

TRβ1 (phospho Ser142) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YP0479

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB;ELISA

Target: TRβ1

Fields: >>Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;>>Thyroid hormone signaling

pathway

Gene Name: THRB

Protein Name: Thyroid hormone receptor beta

P10828

P37242

Human Gene Id: 7068

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 21834

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Swiss Prot No: P18113

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

TR-beta1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser142. AA range:116-165

Specificity: Phospho-TRβ1 (S142) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TRβ1

protein only when phosphorylated at S142.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

1/3



chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 45kD

Cell Pathway: Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;

Background: The protein encoded by this gene is a nuclear hormone receptor for

triiodothyronine. It is one of the several receptors for thyroid hormone, and has been shown to mediate the biological activities of thyroid hormone. Knockout studies in mice suggest that the different receptors, while having certain extent of redundancy, may mediate different functions of thyroid hormone. Mutations in this gene are known to be a cause of generalized thyroid hormone resistance (GTHR), a syndrome characterized by goiter and high levels of circulating thyroid hormone (T3-T4), with normal or slightly elevated thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH). Several alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein

have been observed for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function: disease:Defects in THRB are the cause of generalized thyroid hormone

resistance (GTHR) [MIM:188570, 274300]. GTHR is transmitted as an autosomal dominant trait, but an autosomal recessive form also exists. The disease is characterized by goiter, abnormal mental functions, increased susceptibility to infections, abnormal growth and bone maturation, tachycardia and deafness. Affected individuals may also have attention deficit-hyperactivity disorders (ADHD) and language difficulties. GTHR patients also have high levels of circulating thyroid hormones (T3-T4), with normal or slightly elevated thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH).,disease:Defects in THRB are the cause of selective pituitary thyroid hormone resistance (PRTH) [MIM:145650]; also called familial hyperthyroidism due to inappropriate thyrotropin secretion. PRTH is a variant

form of thyroid hormone resistance and is characterized by c

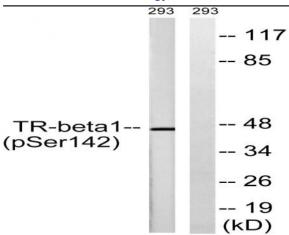
Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Expression: Brain, Kidney, Pituitary, Placenta, Testis,

Products Images

2/3



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells treated with PMA 125ng/ml 30', using TR-beta1 (Phospho-Ser142) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.