Cell Signaling Store at -200 Phospho-ENSA (Ser67)/ARPP19 (Ser62) Antibody ΤΕСΗΝΟΙΟ**ΘΥ**® Orders: 877-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com 877-678-TECH (8324) Support: Web: info@cellsignal.com cellsignal.com 3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures. Applications: Reactivity: Sensitivity: MW (kDa): Source: UniProt ID: Entrez-Gene Id: #P56211, #O43768 WB ΗR Endogenous 15 Rabbit 10776, 2029 **Product Usage** Application Dilution Information Western Blotting 1:1000 Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -Storage 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. Specificity / Sensitivity Phospho-ENSA (Ser67)/ARPP19 (Ser62) Antibody recognizes endogenous levels of ENSA and ARPP19 proteins only when phosphorylated at Ser67 and Ser62, respectively. Species predicted to Mouse react based on 100% sequence homology: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to Source / Purification

Mitotic control is important for normal growth, development, and maintenance of all eukaryotic cells. Background Research studies have demonstrated that inappropriate control of mitosis can lead to genomic instability and cancer (reviewed in 1,2). A regulator of mitosis, Greatwall kinase (Gwl), was first identified in Drosophila melanogaster (3). Subsequent studies showed that, based on sequence homology and function, microtubule-associated serine/threonine kinase-like (MASTL) is the human ortholog of Gwl (4). Regulation of MASTL/Gwl activation has been shown to be critical for the correct timing of mitosis. Research studies have shown that Gwl is activated by hyperphosphorylation (5). The phosphorylation of human Gwl at Thr194 and Thr207 by active cyclin B1-cdc2 leads to possible autophosphorylation at Ser875 (Ser883 in Xenopus), which stabilizes the kinase. Activated Gwl phosphorylates α-Endosulfine (ENSA) and cAMP-regulated phosphoprotein 19 (ARPP19) at Ser67 and Ser62, respectively. Phosphorylated ENSA and ARPP19 inhibit the activity of the B55 subunit-associated form of protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A-B55), allowing for complete phosphorylation of mitotic substrates by cyclin B1-cdc2 and mitotic entry. When Gwl is inactivated, PP2A-B55 reactivates, which leads to dephosphorylation of cyclin B1-cdc2 and mitotic exit (5,6, reviewed in 7). **Background References** 1. Eichhorn, P.J. et al. (2009) Biochim Biophys Acta 1795, 1-15. 2. Norbury, C. and Nurse, P. (1992) Annu Rev Biochem 61, 441-70. 3. Yu, J. et al. (2004) J Cell Biol 164, 487-92.

and peptide affinity chromatography.

residues surrounding Ser67/Ser62 of human ENSA/ARPP19 protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A

4. Voets, E. and Wolthuis, R.M. (2010) *Cell Cycle* 9, 3591-601.
 5. Blake-Hodek, K.A. et al. (2012) *Mol Cell Biol* 32, 1337-53.
 6. Vigneron, S. et al. (2011) *Mol Cell Biol* 31, 2262-75.
 7. Lorca, T. and Castro, A. (2012) *Oncogene* 32, 537-543.
 Species Reactivity
 Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).
 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.
 WB: Western Blotting

1/1/24, 2:29 PM	 Phospho-ENSA (Ser67)/ARPP19 (Ser62) Antibody (#5240) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling Technol 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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