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DUSP6 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-92518

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description	
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Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human DUSP6
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.
Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200
IF	1:50-1:200

Data





Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using DUSP6 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

Observed-MW:45 kDa Calculated-MW:26 kDa/42 kDa

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat brain using DUSP6 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).Perform high pressure antigen retrieval with 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using DUSP6 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

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Preparation & Storage	
Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

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The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the dual specificity protein phosphatase subfamily. These phosphatases inactivate their target kinases by dephosphorylating both the phosphoserine/threonine and phosphotyrosine residues. They negatively regulate members of the mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase superfamily (MAPK/ERK, SAPK/JNK, p38), which are associated with cellular proliferation and differentiation. Different members of the family of dual specificity phosphatases show distinct substrate specificities for various MAP kinases, different tissue distribution and subcellular localization, and different modes of inducibility of their expression by extracellular stimuli. This gene product inactivates ERK2, is expressed in a variety of tissues with the highest levels in heart and pancreas, and unlike most other members of this family, is localized in the cytoplasm. Mutations in this gene have been associated with congenital hypogonadotropic hypogonadism. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.

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