CSN1 (Phospho Ser454) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP1090

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications
- IHC,IF,ELISA

MW
- 53kD (Calculated)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IHC 1:100-1:300
ELISA 1:5000
IF 1:50-200

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human COPS1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser454. AA range:420-469
Specificity	Phospho-CSN1 (S454) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CSN1 protein only when phosphorylated at S454.The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):EGsQG

Target Information

Gene name GPS1

Protein Name COP9 signalosome complex subunit 1

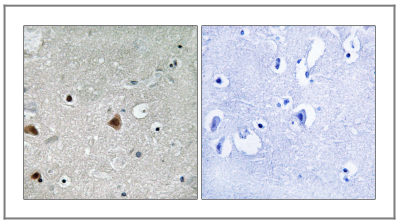
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	2873;	Q13098;
Mouse		Q99LD4;
Rat	117039;	P97834;

Cellular Localization Cytoplasm . Nucleus .

Tissue specificity Widely expressed.

Function Domain:The N-terminal part (1-216), which is not required for deneddylating activity and CSN complex formation, is nevertheless essential for other aspects of CSN complex function, such as repression of c-fos/FOS expression.,Domain:The PCI domain is necessary and sufficient for the interactions with other CSN subunits of the complex. Mediates the interaction with CAPN8.,Function:Essential component of the COP9 signalosome complex (CSN), a complex involved in various cellular and developmental processes. The CSN complex is an essential regulator of the ubiquitin (Ubl) conjugation pathway by mediating the deneddylation of the cullin subunits of SCF-type E3 ligase complexes, leading to decrease the Ubl ligase activity of SCF-type complexes such as SCF, CSA or DDB2. The complex is also involved in phosphorylation of p53/TP53, c-jun/JUN, IkappaBalpha/NFKBIA, ITPK1 and IRF8/ICSBP, possibly via its association with CK2 and PKD kinases. CSN-dependent phosphorylation of TP53 and JUN promotes and protects degradation by the Ubl system, respectively. Suppresses G-protein-and mitogen-activated protein kinase-mediated signal transduction.,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Belongs to the CSN1 family.,similarity:Contains 1 PCI domain.,subunit:Component of the CSN complex, composed of COPS1/GPS1, COPS2, COPS3, COPS4, COPS5, COP6, COPS7 (COPS7A or COPS7B) and COPS8. In the complex, it probably interacts directly with COPS2, COPS3, COPS4 and CSN5. Interacts directly with inositol kinase ITPK1. Interacts with CAPN8.,tissue specificity:Widely expressed.,

Validation Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using COPS1 (Phospho-Ser454) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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