

Phospho-ACTH(S168) Antibody
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP3738a

Specification

Phospho-ACTH(S168) Antibody - Product Information

Application	DB,E
Primary Accession	P01189
Other Accession	NP_000930
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	29424

Phospho-ACTH(S168) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5443

Other Names

Pro-opiomelanocortin, POMC, Corticotropin-lipotropin, NPP, Melanotropin gamma, Gamma-MSH, Potential peptide, Corticotropin, Adrenocorticotrophic hormone, ACTH, Melanotropin alpha, Alpha-MSH, Corticotropin-like intermediary peptide, CLIP, Lipotropin beta, Beta-LPH, Lipotropin gamma, Gamma-LPH, Melanotropin beta, Beta-MSH, Beta-endorphin, Met-enkephalin, POMC

Target/Specificity

This ACTH Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding S168 of human ACTH.

Dilution

DB~~1:500

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Phospho-ACTH(S168) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Phospho-ACTH(S168) Antibody - Protein Information

Name POMC

Function [Corticotropin]: Stimulates the adrenal glands to release cortisol.
[Melanocyte-stimulating hormone beta]: Increases the pigmentation of skin by increasing melanin production in melanocytes. [Met-enkephalin]: Endogenous opiate.

Cellular Location

Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01193}. Note=Melanocyte-stimulating hormone alpha and beta-endorphin are stored in separate granules in hypothalamic POMC neurons, suggesting that secretion may be under the control of different regulatory mechanisms {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01193}

Tissue Location

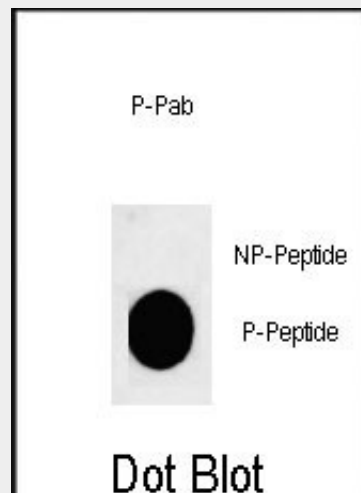
ACTH and MSH are produced by the pituitary gland.

Phospho-ACTH(S168) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Phospho-ACTH(S168) Antibody - Images



Dot blot analysis of anti-Phospho-ACTH-pS168 Phospho-specific Pab (Cat. #AP3738a) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antibody working concentrations are 0.5ug per ml.

Phospho-ACTH(S168) Antibody - Background

This gene encodes a polypeptide hormone precursor that undergoes extensive, tissue-specific, post-translational processing via cleavage by subtilisin-like enzymes known as prohormone convertases. There are eight potential cleavage sites within the polypeptide precursor and, depending on tissue type and the

available convertases, processing may yield as many as ten biologically active peptides involved in diverse cellular functions. The encoded protein is synthesized mainly in corticotroph cells of the anterior pituitary where four cleavage sites are used; adrenocorticotrophin, essential for normal steroidogenesis and the maintenance of normal adrenal weight, and lipotropin beta are the major end products. In other tissues, including the hypothalamus, placenta, and epithelium, all cleavage sites may be used, giving rise to peptides with roles in pain and energy homeostasis, melanocyte stimulation, and immune modulation. These include several distinct melanotropins, lipotropins, and endorphins that are contained within the adrenocorticotrophin and beta-lipotropin peptides. Mutations in this gene have been associated with early onset obesity, adrenal insufficiency, and red hair pigmentation. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been described. [provided by RefSeq].

Phospho-ACTH(S168) Antibody - References

Canzian, F., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 19(19):3873-3884(2010)
Hoftberger, R., et al. Endocrinology 151(10):4801-4810(2010)
Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
Mastrofrancesco, A., et al. J. Immunol. 185(3):1903-1911(2010)
Ruano, G., et al. Pharmacogenomics 11(7):959-971(2010)