

Rabbit Anti-phospho-NF1 (Ser2515) antibody

SL5520R

Product Name:	phospho-NF1 (Ser2515)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化1型神经纤维瘤抗体
Alias:	NF1(phospho S2515); NF1(phospho Ser2515); p-NF1(S2515); DKFZp686J1293; FLJ21220; Neurofibromatosis Noonan syndrome; Neurofibromatosis related protein NF1; Neurofibromatosis type I; Neurofibromatosis-related protein NF-1; Neurofibromin 1; Neurofibromin truncated; Neurofibromin1; NF1; NF; NF1, NF1_HUMAN; NFNS; Type 1 Neurofibromatosis; von Recklinghausen disease neurofibromin; von Recklinghausen disease related protein VRNF; VRNF; WATS; Watson disease related protein WSS; Watson syndrome; WSS.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Horse, Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=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:	147/319kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human NF1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser2515:QT(p-S)PR
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>
	Neurofibromin is a product of the tumor suppressor gene, Neurofibromatosis type I. Neurofibromin is known to have GTPase activity that modulates the ras pathway. The absence of or alteration of the neurofibromin protein may lead to Neurofibromatosis disease. This protein has not been purified, therefore, most of the information regarding this protein has been deduced from homology analysis of its gene sequence.
	Function: Stimulates the GTPase activity of Ras. NF1 shows greater affinity for Ras GAP, but lower specific activity. May be a regulator of Ras activity.
	DISEASE: Neurofibromatosis 1 (NF1) [MIM:162200]: A disease characterized by patches of skin pigmentation (cafe-au-lait spots), Lisch nodules of the iris, tumors in the peripheral nervous system and fibromatous skin tumors. Individuals with the disorder have increased susceptibility to the development of benign and malignant tumors. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Leukemia, juvenile myelomonocytic (JMML) [MIM:607785]: An aggressive pediatric myelodysplastic syndrome/myeloproliferative disorder characterized by malignant transformation in the hematopoietic stem cell compartment with proliferation of differentiated progeny. Patients have splenomegaly, enlarged lymph nodes, rashes, and hemorrhages. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in the gene represented in the properties of t
Product Detail:	this entry. Watson syndrome (WS) [MIM:193520]: A syndrome characterized by the presence of pulmonary stenosis, cafe-au-lait spots, and mental retardation. It is considered as an atypical form of neurofibromatosis. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Familial spinal neurofibromatosis (FSNF) [MIM:162210]: Considered to be an alternative form of neurofibromatosis, showing multiple spinal tumors. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Neurofibromatosis-Noonan syndrome (NFNS) [MIM:601321]: Characterized by
	manifestations of both NF1 and Noonan syndrome (NS). NS is a disorder characterized by dysmorphic facial features, short stature, hypertelorism, cardiac anomalies, deafness motor delay, and a bleeding diathesis. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Colorectal cancer (CRC) [MIM:114500]: A complex disease characterized by malignant lesions arising from the inner wall of the large intestine (the colon) and the rectum. Genetic alterations are often associated with progression from premalignant lesion (adenoma) to invasive adenocarcinoma. Risk factors for cancer of the colon and rectum include colon polyps, long-standing ulcerative colitis, and genetic family history. Note=The gene represented in this entry may be involved in disease pathogenesis.
	Similarity: Contains 1 CRAL-TRIO domain. Contains 1 Pag GAP domain

Contains 1 Ras-GAP domain.

SWISS: P21359

Gene ID: 4763

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 4763Human

Entrez Gene: 18015 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 24592Rat

Omim: 613113Human

SwissProt: P21359Human

SwissProt: Q04690Mouse

SwissProt: P97526Rat

Unigene: 113577Human

Unigene: 255596Mouse

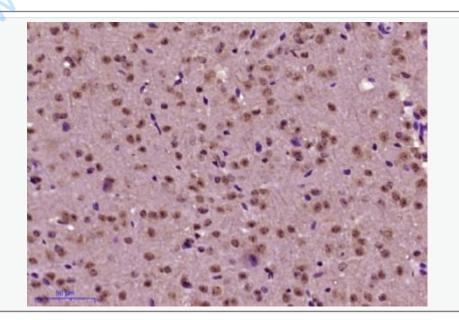
Unigene: 10686Rat

Important Note:

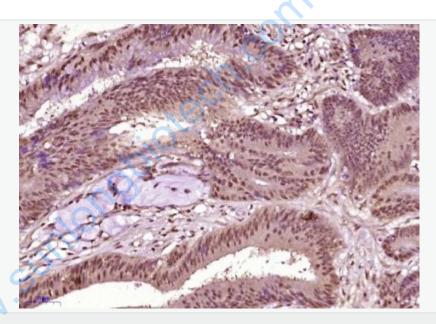
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Picture:



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (phospho-NF1(Ser2515)) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL5520R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human colon carcinoma); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (phospho-NF1(Ser2515)) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL5520R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.