[Primary Antibody]

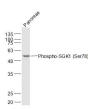
phospho-SGK1 (Ser78) Rabbit pAb



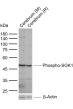
www.bioss.com.cn sales@bioss.com.cn techsupport@bioss.com.cn 400-901-9800

– DATASHEET –		400-901-9800
Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:500-2000)
Clonality: Polyclonal	Ū.	IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500)
GenelD: 6446	SWISS: 000141	IF (1:100-500)
Target: SGK1 (Ser78)		Flow-Cyt (2ug/Test) ICC/IF (1:25)
Immunogen: KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human SGK1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser78: PP(p-S)PS. Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		
Concentration: 1mg/ml		Horse)
Storage: 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.		Predicted MW.: ^{49 kDa} Subcellular Cell membrane ,Cytoplasm
Background: SGK1 is a protein kinase that plays an important role in cellular stress response. SGK1 activates certain potassium, sodium, and chloride channels, suggesting an involvement in the regulation of processes such as cell survival, neuronal excitability, and renal sodium excretion. Sustained high levels of SGK1 and activity may contribute to conditions such as hypertension and diabetic nephropathy. This protein also mediates cell survival signals, as it has been shown to phosphorylate and negatively regulate the pro apoptotic FOXO3A protein. Ser 422 is a critical site on the protein and may be involved in its activation.		and on of al may , as it e pro

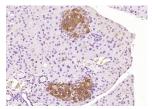
- VALIDATION IMAGES



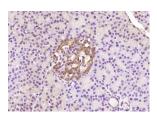
Sample: Pancreas (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-Phospho-SGK1 (Ser78) (bs-3395R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 49 kD Observed band size: 50 kD



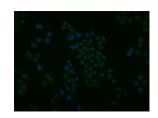
Sample: Lane 1: Mouse Cerebrum tissue lysates Lane 2: Rat Cerebrum tissue lysates Primary: Anti-Phospho-SGK1 (Ser78) (bs-3395R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 49 kDa Observed band size: 49 kDa



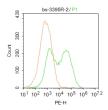
Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse pancreas); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Phospho-SGK1 (Ser78)) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-3395R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat pancreas); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen



Hela cell; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed; Triton X-100 at room temperature for 20 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum, C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Antibody incubation with (Phospho-SGK1



Blank control: Mouse spleen. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-SGK1 antibody (bs-3395R) Dilution: 2µg /10^6 cells; lsotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG .

peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Phospho-SGK1 (Ser78)) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-3395R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining. (Ser78)) polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-3395R) 1:25, 90 minutes at 37°C; followed by a conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG antibody at 37°C for 90 minutes, DAPI (blue, C02-04002) was used to stain the cell nuclei. Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE Dilution: 1µg /test. Protocol The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at-20°C. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

• [IF=1.7] Kumiko Taguchi. et al. Esaxerenone Improves Vascular Endothelial Dysfunction by Reducing Serum and Glucocorticoid-Regulated Kinase 1 Activity and Enhancing the Akt Pathway in Type 2 Diabetic Mice. BIOL PHARM BULL. 2025 Apr;48(4):422-431 WB ;MOUSE. 40268465