

**ARG20543**  
anti-Phosphoserine antibodyPackage: 100 µl  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Phosphoserine
Tested Reactivity	Other
Tested Application	ELISA, ICC/IF, IHC, IP, WB
Specificity	Recognizes proteins phosphorylated on serine residues. Does not cross-react with phosphotyrosine.
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Target Name	Phosphoserine
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated Phosphoserine, and phosvitin mixture
Conjugation	Un-conjugated

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ELISA	1:250
	ICC/IF	1:50
	IHC	Assay-dependent
	IP	1:100
	WB	1:500

**Application Note** \* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Rabbit immunoglobulin
Buffer	PBS, 50% Glycerol and 0.09% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Concentration	250 µg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

## Bioinformation

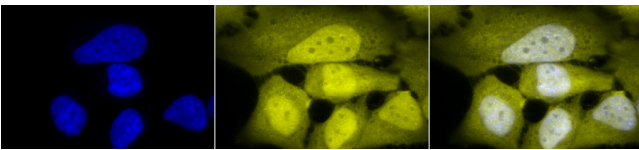
### Background

Protein phosphorylation is an important posttranslational modification that serves many key functions to regulate a protein's activity, localization, and protein-protein interactions. Phosphorylation is catalyzed by various specific protein kinases, which involves removing a phosphate group from ATP and covalently attaching it to a recipient protein that acts as a substrate. Most kinases act on both serine and threonine; others act on tyrosine, and a number (dual specificity kinases) act on all three. Because phosphorylation can occur at multiple sites on any given protein, it can therefore change the function or localization of that protein at any time. Changing the function of these proteins has been linked to a number of diseases, including cancer, diabetes, heart disease, inflammation and neurological disorders.

### Research Area

Metabolism antibody; Neuroscience antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody

## Images



ARG20543 anti-Phosphoserine antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: HeLa cells. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: ARG20543 anti-Phosphoserine antibody at 1:50 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: R-PE Goat anti-Rabbit (yellow) at 1:200 for 2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at RT. Magnification: 100x. Left: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. Middle: ARG20543 anti-Phosphoserine antibody. Right: Composite.



ARG20543 anti-Phosphoserine antibody WB image

Western blot: the phosphorylated proteins with UV-treated cell lysates (mouse spleen cell) stained with ARG20543 anti-Phosphoserine antibody. Bands are responsive to treatment with varying long UV wavelengths: A(0), B(50), C(200), D(400), and E (treated with 0.1  $\mu$ M okadaic acid).