

Phospho-Nanog(S285) Antibody
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP3650a

Specification

Phospho-Nanog(S285) Antibody - Product Information

Application	DB,E
Primary Accession	Q9H9S0
Other Accession	Q6NSW7
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	34620

Phospho-Nanog(S285) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 79923

Other Names

Homeobox protein NANOG, Homeobox transcription factor Nanog, hNanog, NANOG

Target/Specificity

This Nanog Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding S285 of human Nanog.

Dilution

DB~~1:500

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

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

Precautions

Phospho-Nanog(S285) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Phospho-Nanog(S285) Antibody - Protein Information

Name NANOG

Function Transcription regulator involved in inner cell mass and embryonic stem (ES) cells proliferation and self-renewal. Imposes pluripotency on ES cells and prevents their differentiation

towards extraembryonic endoderm and trophoctoderm lineages. Blocks bone morphogenetic protein-induced mesoderm differentiation of ES cells by physically interacting with SMAD1 and interfering with the recruitment of coactivators to the active SMAD transcriptional complexes. Acts as a transcriptional activator or repressor. Binds optimally to the DNA consensus sequence 5'-TAAT[GT][GT]-3' or 5'-[CG][GA][CG]C[GC]ATTAN[GC]- 3'. Binds to the POU5F1/OCT4 promoter (PubMed:[25825768](#)). Able to autorepress its expression in differentiating (ES) cells: binds to its own promoter following interaction with ZNF281/ZFP281, leading to recruitment of the NuRD complex and subsequent repression of expression. When overexpressed, promotes cells to enter into S phase and proliferation.

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00108, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15983365}

Tissue Location

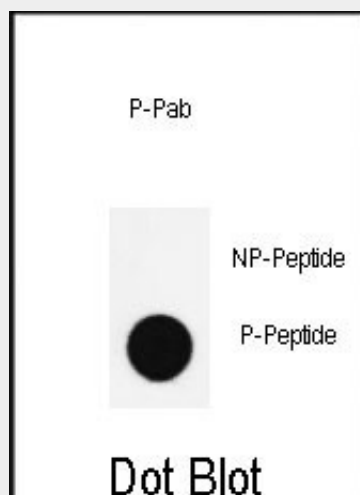
Expressed in testicular carcinoma and derived germ cell tumors (at protein level). Expressed in fetal gonads, ovary and testis. Also expressed in ovary teratocarcinoma cell line and testicular embryonic carcinoma. Not expressed in many somatic organs and oocytes.

Phospho-Nanog(S285) 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Phospho-Nanog(S285) Antibody - Images



Dot blot analysis of anti-Phospho-Nanog-S285 Antibody (Cat. #AP3650a) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antibody working concentrations are 0.5ug per ml.

Phospho-Nanog(S285) Antibody - Background

NANOG is a transcription regulator involved in inner cell mass and embryonic stem (ES) cells proliferation and self-renewal. It imposes pluripotency on ES cells and prevents their differentiation towards extraembryonic endoderm and trophoblast lineages. This protein blocks bone morphogenetic protein-induced mesoderm differentiation of ES cells by physically interacting with SMAD1 and interfering with the recruitment of coactivators to the active SMAD transcriptional complexes. NANOG acts as a transcriptional activator or repressor. It binds optimally to the DNA consensus sequence 5'-[CG][GA][CG]C[GC]ATTAN[GC]-3'. When overexpressed, this protein promotes cells to enter into S phase and proliferation.

Phospho-Nanog(S285) Antibody - References

Kochupurakkal, B.S., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 365 (4), 846-850 (2008)
Freberg, C.T., Mol. Biol. Cell 18 (5), 1543-1553 (2007)