abcam

ab52619

Anti-PPP1CA + PPP1CB antibody [EP1511Y]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EP1511Y
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Specificity	The immunogen for this antibody is 100% homologous with Human PPP1CA and PPP1CB
Concentration	0.832 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IP

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/30 - 1/100

Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/20000 - 1/100000
Notes	-

Species	Rat
Dilution info	1/20000 - 1/100000
Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/20000 - 1/100000
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/50 - 1/250
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100 - 1/150
Notes	ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/50 - 1/100
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information PPP1CA

Function	Protein phosphatase that associates with over 200 regulatory proteins to form highly specific holoenzymes which dephosphorylate hundreds of biological targets (PubMed:28216226, PubMed:30158517, PubMed:35768504, PubMed:35830882,

PubMed:35831509, PubMed:36175670, PubMed:39603239, PubMed:39603240). Protein phosphatase 1 (PP1) is essential for cell division, transcription elongation, and participates in the regulation of glycogen metabolism, muscle contractility and protein synthesis (PubMed:35768504, PubMed:35830882, PubMed:35831509, PubMed:36175670, PubMed:39603239, PubMed:39603240). Involved in regulation of ionic conductances and long-term synaptic plasticity. May play an important role in dephosphorylating substrates such as the postsynaptic density-associated Ca(2+)/calmodulin dependent protein kinase II. Catalytic component of the PNUTS-PP1 protein phosphatase complex, a protein phosphatase 1 (PP1) complex that promotes RNA polymerase II transcription pause-release, allowing transcription elongation: the PNUTS-PP1 complex mediates the release of RNA polymerase II from promoter-proximal region of genes by catalyzing dephosphorylation of proteins involved in transcription, such as AFF4, CDK9, MEPCE, INTS12, NCBP1, POLR2M/GDOWN1 and SUPT6H (PubMed:39603239, PubMed:39603240). The PNUTS-PP1 complex also regulates transcription termination by mediating dephosphorylation of SUPT5H in termination zones downstream of poly(A) sites, thereby promoting deceleration of RNA polymerase II transcription (PubMed:31677974). PNUTS-PP1 complex is also involved in the response to replication stress by mediating dephosphorylation of POLR2A at 'Ser-5' of the CTD, promoting RNA polymerase II degradation (PubMed:33264625). PNUTS-PP1 also plays a role in the control of chromatin structure and cell cycle progression during the transition from mitosis into interphase (PubMed:20516061). Regulates NEK2 function in terms of kinase activity and centrosome number and splitting, both in the presence and absence of radiation-induced DNA damage (PubMed:17283141). Regulator of neural tube and optic fissure closure, and enteric neural crest cell (ENCCs) migration during development (By similarity). In balance with CSNK1D and CSNK1E, determines the circadian period length, through the regulation of the speed and rhythmicity of PER1 and PER2 phosphorylation (PubMed:21712997). May dephosphorylate CSNK1D and CSNK1E (PubMed:21712997). Dephosphorylates the 'Ser-418' residue of FOXP3 in regulatory T-cells (Treg) from patients with rheumatoid arthritis, thereby inactivating FOXP3 and rendering Treg cells functionally defective (PubMed:23396208). Dephosphorylates CENPA (PubMed:25556658). Dephosphorylates the 'Ser-139' residue of ATG16L1 causing dissociation of ATG12-ATG5-ATG16L1 complex, thereby inhibiting autophagy (PubMed:26083323). Together with PPP1CC (PP1-gamma subunit), dephosphorylates IFIH1/MDA5 and RIG-I leading to their activation and a functional innate immune response (PubMed:23499489). Core component of the SHOC2-MRAS-PP1c (SMP) holophosphatase complex that regulates the MAPK pathway activation (PubMed:35768504, PubMed:35830882, PubMed:35831509, PubMed:36175670). The SMP complex specifically dephosphorylates the inhibitory phosphorylation at 'Ser-259' of RAF1 kinase, 'Ser-365' of BRAF kinase and 'Ser-214' of ARAF kinase, stimulating their kinase activities (PubMed:35768504, PubMed:35830882, PubMed:35831509, PubMed:36175670). The SMP complex enhances the dephosphorylation activity and substrate specificity of PP1c (PubMed:35768504, PubMed:36175670). (Microbial infection) Necessary for alphaviruses replication.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient

Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	The protein targets PPP1CA and PPP1CB also known as protein phosphatase 1 catalytic subunits alpha and beta function as serine/threonine phosphatases. They both play roles in a range of cellular processes. The molecular weight of PPP1CA is approximately 37 kDa while PPP1CB is around 38 kDa. These phosphatases express widely across various tissues including the brain muscle and liver contributing to their involvement in diverse cellular functions. Their distribution suggests a broad range of activities across different physiological systems.
Biological function summary	Protein phosphatase 1 catalytic subunits like PPP1CA and PPP1CB regulate important processes such as cell division and glycogen metabolism. These subunits typically are part of larger multiprotein complexes allowing for specific substrate targeting. By dephosphorylating specific proteins they act as regulatory signals within cellular systems influencing numerous biochemical pathways and responses. In neuronal tissues for example these phosphatases impact learning and memory by regulating synaptic plasticity through dephosphorylation cycles.
Pathways	These phosphatase subunits engage in the MAP kinase and PI3K-Akt signaling pathways. In the MAP kinase pathway they interact with proteins such as ERK helping regulate cell proliferation and differentiation. In the PI3K-Akt pathway they modulate the activity of key components influencing processes like cell survival

	and growth. The regulatory function of PPP1CA and PPP1CB within these pathways facilitates critical cellular responses to various extracellular signals thereby affecting the overall cellular physiology.
Associated diseases and disorders	Alterations in PPP1CA and PPP1CB activity have links to several health concerns including cancer and diabetes. In certain cancers abnormal expression or mutation of these phosphatases affects cell cycle control leading to unchecked cell growth. In diabetes PPP1CA and PPP1CB influence glycogen metabolism where their dysregulation contributes to impaired glucose homeostasis. These targets connect to other proteins like GSK-3 in cancer and AKT1 in diabetes highlighting their diverse interactions and potential as targets for therapeutic intervention.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

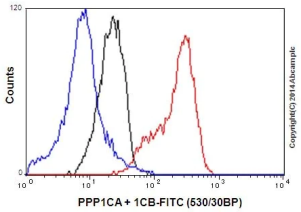
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

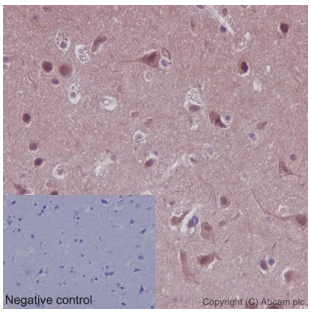
8 product images



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-PPP1CA + PPP1CB antibody [EP1511Y] (ab52619)

PPP1CA + PPP1CB Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-PPP1CA + PPP1CB antibody

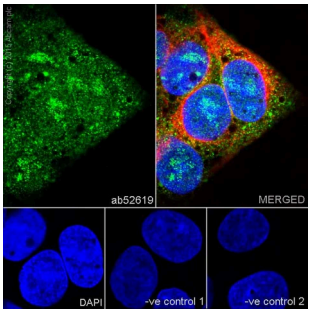
Overlay histogram showingHeLa cells stained with ab52619 (red line) at 1/150 dilution. The cells were fixed with 80% methanol. The secondary antibody used was a FITC conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1/150 dilution. Isotype control antibody (black line) was rabbit monoclonal IgG used under the same conditions. Cells also incubated without primary antibody and secondary antibody (blue line)



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-PPP1CA + PPP1CB antibody [EP1511Y] (ab52619)

PPP1CA + PPP1CB Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-PPP1CA + PPP1CB antibody

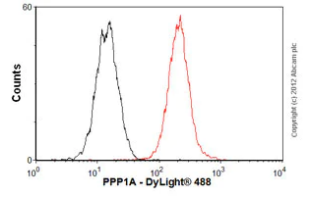
ab52619 staining PP1CA + 1CB in Human cerebrum cortex tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed and paraffin-embedded, antigen retrieval was by heat mediation in Tris/EDTA buffer pH9. Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/50). An undiluted HRP-conjugated mouse anti-rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody. Tissue counterstained with Hematoxylin. PBS was used in the negative control rather than the Primary antibody.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-PPP1CA + PPP1CB antibody [EP1511Y] (ab52619)

PPP1CA + PPP1CB Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-PPP1CA + PPP1CB antibody

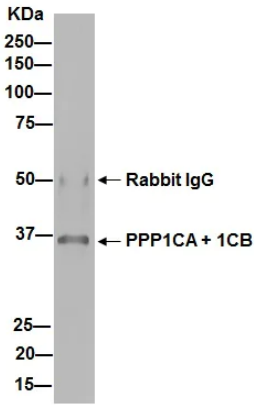
ab52619 staining PPP1CA + 1CB in the HepG2 cell line by ICC/IF (Immunocytochemistry/immunofluorescence). Cells were fixed with 4% Paraformaldehyde permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100. Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/50). ab150077(1/500) an Alexa Fluor®488-conjugated Goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody. Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-PPP1CA + PPP1CB antibody [EP1511Y] (ab52619)

PPP1CA + PPP1CB Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-PPP1CA + PPP1CB antibody

Overlay histogram showing HeLa cells stained with ab52619, unpurified (red line). The cells were fixed with 80% methanol (5 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab52619, 1/100 dilution) for 30 min at 22°C. The secondary antibody used was DyLight® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) (ab96899) at 1/500 dilution for 30 min at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was rabbit IgG (monoclonal) (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >5,000 events was performed.



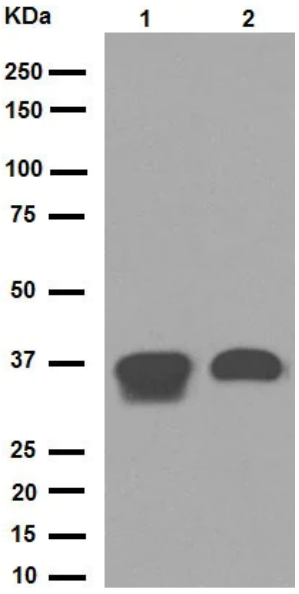
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-PPP1CA + PPP1CB antibody [EP1511Y] (ab52619)

ab52619 (purified) at 1/30 immunoprecipitating PPP1CA + 1CB in Jurkat cell lysate. For western blotting, a HRP-conjugated Goat anti-rabbit IgG, specific to the non-reduced form of IgG was used as the secondary antibody (1/1000).
Blocking buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM /TBST.

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-PPP1CA + PPP1CB antibody [EP1511Y] (ab52619)

Predicted band size: 37 kDa



Western blot - Anti-PPP1CA + PPP1CB antibody [EP1511Y] (ab52619)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-PPP1CA + PPP1CB antibody [EP1511Y] (ab52619) at 1/20000 dilution

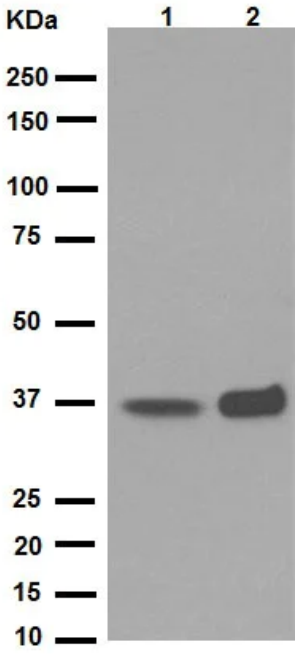
Lane 1:
SKBR-3 cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
Jurkat cell lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), HRP-conjugated at 1/1000 dilution

Predicted band size: 37 kDa



Western blot - Anti-PPP1CA + PPP1CB antibody [EP1511Y] (ab52619)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-PPP1CA + PPP1CB antibody [EP1511Y] (ab52619) at 1/100000 dilution

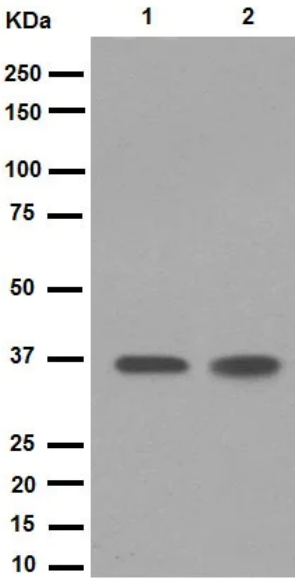
Lane 1:
Mouse Brain lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
Rat Brain lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), HRP-conjugated at 1/1000 dilution

Predicted band size: 37 kDa



Western blot - Anti-PPP1CA + PPP1CB antibody [EP1511Y] (ab52619)

PPP1CA + PPP1CB Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-PPP1CA + PPP1CB antibody

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-PPP1CA + PPP1CB antibody [EP1511Y] (ab52619) at 1/100000 dilution

Lane 1:
T47-D cell Lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
HeLa cell Lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), HRP-conjugated at 1/1000 dilution

Predicted band size: 37 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.