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Anti-FMRP (Ser499) Antibody

Our Anti-FMRP (Ser499) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is p
Catalog # AN1385

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q80WE1
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	66780

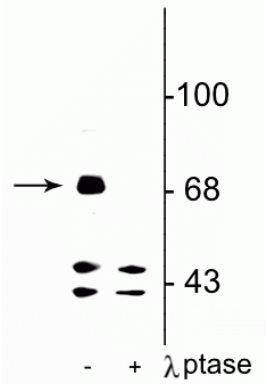
Additional Information

Gene ID	24948
Other Names	FMR 1 antibody, Fmr1 antibody, Fmr1 gene antibody, FMR1_HUMAN antibody, FMRP antibody, Fragile X mental retardation 1 antibody, Fragile X mental retardation 1 protein antibody, Fragile X mental retardation protein 1 antibody, Fragile X mental retardation protein antibody, fragile X mental retardation syndrome-related protein 1 antibody, fragile X mental retardation autosomal homolog 1 antibody, FRAXA antibody, fxr1 antibody, MGC87458 antibody, POF antibody, POF1 antibody, Protein FMR-1 antibody, Protein FMR1 antibody, wu:fb16f11 antibody, wu:fd18c10 antibody, zgc:66226 antibody
Target/Specificity	Fragile X Mental Retardation Protein (FMRP) is an RNA-binding protein that plays an essential role in cognitive brain function. Mutations in the FMR1 gene, which codes for FMRP, can result in fragile X syndrome, autism, as well as other cognitive deficits (Brown et al.,1998, Goodlin-Jones et al., 2004). Phosphorylation of the highly conserved Ser-499 has been shown to trigger hierarchical phosphorylation of nearby serines and may play a role in suppressing target mRNA translation (Ceman et al., 2003, Narayanan et al. 2008).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-FMRP (Ser499) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

Fragile X Mental Retardation Protein (FMRP) is an RNA-binding protein that plays an essential role in cognitive brain function. Mutations in the FMR1 gene, which codes for FMRP, can result in fragile X syndrome, autism, as well as other cognitive deficits (Brown et al.,1998, Goodlin-Jones et al., 2004). Phosphorylation of the highly conserved Ser-499 has been shown to trigger hierarchical phosphorylation of nearby serines and may play a role in suppressing target mRNA translation (Ceman et al., 2003, Narayanan et al. 2008).

Images



Western blot of rat hippocampal lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~71 kDa FMRP protein phosphorylated at Ser499 in the first lane (-). Phosphospecificity is shown in the second lane (+) where immunolabeling is completely eliminated by lysate treatment with lambda phosphatase (400 units/100uL lysate for 30 min).