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PP1C alpha/beta Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75939

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC, IP
Primary Accession	P62136
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	37512

Additional Information

Gene ID	5499
Other Names	PPP1CA
Dilution	WB~~1:1000-1:5000 IHC-P~~N/A FC~~1:100-1:200 IP~~1:20-1:100
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	PPP1CA
Synonyms	PPP1A
Function	Protein phosphatase that associates with over 200 regulatory proteins to form highly specific holoenzymes which dephosphorylate hundreds of biological targets (PubMed:28216226, PubMed:30158517, PubMed:35768504, PubMed:35830882, PubMed:35831509, PubMed:36175670, PubMed:39603239, PubMed:39603240). Protein phosphatase 1 (PP1) is essential for cell division, transcription elongation, and participates in the regulation of glycogen metabolism, muscle contractility and protein synthesis (PubMed:35768504, PubMed:35830882, PubMed:35831509, PubMed:36175670, PubMed:39603239, PubMed:39603240). Involved in regulation of ionic conductances and long-term synaptic plasticity. May play an important role in dephosphorylating substrates such as the postsynaptic density-associated Ca(2+)/calmodulin dependent protein kinase II. Catalytic component of the PNUTS-PP1 protein phosphatase complex, a protein

phosphatase 1 (PP1) complex that promotes RNA polymerase II transcription pause-release, allowing transcription elongation: the PNUTS-PP1 complex mediates the release of RNA polymerase II from promoter-proximal region of genes by catalyzing dephosphorylation of proteins involved in transcription, such as AFF4, CDK9, MEPCE, INTS12, NCBP1, POLR2M/GDOWN1 and SUPT6H (PubMed:39603239, PubMed:39603240). The PNUTS-PP1 complex also regulates transcription termination by mediating dephosphorylation of SUPT5H in termination zones downstream of poly(A) sites, thereby promoting deceleration of RNA polymerase II transcription (PubMed:31677974). PNUTS-PP1 complex is also involved in the response to replication stress by mediating dephosphorylation of POLR2A at 'Ser-5' of the CTD, promoting RNA polymerase II degradation (PubMed:33264625). PNUTS-PP1 also plays a role in the control of chromatin structure and cell cycle progression during the transition from mitosis into interphase (PubMed:20516061). Regulates NEK2 function in terms of kinase activity and centrosome number and splitting, both in the presence and absence of radiation- induced DNA damage (PubMed:17283141). Regulator of neural tube and optic fissure closure, and enteric neural crest cell (ENCCs) migration during development (By similarity). In balance with CSNK1D and CSNK1E, determines the circadian period length, through the regulation of the speed and rhythmicity of PER1 and PER2 phosphorylation (PubMed:21712997). May dephosphorylate CSNK1D and CSNK1E (PubMed:21712997). Dephosphorylates the 'Ser-418' residue of FOXP3 in regulatory T-cells (Treg) from patients with rheumatoid arthritis, thereby inactivating FOXP3 and rendering Treg cells functionally defective (PubMed:23396208). Dephosphorylates CENPA (PubMed:25556658). Dephosphorylates the 'Ser-139' residue of ATG16L1 causing dissociation of ATG12-ATG5-ATG16L1 complex, thereby inhibiting autophagy (PubMed:26083323). Together with PPP1CC (PP1-gamma subunit), dephosphorylates IFIH1/MDA5 and RIG-I leading to their activation and a functional innate immune response (PubMed:23499489). Core component of the SHOC2-MRAS-PP1c (SMP) holophosphatase complex that regulates the MAPK pathway activation (PubMed:35768504, PubMed:35830882, PubMed:35831509, PubMed:36175670). The SMP complex specifically dephosphorylates the inhibitory phosphorylation at 'Ser-259' of RAF1 kinase, 'Ser-365' of BRAF kinase and 'Ser-214' of ARAF kinase, stimulating their kinase activities (PubMed:35768504, PubMed:35830882, PubMed:35831509, PubMed:36175670). The SMP complex enhances the dephosphorylation activity and substrate specificity of PP1c (PubMed:35768504, PubMed:36175670).

Cellular Location

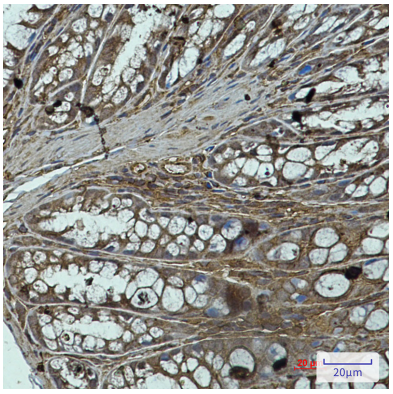
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus Postsynaptic density {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P62137}. Note=Primarily nuclear and largely excluded from the nucleolus. Highly mobile in cells and can be relocalized through interaction with targeting subunits NOM1 plays a role in targeting this protein to the nucleolus. In the presence of PPP1R8 relocalizes from the nucleus to nuclear speckles Shuttles toward the cytosol during infection with VEEV (PubMed:29769351).

Background

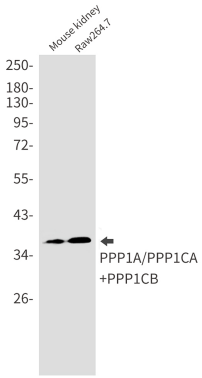
Protein phosphatase that associates with over 200 regulatory proteins to form highly specific holoenzymes which dephosphorylate hundreds of biological targets. Protein phosphatase 1 (PP1) is essential for cell division, and participates in the regulation of glycogen metabolism, muscle contractility and protein synthesis. Involved in regulation of ionic conductances and long-term synaptic plasticity. May play an important role in dephosphorylating substrates such as the postsynaptic density-associated Ca2+/calmodulin dependent protein kinase II. Component of the PTW/PP1 phosphatase complex, which plays a role in the control of chromatin structure and cell cycle progression during the transition from mitosis into interphase. Regulates NEK2 function in terms of kinase activity and centrosome number and splitting, both in the presence and absence of radiation-induced DNA damage. Regulator of neural tube and

optic fissure closure, and enteric neural crest cell (ENCCs) migration during development. In balance with CSNK1D and CSNK1E, determines the circadian period length, through the regulation of the speed and rhythmicity of PER1 and PER2 phosphorylation. May dephosphorylate CSNK1D and CSNK1E. Dephosphorylates the 'Ser-418' residue of FOXP3 in regulatory T-cells (Treg) from patients with rheumatoid arthritis, thereby inactivating FOXP3 and rendering Treg cells functionally defective (PubMed:23396208). Dephosphorylates CENPA (PubMed:25556658). Dephosphorylates the 'Ser-139' residue of ATG16L1 causing dissociation of ATG12-ATG5-ATG16L1 complex, thereby inhibiting autophagy (PubMed:26083323).

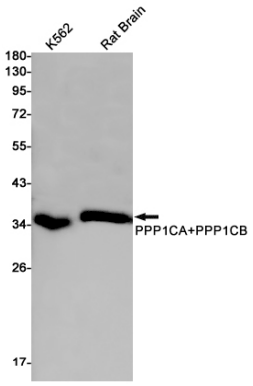
Images



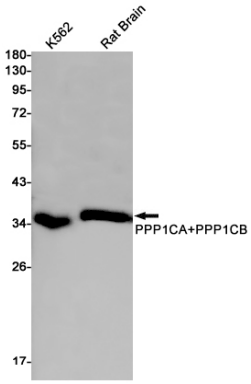
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse colon using PP1C alpha/beta antibody.High-pressure and temperature Sodium Citrate pH 6.0 was used for antigen retrieval.

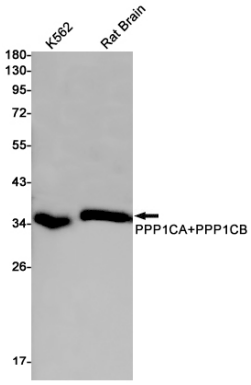


Western blot analysis of PPP1A/PPP1CA+PPP1CB in mouse kidney, Raw264.7 lysates using PPP1A/PPP1CA+PPP1CB antibody.



Western blot analysis of PPP1CA+PPP1CB in K562, rat Brain lysates using PPP1CA+PPP1CB antibody





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