

#4006 Store at -20°C

Phospho-Na,K-ATPase α 1 (Ser23) Antibody



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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
WB	R	Endogenous	100	Rabbit	#P06685	24211

Product Usage Information	Application Western Blotting	Dilution 1:1000
Storage	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.	
Specificity / Sensitivity	Phospho-Na,K-ATPase α 1 (Ser23) Antibody recognizes endogenous levels of Na,K-ATPase α 1 only when phosphorylated at Ser23. The residue number, Ser23, is based on the sequence of the immature form of the protein, corresponding to Ser18 of the mature cleaved form.	
Source / Purification	Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser23 of rat Na,K-ATPase α 1. Antibodies are purified using protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.	
Background	The Na,K-ATPase is an integral membrane heterodimer belonging to the P-type ATPase family. This ion channel uses the energy derived from ATP hydrolysis to maintain membrane potential by driving sodium export and potassium import across the plasma membrane against their electrochemical gradients. It is composed of a catalytic α subunit and a β subunit (reviewed in 1). Several phosphorylation sites have been identified for the α 1 subunit. Tyr10 is phosphorylated by an as yet undetermined kinase (2), Ser16 and Ser23 are phosphorylated by PKC, and Ser943 is phosphorylated by PKA (3-5). All of these sites have been implicated in the regulation of enzyme activity in response to hormones and neurotransmitters, altering trafficking and kinetic properties of Na,K-ATPase. Altered phosphorylation in response to angiotensin II stimulates activity in the rat proximal tubule (6). Na,K-ATPase is also involved in other signal transduction pathways. Insulin regulates its localization in differentiated primary human skeletal muscle cells, and this regulation is dependent on ERK1/2 phosphorylation of the α subunit (7). Na,K-ATPase and Src form a signaling receptor complex that affects regulation of Src kinase activity and, subsequently, its downstream effectors (8,9).	
Background References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Therien, A.G. and Blostein, R. (2000) <i>Am J Physiol Cell Physiol</i> 279, C541-66. 2. Féraille, E. et al. (1999) <i>Mol Biol Cell</i> 10, 2847-59. 3. Fisone, G. et al. (1994) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 269, 9368-73. 4. Feschenko, M.S. and Sweadner, K.J. (1995) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 270, 14072-7. 5. Beguin, P. et al. (1994) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 269, 24437-45. 6. Yingst, D.R. et al. (2004) <i>Am J Physiol Renal Physiol</i> 287, F713-21. 7. Al-Khalili, L. et al. (2004) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 279, 25211-8. 8. Tian, J. et al. (2006) <i>Mol Biol Cell</i> 17, 317-26. 9. Liang, M. et al. (2006) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 281, 19709-19. 	

Species Reactivity	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).
Western Blot Buffer	IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.
Applications Key	WB: Western Blotting
Cross-Reactivity Key	H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected

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