKL1 and SCAI.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated by PRKDC.

Similarity:

Contains 1 MADS-box domain.

SWISS:

P11831

Gene ID:

6722

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 6722](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 20807](#)Mouse

[Oimim: 600589](#)Human

[SwissProt: P11831](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9JM73](#)Mouse

Product Detail:

[Unigene: 520140](#)Human

[Unigene: 45044](#)Mouse

Important Note:

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

transcriptional regulatory factor (Transcription Regulators)

血清应答因子(SRF)是一种转录因子蛋白, 可以结合启动子DNA序列中的血清应答元件(SRE), 调节一系列基因的表达, 包括即刻早期基因的表达, 如c-fos、fosB、junB、egr-1、egr-2, 以及神经元基因nurr1、肌肉基因如肌动蛋白、肌球蛋白基因等.

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