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Phospho-PPP2CA (Y307) Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA018559A307phHU
Abbreviation	Serine/threonine-protein phosphatase 2A catalytic subunit alpha isoform
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P67775
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from Human Phospho-PPP2CA (Y307)
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000
Relevance	PP2A is the major phosphatase for microtubule-associated proteins (MAPs). PP2A can modulate the activity of phosphorylase B kinase casein kinase 2, mitogen-stimulated S6 kinase, and MAP-2 kinase. Cooperates with SGO2 to protect centromeric cohesin from separase-mediated cleavage in oocytes specifically during meiosis I (By similarity). Can dephosphorylate SV40 large T antigen and p53/TP53. Activates RAF1 by dephosphorylating it at 'Ser-259'.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Alias	Serine/threonine-protein phosphatase 2A catalytic subunit alpha isoform, PP2A- alpha, Replication protein C, RP-C, PPP2CA
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Signal Transduction
Gene Names	PPP2CA
Accession NO.	3F11

Image





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Description

The phospho-PPP2CA (Y307) recombinant monoclonal antibody is a highly specific antibody against the human PPP2CA phosphorylated at Y307. This phospho-PPP2CA (Y307) antibody was expressed through the clone of the DNA sequence encoding the PP2AC Phospho-Y307 monoclonal antibody into plasmids and subsequent transfection into cell lines. Its isotype matches with the rabbit IgG. This anti-PPP2CA-pY307 antibody can be used in ELISA and WB applications for the detection of pTyr307 PPP2CA.

PP2A is a tumor suppressor that is frequently inactivated in human cancer. It has been reported that phosphorylation of tyrosine 307 on the PP2A catalytic subunit (PP2AC) inactivates PP2A. p-PP2A is a frequent change with clinical importance in metastatic colorectal cancer (CRC), according to Cristóbal et al. Importantly, p-PP2A may serve as a potential molecular target for identifying a subgroup of metastatic CRC patients with poor outcomes who may benefit from the use of PP2A-activating medicines in future anticancer treatments.