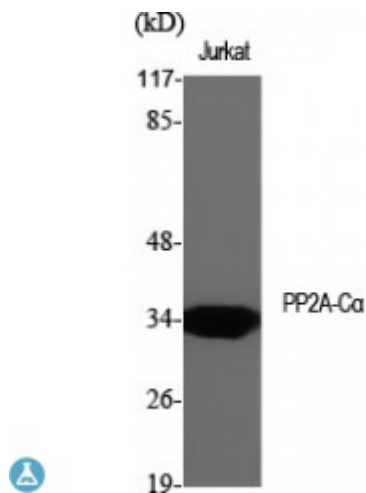


Anti-PP2A- alpha antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to PP2A-Calpha.
Model	STJ95195
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human PP2A-Calpha around the non-phosphorylation site of Y307.
Immunogen Region	250-330 aa
Gene ID	5515
Gene Symbol	PPP2CA
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:5000
Specificity	PP2A-Calpha Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PP2A-Calpha protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Serine/threonine-protein phosphatase 2A catalytic subunit alpha isoform PP2A-alpha Replication protein C RP-C
Molecular Weight	40 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:92990MIM:176915
Alternative Names	Serine/threonine-protein phosphatase 2A catalytic subunit alpha isoform PP2A-alpha Replication protein C RP-C
Function	PP2A is the major phosphatase for microtubule-associated proteins (MAPs). PP2A can modulate the activity of phosphorylase B kinase casein kinase 2, mitogen-stimulated S6 kinase, and MAP-2 kinase. Cooperates with SGO2 to protect centromeric cohesin from separase-mediated cleavage in oocytes specifically during meiosis I . Can dephosphorylate SV40 large T antigen and p53/TP53. Activates RAF1 by dephosphorylating it at 'Ser-259'.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm Nucleus Chromosome, centromere Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole. In prometaphase cells, but not in anaphase cells, localizes at centromeres. During mitosis, also found at spindle poles. Centromeric localization requires the presence of SGO2 .
Post-translational Modifications	Reversibly methyl esterified on Leu-309 by leucine carboxyl methyltransferase 1 (LCMT1) and protein phosphatase methylesterase 1 (PPME1). Carboxyl methylation influences the affinity of the catalytic subunit for the different regulatory subunits, thereby modulating the PP2A holoenzyme's substrate specificity, enzyme activity and cellular localization. Phosphorylation of either threonine (by autophosphorylation-activated protein kinase) or tyrosine results in inactivation of the phosphatase. Auto-dephosphorylation has been suggested as a mechanism for reactivation.; May be monoubiquitinated by NOSIP.