Anti-Thiophosphate ester Antibody [SD2020]

ET1612-11

Product Type:	Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Species independent
Applications:	IP
Clone number:	SD2020

Description: A thiophosphate (or phosphorothioate) is a family of compounds and anions with the general chemical formula PS4-xOx3-(x = 0, 1, 2, or 3). The state of protonation is usually not specified. They could be bound to as many as three protons for the neutral H3PS4-xOx species. Two protons correspond to the related monoanions, and one proton for the dianions. The trianions are highly basic and do not exist in appreciable concentrations in solution. Thiophosphates are tetrahedral anions, with the phosphorus at the center of the tetrahedron.

Immunogen: Thiophosphate ester lined to KLH.

Recommended Dilutions:

IP	1:1,000

Storage Buffer: 1*TBS (pH7.4), 0.05% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Shipped at 4℃. Store at +4℃ short term (1-2 weeks). It is recommended to aliquot into single-use upon delivery. Store at -20℃ long term.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

Images

Fig1: Advantages of Using rAbs：
Increased Reproducibility
Because recombinant antibody production involves sequencing the antibody light and heavy chains, recombinant antibody production allows researchers more control over the antigen.
Ease of Scalability and Continuous Supply
In vitro methods for producing antibodies are amenable to large-scale production, meaning antibody availability is unlikely to become a limiting factor. Recombinant antibodies can be produced in weeks as opposed to months.
Animal-Free Tech
Once the antibody-producing genes are isolated, high-throughput in vitro manufacture can be implemented. This eliminates the numerous ethical and animal welfare concerns commonly associated with traditional monoclonal antibody production.

Background References

1. Leissing F et al. Substrate thiophosphorylation by Arabidopsis mitogen-activated protein kinases. BMC Plant Biol 16:48 (2016).
2. Li YH et al. AMP-Activated Protein Kinase Directly Phosphorylates and Destabilizes Hedgehog Pathway Transcription Factor GLI1 in Medulloblastoma. Cell Rep 12:599-609 (2015).