

Anti-Ppa2 (*S. pombe*) antibody, rabbit serum

Product code	63-135
Size	100 µl
Storage	Store 4°C for short term For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Concentration	N/A
Buffer	0.05% sodium azide
Purity	Rabbit antiserum
Immunogen	Recombinant C-terminal polypeptide (26kDa) of <i>S. pombe</i> Ppa2 (Ref. 1)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	The antibody recognized both Ppa1 and Ppa2 polypeptides in <i>S. pombe</i> because of their high amino acid similarity (~80% identity) (Fig.1 and ref. 1).
Special notes	N/A
Application	1. Immunoblotting (dilution: 1/1000) 2. Immunofluorescence microscopy 3. Immunoprecipitation
Background	<i>Schizosaccharomyces pombe</i> Ppa2 is a type 2A-like serine/threonine-protein phosphatase catalytic subunit whose polypeptide sequence has ~80% identity to those of mammalian type 2A phosphatases. Ppa2 determines the sensitivity to okadaic acid, which is an inhibitor of protein serine/threonine phosphatases. The loss of the <i>ppa2</i> gene causes cells to be hypersensitive to the okadaic acid. Ppa2 plays important roles in cell cycle control. It may be involved in controlling the entry into mitosis, possibly acting as an inhibitor (ref.1). Ppa2 is abundant in the cytoplasm, in contrast to the type 1-like phosphatase Dis2, which is enriched in the nucleus. Thus Ppa2 may perform major functions outside the nucleus.
Data Link	UniProtKB P23636 (PP2A2_SCHPO)
Please note: All products are FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES. NOT FOR MILITARY USE.	

Data Images: 63-135 Anti-Ppa2 (*S. pombe*) antibody, rabbit serum

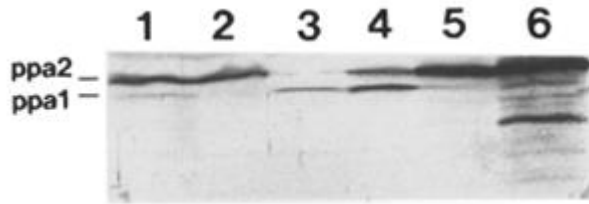


Fig.1 Identification of Ppa1 and Ppa2 proteins. An immunoblot with anti-ppa2 antibody is shown (ref.1).

lane 1: Wild-type *S. pombe*

lane 2: Δ ppa1

lane 3: Δ ppa2

lane 4: Wild-type carrying a multicopy plasmid with ppa1 gene

lane 5: Wild-type carrying a multicopy plasmid with ppa2 gene

lane 6: Wild-type carrying a multicopy plasmid with ADH promoter ligated with ppa2 gene

The positions of ppa1 (36 kDa) and ppa2 (39 kDa) polypeptide bands are indicated.

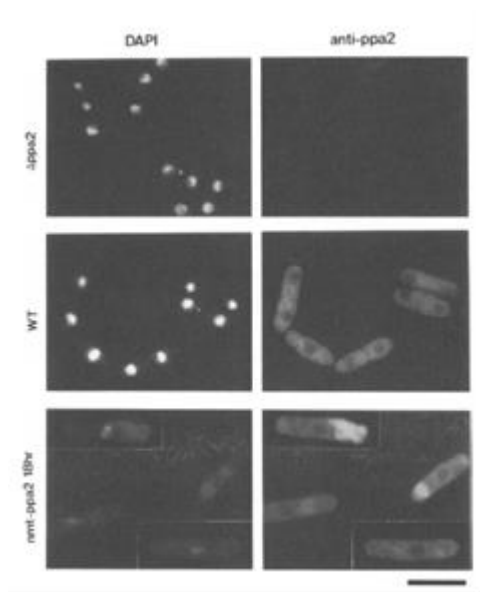


Fig.2 Cellular location of Ppa1 and Ppa2 (ref.1).

Indirect immunofluorescence microscopy of Δ ppa2 deletion, wild type (WT), and wild-type overexpressing ppa2 (nmt-ppa2, 18hr) was done, using anti-ppa2 antibody (right); The same cells stained by DAPI are also shown (left).

Immunofluorescence was hardly detected in Δ ppa2 cells, whereas cytoplasmic immunofluorescence was abundant in wild-type cells. Wild-type cells carrying nmt-ppa2 plasmid overexpress Ppa2 protein in the absence of thiamine for 18 hr. Immunofluorescence was enhanced further in the cytoplasm, often accumulated at the nuclear periphery or within restricted domains. The deformation of

chromosomal DNA was also visible in overexpressed cells. Bar, 10um.

References: The antibody has been used in Ref. 1 nad 2.

1. Kinoshita N *et al* "Negative regulation of mitosis by the fission yeast protein phosphatase ppa2." *Genes Dev* 7: 1059-1071 (1993) PMID: [8389306](#)
2. Kinoshita K *et al* "The regulatory subunits of fission yeast protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A) affect cell morphogenesis, cell wall synthesis and cytokinesis." *Genes Cell* 1:29-45 (1996) PMID: [9078365](#)