

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Rat
Specificity	Detects human and rat PPP1R9B in Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human PPP1R9B Lys289-Asp412 Accession # Q96SB3
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

PPP1R9B (Protein phosphatase 1 regulatory subunit 9B; also spinophilin and neurabin-II) is a widely expressed intracellular protein that is found in both cytoplasm and nucleus. Although its predicted MW is 89 kDa, it runs anomalously at 120-140 kDa in SDS-Page. PPP1R9B is associated with actin polymerization, particularly in cells such as neurons and NK cells. In NK cells, it orchestrates actin organization around the immunological synapse, allowing for targeted release of cytotoxic granules. Human PPP1R9B is 815 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains one actin-binding region (aa 1-154), a PP1 binding domain (aa 415-492), a PZD domain (aa 493-583) and a coiled-coil region (aa 647-815). PPP1R9B is reported to form homotrimers and homotetramers. There is one isoform variant that shows an Ala insertion after both Ala158 and Ala165, coupled to a premature truncation after Arg576. Over aa 291-414, human PPP1R9B shares 91% aa identity with mouse PPP1R9B.

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