磷酸化髓鞘碱性蛋白抗体

产品货号： mlR5475

英文名称： phospho-MBP (Tyr203)

中文名称： 磷酸化髓鞘碱性蛋白抗体

别　　名： MBP(phospho Tyr203); MBP(phospho Y203); Myelin basic protien; GDB; Golli MBP; Hemopoietic MBP; HMBPR; HUGO; MBP; MGC99675; MLD; Myelin A1 Protein; Myelin Deficient; Myelin Membrane Encephalitogenic Protein; SHI; Shiverer; SP.

产品类型： 磷酸化抗体

研究领域： 免疫学　神经生物学　信号转导　转录调节因子

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 33kDa

细胞定位： 细胞浆 细胞膜

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human MBP around the phosphorylation site of Tyr203:AH(p-Y)GS

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍 background:

Oligodendrocyte Marker

The classic group of Myelin basic protein (MBP) isoforms (isoforms 4 to 14) are with PLP the most abundant protein components of the myelin membrane in the CNS. They have a role in both its formation and stabilization. The smaller isoforms might have an important role in remyelination of denuded axons in multiple sclerosis. The non classic group of MBP isoforms (isoforms 1 to 3/Golli MBPs) may preferentially have a role in the early developing brain long before myelination, maybe as components of transcriptional complexes, and may also be involved in signaling pathways in T cells and neural cells. Differential splicing events combined to optional posttranslational modifications give a wide spectrum of isomers, each of them having maybe a specialized function.

Function:

The classic group of MBP isoforms (isoform 4-isoform 14) are with PLP the most abundant protein components of the myelin membrane in the CNS. They have a role in both its formation and stabilization. The smaller isoforms might have an important role in remyelination of denuded axons in multiple sclerosis. The non-classic group of MBP isoforms (isoform 1-isoform 3/Golli-MBPs) may preferentially have a role in the early developing brain long before myelination, maybe as components of transcriptional complexes, and may also be involved in signaling pathways in T-cells and neural cells. Differential splicing events combined with optional post-translational modifications give a wide spectrum of isomers, with each of them potentially having a specialized function. Induces T-cell proliferation.

Subunit:

Homodimer. Isoform 3 exists as a homodimer.

Subcellular Location:

Myelin membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=Cytoplasmic side of myelin.

Tissue Specificity:

MBP isoforms are found in both the central and the peripheral nervous system, whereas Golli-MBP isoforms are expressed in fetal thymus, spleen and spinal cord, as well as in cell lines derived from the immune system.

Post-translational modifications:

Several charge isomers of MBP; C1 (the most cationic, least modified, and most abundant form), C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8-A and C8-B (the least cationic form); are produced as a result of optional PTM, such as phosphorylation, deamidation of glutamine or asparagine, arginine citrullination and methylation. C8-A and C8-B contain each two mass isoforms termed C8-A(H), C8-A(L), C8-B(H) and C8-B(L), (H) standing for higher and (L) for lower molecular weight. C3, C4 and C5 are phosphorylated. The ratio of methylated arginine residues decreases during aging, making the protein more cationic.

The N-terminal alanine is acetylated (isoform 3, isoform 4, isoform 5 and isoform 6).

Arg-241 was found to be 6% monomethylated and 60% symmetrically dimethylated.

Phosphorylated by TAOK2, VRK2, MAPK11, MAPK12, MAPK14 and MINK1.

Similarity:

Belongs to the myelin basic protein family.

SWISS:

P02686

Gene ID:

4155

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

少突胶质细胞标志物。

主要用于脊髓脱髓鞘病-脊髓多发硬化症的研究。 MBP 髓鞘碱性蛋白和髓鞘相伴糖蛋白是多发性硬化的自身免疫攻击的靶。

产品图片