

# PPP2R1B Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)

Catalog # AW5610

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC, IF, FC
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P30154</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	66214
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1,K
<b>Antigen Source</b>	HUMAN

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	5519
<b>Antigen Region</b>	53-215
<b>Other Names</b>	Serine/threonine-protein phosphatase 2A 65 kDa regulatory subunit A beta isoform, PP2A subunit A isoform PR65-beta, PP2A subunit A isoform R1-beta, PPP2R1B
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~ 1:2000 IHC~~1:100~500 IF~~1:25 FC~~1:25
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	This PPP2R1B antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein of human PPP2R1B.
<b>Format</b>	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.
<b>Storage</b>	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Precautions</b>	PPP2R1B Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	PPP2R1B
<b>Function</b>	The PR65 subunit of protein phosphatase 2A serves as a scaffolding molecule to coordinate the assembly of the catalytic subunit and a variable regulatory B subunit.

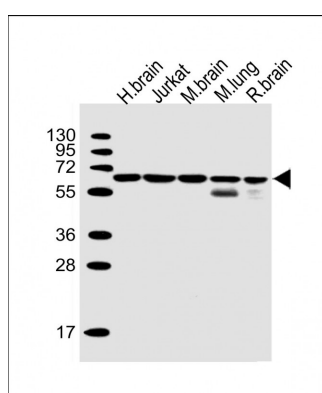
## Background

The PR65 subunit of protein phosphatase 2A serves as a scaffolding molecule to coordinate the assembly of the catalytic subunit and a variable regulatory B subunit.

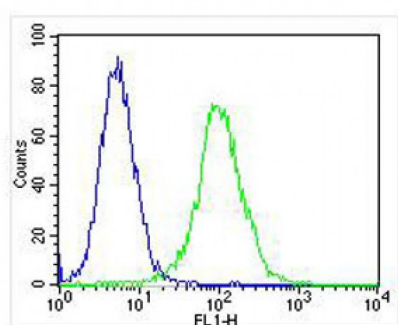
## References

Baysal B.E.,et al.Gene 217:107-116(1998).  
Wang S.S.,et al.Science 282:284-287(1998).  
Baysal B.E.,et al.Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 9:121-129(2001).  
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).  
Taylor T.D.,et al.Nature 440:497-500(2006).

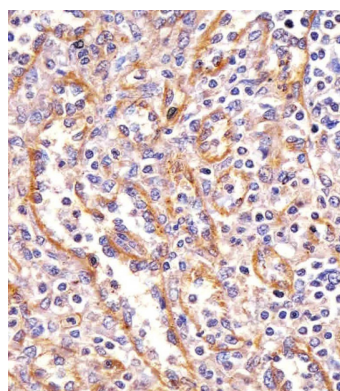
## Images



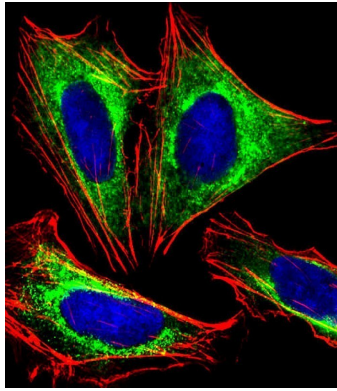
All lanes : Anti-PPP2R1B Antibody at 1:2000 dilution  
Lane 1: human brain lysate Lane 2: Jurkat whole cell lysate  
Lane 3: mouse brain lysate Lane 4: mouse lung lysate  
Lane 5: rat brain lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.  
Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 66 kDa  
Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Overlay histogram showing Jurkat cells stained with AW5608 (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AW5608, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Mouse IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(NA168821)) at 1/400 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was mouse IgG1 (1µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.



AW5608 staining PPP2R1B in human spleen sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hour at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0. 1% Triton X-100 permeabilized U-2 OS (human bone osteosarcoma cell line) cells labeling Pdx1 with AW5608 at 1/25 dilution, followed by Dylight® 488-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (NA166821) secondary antibody at 1/200 dilution (green). Immunofluorescence image showing cytoplasm staining on U-2 OS cell line. Cytoplasmic actin is detected with Dylight® 554 Phalloidin (PD18466410) at 1/100 dilution (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.