

## Rabbit Anti-PHLP antibody

SL5812R

Product Name:	PHLP
Chinese Name:	Tumour抑制基因PHLPP抗体
Alias:	hSCOP; PH domain and leucine rich repeat protein phosphatase; PH domain leucine rich repeat containing protein phosphatase; PH domain leucine rich repeat protein phosphatase; PH domain leucine-rich repeat protein phosphatase; PH domain leucine- rich repeat-containing protein phosphatase 1; PH domain leucine-rich repeat-containing protein phosphatase; PH domain-containing family E member 1; PHLP1_HUMAN; PHLPP1; Pleckstrin homology domain containing family E protein 1; Pleckstrin homology domain-containing family E member 1; Pleckstrin homology domain- containing family E protein 1; PLEKHE 1 protein; SCN circadian oscillatory protein; SCOP; SUPRACHIASMATIC NUCLEUS CIRCADIAN OSCILLATORY PROTEIN; Suprachiasmatic nucleus circadian protein.
Organism Species:	Rabbit S
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Pig, Horse, Rabbit,
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:	34kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PHLP:51-150/301
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:	PubMed
PubMed: Product Detail:	<ul> <li>Protein phosphatase that mediates dephosphorylation of 'Ser-473' of AKT1, 'Ser-660' of PRKCB isoform beta-II and 'Ser-657' of PRKCA. AKT1 regulates the balance between cell survival and apoptosis through a cascade that primarily alters the function of transcription factors that regulate pro- and antiapoptotic genes. Dephosphorylation of 'Ser-473' of AKT1 triggers apoptosis and suppression of tumor growth. Controls the phosphorylation of AKT2 and AKT3 more efficiently than that of AKT1. Dephosphorylation of PRKCA and PRKCB leads to their destabilization and degradation. Inhibits cancer cell proliferation and may act as a tumor suppressor. May act as a negative regulator of K-Ras signaling in membrane rafts.</li> <li>Subunit: Forms a complex with the beta and gamma subunits of the GTP-binding protein, transducin.</li> <li>Similarity: Belongs to the phosducin family.</li> <li>SWISS: Q13371</li> </ul>
	5082 Database links:
	Entrez Gene: 5082Human
	Entrez Gene: 67466Mouse Entrez Gene: 64013Rat
	Omim: 604421Human
	SwissProt: Q13371Human
	SwissProt: Q9DBX2Mouse
	SwissProt: Q63737Rat Unigene: 271749Human
	Unigene: 620774Human
	Unigene: 30709Mouse
	Unigene: 51153Rat

	<b>Important Note:</b> This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	×
	Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat 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 (PHLP) Polyclonal Antibody,
	Unconjugated (SL5812R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating
	according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.

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