

**bs-7483R****[ Primary Antibody ]****phospho-PLB (Thr17) Rabbit pAb**

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**— DATASHEET —**

<p><b>Host:</b> Rabbit</p> <p><b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal</p> <p><b>GeneID:</b> 5350</p> <p><b>Target:</b> phospho-PLB (Thr17)</p> <p><b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human PLB around the phosphorylation site of Thr17: AS(p-T)IE.</p> <p><b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A</p> <p><b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml</p> <p><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.</p> <p><b>Background:</b> The Sarco(endo)plasmic-reticulum (SER) regulatory protein, Phospholamban (PLB), is a small, plasma membrane-associated phospho-protein found in the SER of cardiac, smooth and slow-twitch muscle. Believed to assemble into a pentamer, PLB regulates cardiac contractility and Ca<sup>2+</sup> affinity for cardiac SER Ca<sup>2+</sup> ATPase (SERCA2a). Non-phosphorylated PLB associates with SERCA2a, and inhibits Ca<sup>2+</sup> reuptake into the SER. PLB activation occurs when key Serine/Threonine residues in PLB (Ser-10, Ser-16, Thr-17) are phosphorylated by numerous effectors, which include PKC, PKA, PKG, and CaM kinase. Phosphorylation of PLB causes dissociation from SERCA2a and a subsequent increase in the rate of Ca<sup>2+</sup> reuptake into the SER, which accelerates ventricular relaxation.</p>	<p><b>Isotype:</b> IgG</p> <p><b>SWISS:</b> P26678</p> <p><b>Applications:</b> <b>WB</b> (1:500-2000) <b>IHC-P</b> (1:100-500) <b>IHC-F</b> (1:100-500) <b>IF</b> (1:100-500) <b>ICC/IF</b> (1:100-500) <b>ELISA</b> (1:5000-10000)</p> <p><b>Reactivity:</b> (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Dog, Horse)</p> <p><b>Predicted MW.:</b> 6 kDa</p> <p><b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cell membrane ,Cytoplasm</p>
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