10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Phosphoserine/threonine Antibody
Catalog # AN1898

Specification

Anti-Phosphoserine/threonine Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC**
Primary Accession	N/A
Reactivity	**Bovine**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Mouse Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1**

Anti-Phosphoserine/threonine Antibody - Additional Information

Other Names
Phosphoser/thr mAb

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC~~1:100~500

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
Anti-Phosphoserine/threonine Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

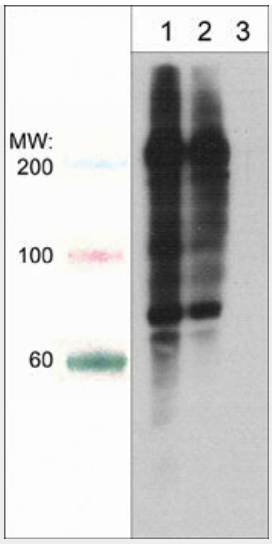
Anti-Phosphoserine/threonine Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

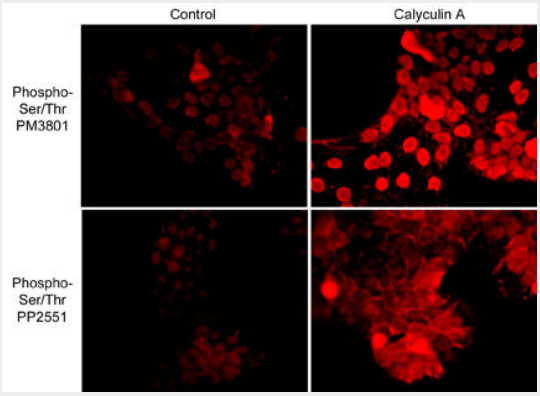
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Phosphoserine/threonine Antibody - Images

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999



Western blot analysis of A431 cells treated with calyculin A (100 nM) for 30 min (lane 1 and 2) then treated with lambda phosphatase (lane 3). The blot was probed with anti-Phosphoserine/threonine mouse monoclonal at 1:250 (lane 1) or 1:1000 (lanes 2 & 3).



Immunocytochemical labeling of phosphoserine and phosphothreonine in control and calyculin A-treated A431 cells. The cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal anti-Phosphoserine/threonine (PM3801) and rabbit polyclonal anti-Phosphoserine/threonine (PP2551), then the antibodies were detected using appropriate secondary antibodies conjugated to Cy3.

Anti-Phosphoserine/threonine Antibody - Background

Phosphorylation of specific serine or threonine residues is an important post-translational modification for regulating the activity of most proteins. Stimulation of a variety of cell signaling pathways activates the receptor and non-receptor ser/thr kinases that mediate these protein modifications. Antibodies that can detect phosphoserine or phosphothreonine residues are excellent tools for characterizing changes in the post-translational state of a broad range of phosphorylated proteins. Immunoprecipitation of proteins of interest followed by detection of phosphoserine or phosphothreonine using anti-phosphoserine antibody is commonly used to correlate changes in phosphorylation state with alterations in protein activity.