



PLB (phospho Ser16/T17) Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-02432
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	PLN
Protein Name	Cardiac phospholamban
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PLB around the phosphorylation site of Ser16 and Thr17. AA range:1-50
Specificity	Phospho-PLB (S16/T17) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PLB protein only when phosphorylated at S16/T17.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	PLN; PLB; Cardiac phospholamban; PLB
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein . Sarcoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein . Mitochondrion membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein . Membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein . Colocalizes with HAX1 at the endoplasmic reticulum (PubMed:17241641). Colocalizes with DMPK a the sarcoplasmic reticulum (PubMed:15598648). .
Tissue Specificity	Heart muscle (at protein level).
Function	disease:Defects in PLN are the cause of cardiomyopathy dilated type 1P (CMD1P) [MIM:609909]. Dilated cardiomyopathy is a disorder characterized by ventricular dilation and impaired systolic function, resulting in congestive heart failure and arrhythmia. Patients are at risk of premature death.,function:Phospholamban has been postulated to regulate the activity of the calcium pump of cardiac sarcoplasmic reticulum.,PTM:Phosphorylated in response to beta-adrenergic stimulation.,similarity:Belongs to the phospholamban

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family.,subunit:Homopentamer.,tissue specificity:Heart.,

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is found as a pentamer and is a major substrate for the cAMP-dependent protein kinase in cardiac muscle. The encoded protein is an inhibitor of cardiac muscle sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca(2+)-ATPase in the unphosphorylated state, but inhibition is relieved upon phosphorylation of the protein. The subsequent activation of the Ca(2+) pump leads to enhanced muscle relaxation rates, thereby contributing to the inotropic response elicited in heart by beta-agonists. The encoded protein is a key regulator of cardiac diastolic function. Mutations in this gene are a cause of inherited human dilated cardiomyopathy with refractory congestive heart failure, and also familial hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2016],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images

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网址: www.njbybio.com

官方热线: 025-5229-8998

监督电话: 15950492658