

PLD1

Rabbit Anti-Human PLD1/PC PL-D1 NT pAb

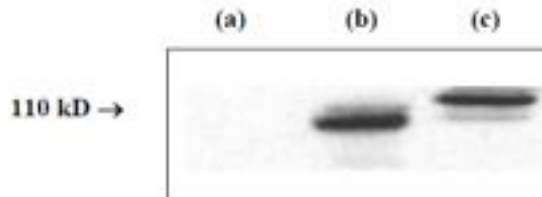
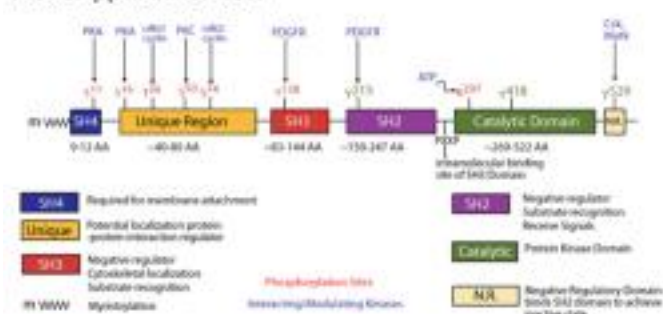
Catalog No.	CSI14076	Quantity:	200 µl
Alternate Names:	choline phosphatase 1, phospholipase D1, phosphatidylcholine-specific		
Description:	PC SPECIFIC PL D1 HU PAb, N-TERMINAL; Unconjugated Polyclonal antibody specific to Human PC-Specific PL-D1, N-term. This antibody is validated for use in Western Blot. Anti-PC-Specific PL-D1, N-term recognizes the expressed product of the PLD1 gene.		
Gene ID:	5337		
Specificity:	This antibody specifically recognizes the N-terminal region of the PL-D1 enzyme. Activation of PL-D results in the generation of second messengers, phosphatidic acid and diglycerides, and appears to be involved in secretion, vesicle trafficking, mitosis and meiosis. In leukocytes, PL-D regulates cytoskeletal-dependent antimicrobial responses such as phagocytosis and oxidant generation. PL-D1 is regulated by GTP-binding		
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against a chemically synthesized peptide derived from the N-terminal region of human PC-specific PL-D1 protein.		
Purification:	Purified from rabbit serum by peptide affinity chromatography.		
Formulation:	Rabbit polyclonal antibodies in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2 with 0.1% BSA.		
Preservative:	0.05% sodium azide. Precaution: Sodium azide is a poisonous and hazardous substance which should be handled by trained staff only.		
Recommended Positive Control:	Recombinant Protein, U937 cells.		
Applications:	This antibody has been used in Western blot applications.		
Application Notes:	For Western blot applications, we recommend using the antibody at a dilution of 1:100 to 1:2000 against purified recombinant protein. Due to the low expression levels of this protein, it is suggested that the protein be immunoprecipitated before Western blotting. The optimal antibody concentration should be determined for each specific application.		
Storage & Stability:	Store at -80°C. Upon initial thawing, apportion into working aliquots and store at -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles to prevent denaturing the antibody. Expires one year from date of receipt when stored as instructed.		



Src Protein Schematic—Src (also known as pp60src) is a 60 kDa non-receptor tyrosine kinase that was identified as a cellular substrate (C-Src) of the Rous sarcoma virus (RSV). The Src family kinases play an important role in ligand-induced cellular responses including proliferation, survival, adhesion and migration. Src has also been implicated in a variety of human diseases including mammary, liver and colon cancer as well as osteoclast-mediated bone resorption. For example, Src has been shown to be overexpressed in several cancers, particularly in those metastatic to the liver. Src is regulated by phosphorylation on multiple residues including Tyr 215 within the SH2 domain, Tyr 418 (activation site) within the catalytic loop, and Tyr 529 (inhibitory site) within the carboxyl-terminal portion of the enzyme.

Using SDS-PAGE, proteins were resolved from (a) recombinant PLD2 protein, (b) recombinant PLD1 protein, and (c) the detergent-insoluble fraction of U937 cells. The proteins were transferred to PVDF membrane and incubated with a 1:2000 dilution of rabbit (polyclonal) anti-PC-specific PLD1 Internal antibody. The signal was detected using a Goat F (ab')₂ anti-Rabbit IgG Alkaline Phosphatase antibody at a 1:5000 dilution and the membrane was incubated with CDP-substrate using the WesternStarTM method (Tropix). The membrane was then exposed to Kodak BioMax film.

Human pp60 Src Protein



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