Cortactin(Phospho-Tyr466) Antibody

Catalog No: #11272

Package Size: #11272-1 50ul #11272-2 100ul #11272-4 25ul

Overview

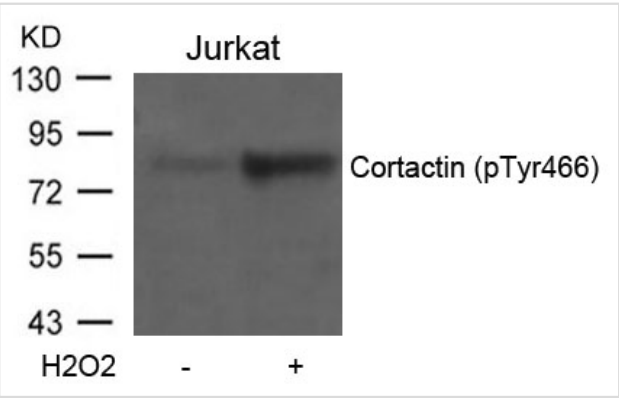
Product Name	Cortactin(Phospho-Tyr466) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Target Name	Cortactin
Modification	Phospho-Tyr466
Alternative Names	Amplaxin; CTTN; EMS1; SRC8;

Application Details

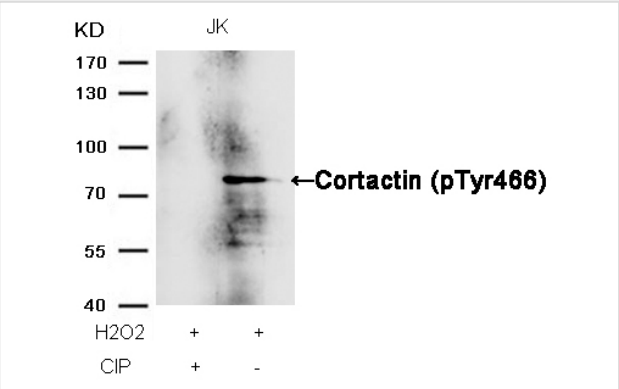
Predicted MW: 85kd

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from Jurkat cells untreated or treated with H2O2 using Cortactin(Phospho-Tyr466) Antibody #11272.



Western blot analysis of extracts from JK cells, treated with H2O2 or calf intestinal phosphatase (CIP), using Cortactin (Phospho-Tyr466) Antibody #11272.

Descriptions

Immunogen	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of tyrosine 466 (P-V-Y(p)-E-T) derived from Human CORTACTIN.
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of Cortactin only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 466.
Purifiction	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy using non-phosphopeptide.
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.
Accession NO.	Swiss-Prot: Q14247NCBI Protein: NP_005222.2

Related Information

Cortactin is overexpressed in breast cancer and squamous cell carcinomas of the head and neck. The encoded protein is localized in the cytoplasm and in areas of the cell-substratum contacts. This gene has two roles: (1) regulating the interactions between components of adherens-type junctions and (2) organizing the cytoskeleton and cell adhesion structures of epithelia and carcinoma cells. During apoptosis, the encoded protein is degraded in a caspase-dependent manner. The aberrant regulation of this gene contributes to tumor cell invasion and metastasis. Two splice variants that encode different isoforms have been identified for this gene.

Luo C, et al. (2006) J Biol Chem ; 281(40):30081-30093
Head JA, et al. (2003) Mol Biol Cell ;14(8):3216-3229
Li Y, et al. (2000) J Biol Chem ; 275(47): 37187-37193
Kinley AW, et al. (2003) Curr Biol ; 13(5): 384-393