

Anti-phospho-tyrosine (pTyr)

Description

Phosphorylation of tyrosine residues within proteins is a post-translational modification involved in the regulation of almost every cellular process in eukaryotes. This reversible modification is brought about by one of the ~90 protein tyrosine kinases (PTKs) encoded in the mammalian genome, and is counterregulated by a similar complement of protein tyrosine phosphatases (PTPs). Our monoclonal antibody raised against a mixture of phospho-tyrosine (pTyr)-containing peptides has been proven to be useful for Western Blotting, immunostaining, and immunoprecipitation, making it one of the most versatile and specific reagents to monitor tyrosine phosphorylation of cellular proteins. Therefore, this antibody is an essential tool in every laboratory interested in signal transduction.

Product

Immunogen:

Synthetic peptides containing pTyr-residues in diverse sequence contexts.

Antibody-type:

mouse monoclonal (clone TT11)

Isotype:

IgG1

Concentration:

1 mg/ml

Purification:

Protein G affinity chromatography

Supplied buffer:

PBS, pH 7.2, containing 20% glycerol.

Shipping and storage

Shipping:

Antibody is shipped in cold case

Storage:

Antibody is stable for 1 month at 4°C.

For prolonged storage, the antibody

should be stored at -20°C.

Aliquot to avoid repeated freeze-thaw-cycles.

At -20°C, the product is stable for at least

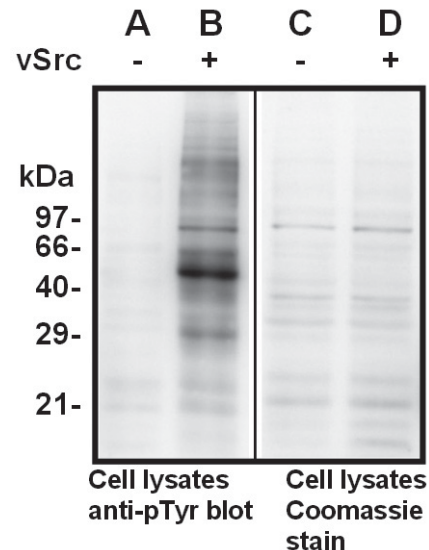
1 year from shipment.

Use

For research use only.

Not for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.

Applications



Western Blotting with the pTyr antibody

Lysates from human HEK293 cells transiently transfected with the empty vector (control; lane A) or a eukaryotic expression vector encoding the oncogenic PTK v-Src (lane B) were separated by SDS-PAGE and transferred onto a PVDF membrane. The membrane was probed with pTyr antibody (clone TT11; 1:1,000 dilution). Bound antibody was visualized using horseradish peroxidase-coupled Protein G (1:10,000 dilution) and chemiluminescence detection. Exposure time 30 seconds.

The same lysates were loaded onto a separate gel and proteins in the lysate were stained by Coomassie Blue demonstrating equal amounts of total protein in the sample without (lane C) and with v-Src (lane D).

Applications

Western Blotting: 1:500 – 1:2,000

Immunoprecipitation: 2 µg/sample

Immunofluorescence staining: 1:200 (paraformaldehyde-fixed cells and tissues)

Immunohistochemistry: 1:100 (cryosections)

Optimal dilutions are dependent on experimental conditions and should be determined by the user.