

**bs-10032R****[ Primary Antibody ]****Beta-casein Rabbit pAb****BioSS**  
**ANTIBODIES**

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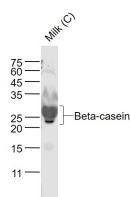
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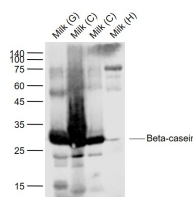
400-901-9800

**— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Rabbit <b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal <b>Target:</b> Beta-casein <b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from cow Beta-casein: 16-100/224. <b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A <b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml <b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. <b>Background:</b> Milk proteins are crucial for the development of all newborn mammals and caseins constitute the major proteins in mammalian milk. b- and k-caseins are the only caseins present in human milk. The b-casein/k-casein ratio is higher in colostrum than in transitional and mature milk and is related to a better digestibility of colostrum casein micelles by the neonate during the first days of life. Human b-casein-encoding gene (Bca) contains a highly phosphorylated site, which is responsible for the calcium-binding capacity of b-casein. A common set of transcription factors are required for the expression of b-casein. Multiple binding sites for Stat5, C/EBPb (CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein) and several half-sites for glucocorticoid receptor (GR) are identified in the distal human enhancer of the b-casein gene. b-casein gene transcription is regulated primarily by a composite response element (CoRE), which integrates signaling from the lactogenic hormones PRL, insulin and hydrocortisone in mammary epithelial cells. NFkB functions as a negative regulator of b-casein gene expression during pregnancy by interfering with Stat5 tyrosine phosphorylation	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG <b>Applications:</b> WB (1:500-2000) <b>Reactivity:</b> Human, Cow, Goat (predicted: Sheep) <b>Predicted MW.:</b> 24 kDa <b>Subcellular Location:</b> Secreted
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**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

Sample: Lane 1: Milk (Cow) Lysate at 40 ug  
 Primary: Anti-Beta-casein (bs-10032R) at 1/1000  
 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 24 kD Observed band size: 24 kD



Sample: Lane 1: Milk (Goat) Lysate at 2 ug Lane 2: Milk (Cow) Lysate at 30 ug Lane 3: Milk (Cow) Lysate at 3 ug Lane 4: Milk (Human) Lysate at 30 ug Primary: Anti-Beta-casein (bs-10032R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 25-29 kD Observed band size: 25-29 kD

**— SELECTED CITATIONS —**

- **[IF=11.504]** Sanam Foroutanparsa. et al. Spatial distribution of  $\alpha$ s1-caseins and  $\beta$ -caseins in milk gels acidified with glucono- $\delta$ -lactone. FOOD HYDROCOLLOID. 2023 Jan;;108506 IF ;Cow. 10.1016/j.foodhyd.2023.108506
- **[IF=10.7]** Mariska Bröls. et al. Investigating the impact of exopolysaccharides on yogurt network mechanics and

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syneresis through quantitative microstructural analysis. FOOD HYDROCOLLOID. 2023 Dec;;109629 Other ;  
10.1016/j.foodhyd.2023.109629

- **[IF=5.7]** Jinlong Zhang. et al. Selenomethionine Promotes Milk Protein and Fat Synthesis and Proliferation of Mammary Epithelial Cells through the GPR37-mTOR-S6K1 Signaling. J AGR FOOD CHEM. 2024;XXXX(XXX):XXX-XXX WB ;Mouse. 39177123
- **[IF=4.125]** Minghui Zhang. et al. Comparative Transcriptomic Analysis of Mammary Gland Tissues Reveals the Critical Role of GPR110 in Palmitic Acid-Stimulated Milk Protein and Fat Synthesis. BRIT J NUTR. 2023 Mar;;1-32 WB ;Mouse. 36946032
- **[IF=3.8]** Yanan Li. et al.Study of the interaction between alkaline phosphatase and biomacromolecule substrates.ANALYTICAL AND BIOANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.2025 Jan 15. Western blot ;. 39815127