## **Phospho-Threonine/Tyrosine Antibody**



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

<b>Reactivity:</b> All	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	<b>Source/Isotype:</b> Rabbit	
	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Peptide ELISA (DELFIA)		<b>Dilution</b> 1:1000 1:50 1:2000
	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 $\mu$ g/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.		
ivity	Phospho-Threonine/Tyrosine Antibody detects proteins and peptides phosphorylated at threonine and tyrosine residues in a manner largely independent of the surrounding amino acid sequence. The antibody is phospho-specific and may cross-react slightly with some phospho-serine-containing sequences. By ELISA, it recognizes a wide variety of threonine-phosphorylated and tyrosine-phosphorylated peptides. CST recommends the use of Phospho-Threonine-Proline mAb (p-Thr-Pro-101) #9391 to detect proteins containing threonine followed by proline. (U.S. Patent No's.: 6,441,140; 6,982,318; 7,259,022; 7,344,714; U.S.S.N. 11,484,485; and all foreign equivalents.)		
ion	Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with synthetic phospho-Thr-containing peptides. Antibodies are purified by protein A affinity chromatography.		
	(1), subcellular localization translational modification invaluable tools in the qualification for the properties of the	the dynamic behavior of cellular proteins, including the regulation of molecular interactions illular localization (2), and transcriptional regulation (3) is controlled by a variety of post-inal modifications (4). Antibodies specific for these post-translational modifications are elected to understand normal and pathogenic molecular and cellular behavior. For the foliation antibodies are designed to react with modified amino acid residues (e.g., threonine, phospho-tyrosine, acetyl-lysine, nitro-tyrosine) independently of the sequence in ey are embedded. This ability to recognize modified residues in a "context-independent" ives these antibodies broad reactivities, presumably conferring upon them the ability to react dreds of distinct proteins. This broad pattern of reactivity makes these antibodies especially in multiplex analyses and target discovery programs.  In masses are among the most abundant eukaryotic regulatory proteins; over 500 separate kinases are among the most abundant eukaryotic regulatory proteins; over 500 separate kinases are encoded in mammalian genomes (5,6). In spite of the importance of kinases in eukaryotic elatively few of their physiological targets are known. Phospho-Threonine Antibody (P-Thr-II) #9381 and Phospho-Threonine (42H4) mAb #9386 provide powerful tools for discovering for serine/threonine kinases, for monitoring and characterizing in vitro threonine cylation reactions as well as for high throughput Ser/Thr kinase drug discovery.	
rences	<ol> <li>Yaffe, M.B. and Elia, A.E. (2001) Curr Opin Cell Biol 13, 131-8.</li> <li>Appella, E. and Anderson, C.W. (2001) Eur J Biochem 268, 2764-72.</li> <li>Jenuwein, T. and Allis, C.D. (2001) Science 293, 1074-80.</li> <li>Krishna, R.G. and Wold, F. (1993) Adv Enzymol Relat Areas Mol Biol 67, 265-98.</li> <li>Venter, J.C. et al. (2001) Science 291, 1304-51.</li> <li>Manning, G. et al. (2002) Science 298, 1912-34.</li> </ol>		
	ivity	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Peptide ELISA (DELFIA) Supplied in 10 mM sodiu 20°C. Do not aliquot the tyrosine residues in a material antibody is phospho-spesequences. By ELISA, it rephosphorylated peptides #9391 to detect proteins 6,982,318; 7,259,022; 7,3  Polyclonal antibodies are peptides. Antibodies are peptides. Antibodies are Much of the dynamic bel (1), subcellular localization translational modificatio invaluable tools in the quantification gives these antibused fashion gives these antibused in multiplex and Protein kinases are amongenes are encoded in material biology, relatively few of Polyclonal) #9381 and Protein kinases are amongenes are encoded in material biology, relatively few of Polyclonal) #9381 and Protein kinases are amongenes are encoded in material biology, relatively few of Polyclonal) #9381 and Protein kinases are amongenes are encoded in material biology, relatively few of Polyclonal) #9381 and Protein kinases are amongenes are encoded in material biology, relatively few of Polyclonal) #9381 and Protein kinases are amongenes are encoded in material biology, relatively few of Polyclonal) #9381 and Protein kinases are amongenes are encoded in material biology, relatively few of Polyclonal) #9381 and Protein kinases are amongenes are encoded in material biology, relatively few of Polyclonal) #9381 and Protein kinases are amongenes are encoded in material biology, relatively few of Polyclonal) #9381 and Protein kinases are amongenes are encoded in material biology, relatively few of Polyclonal) #9381 and Protein kinases are amongenes are encoded in material biology, relatively few of Polyclonal) #9381 and Protein kinases are amongenes are encoded in material biology, relatively few of Polyclonal, #1000 #1	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Peptide ELISA (DELFIA)  Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. Phospho-Threonine/Tyrosine Antibody detects proteins a tyrosine residues in a manner largely independent of the antibody is phospho-specific and may cross-react slightly sequences. By ELISA, it recognizes a wide variety of three phosphorylated peptides. CST recommends the use of Pf #9391 to detect proteins containing threonine followed be 6,982,318; 7,259,022; 7,344,714; U.S.S.N. 11,484,485; and Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing anima peptides. Antibodies are purified by protein A affinity chr Much of the dynamic behavior of cellular proteins, includ (1), subcellular localization (2), and transcriptional regula translational modifications (4). Antibodies specific for the invaluable tools in the quest to understand normal and peneral protein modification antibodies are designed to phospho-threonine, phospho-tyrosine, acetyl-lysine, nitro which they are embedded. This ability to recognize modification gives these antibodies broad reactivities, presum with hundreds of distinct proteins. This broad pattern of valuable in multiplex analyses and target discovery progress are encoded in mammalian genomes (5,6). In spite biology, relatively few of their physiological targets are knowled in mammalian genomes (5,6). In spite biology, relatively few of their physiological targets are knowled in mammalian genomes (5,6). In spite biology, relatively few of their physiological targets are knowled phosphorylation reactions as well as for high throughput targets of serine/threonine kinases, for monitoring and composition reactions as well as for high throughput translation. The anal Alis, C.D. (2001) Eur J Biochem 26.  1. Yaffe, M.B. and Elia, A.E. (2001) Curr Opin Cell Biol 13, 1. 2. Appella, E. and Anderson, C.W. (2001) Eur J Biochem 26. 3. Jenuwein, T. and Allis, C.D. (2001) Science 293, 1074-80.

**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** 

W: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation E-P: Peptide ELISA (DELFIA)

**Cross-Reactivity Key** 

All: All Species Expected

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