# Phospho-NEDD4-2 (Ser448) Antibody [D21H23]

Catalog No.C15537 Batch:C1553703

# Product Datasheet

## Biological Description

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|---|---|
| Specificity | Phospho-NEDD4-2 (Ser448) Antibody [D21H23] detects endogenous levels of total NEDD4-2 protein only when it is phosphorylated at Ser448. |
| Background | Phospho-NEDD4-2 (Ser448) is a phosphorylated form of NEDD4-2 (also known as NEDD4L), an E3 ubiquitin ligase belonging to the NEDD4 family characterized by an N-terminal calcium-dependent phospholipid-binding C2 domain, multiple WW protein-protein interaction domains, and a C-terminal catalytic HECT domain responsible for ubiquitin transfer. The WW domains recognize proline-rich PY motifs in substrate proteins such as epithelial sodium channels (ENaC), facilitating ubiquitination that targets these proteins for degradation, crucial for cellular homeostasis, especially in the kidney, lung, and colon tissues. Phosphorylation at Ser448 by AGC family kinases, including SGK1, Akt, and PKA, inhibits NEDD4-2's ligase activity, reducing ENaC ubiquitination and increasing sodium retention, with implications in hypertension and Liddle's syndrome. The C2 domain mediates membrane targeting via Ca2+-dependent phospholipid binding, and autoinhibitory interactions involving C2, WW, and HECT domains regulate enzymatic activity through conformational modulation. NEDD4-2 also interacts with signaling pathways such as MAPK and Wnt, influencing proliferation, apoptosis, and tumorigenesis, where phospho-Ser448 modulates these functions by regulating substrate binding and ubiquitination dynamics. |

## Usage Information

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| Application | WB, IP | Dilution | WB: 1:1000 - 1:5000; IP: 1:10 - 1:100 |
| Reactivity | Human | | |
| Source | Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody | MW | 112 kDa |
| Storage Buffer | PBS, pH 7.2+50% Glycerol+0.05% BSA+0.01% NaN3 | | |
| Storage (from the date of receipt) | -20°C (avoid freeze-thaw cycles), 2 years | | |

## Experimental Methods

**WB**

Experimental Protocol:

Sample preparation
1. Tissue: Lyse the tissue sample by adding an appropriate volume of ice-cold **RIPA/NP-40 Lysis Buffer (containing Protease Inhibitor Cocktail, Phosphatase Inhibitor Cocktail)**，and homogenize the tissue at a low temperature or lyse it by sonication on ice, then incubate on ice for 30 minutes.
2. Adherent cell: Aspirate the culture medium and wash the cells with ice-cold PBS twice. Lyse the cells by adding an appropriate volume of **RIPA/NP-40 Lysis Buffer (containing Protease Inhibitor Cocktail, Phosphatase Inhibitor Cocktail)**, sonicate to lyse the cells, and incubate on ice for 30 minutes.
3. Suspension cell: Transfer the culture medium to a pre-cooled centrifuge tube. Centrifuge and aspirate the supernatant. Wash the cells with ice-cold PBS twice. Lyse the cells by adding an appropriate volume of **RIPA/NP-40 Lysis Buffer (containing Protease Inhibitor Cocktail, Phosphatase Inhibitor Cocktail)**, sonicate to lyse the cells, and incubate on ice for 30 minutes.
4. Place the lysate into a pre-cooled microcentrifuge tube. Centrifuge at 4°C for 15 min. Collect the supernatant;
5. Remove a small volume of lysate to determine the protein concentration;
6. Combine the lysate with protein loading buffer. Boil 20 µL sample under 95-100°C for 5 min. Centrifuge for 5 min after cool down on ice.

Electrophoretic separation
1. According to the concentration of extracted protein, load appropriate amount of protein sample and marker onto SDS-PAGE gels for electrophoresis. **Recommended separating gel (lower gel) concentration: 5%.** Reference Table for Selecting SDS-PAGE Separation Gel Concentrations
2. Power up 80V for 30 minutes. Then the power supply is adjusted (110 V~150 V), the Marker is observed, and the electrophoresis can be stopped when the indicator band of the predyed protein Marker where the protein is located is properly separated. (Note that the current should not be too large when electrophoresis, too large current (more than 150 mA) will cause the temperature to rise, affecting the result of running glue. If high currents cannot be avoided, an ice bath can be used to cool the bath.)

Transfer membrane
1. Take out the converter, soak the clip and consumables in the pre-cooled converter;
2. Activate PVDF membrane with methanol for 1 min and rinse with transfer buffer;
3. Install it in the order of "black edge of clip - sponge - filter paper - filter paper - glue -PVDF membrane - filter paper - filter paper - sponge - white edge of clip";
4. The protein was electrotransferred to PVDF membrane. ( 0.45 µm PVDF membrane is recommended ) Reference Table for Selecting PVDF Membrane Pore Size Specifications
Recommended conditions for wet transfer: **200 mA, 120 min**.
( Note that the transfer conditions can be adjusted according to the protein size. For high-molecular-weight proteins, a higher current and longer transfer time are recommended. However, ensure that the transfer tank remains at a low temperature to prevent gel melting.)

Block
1. After electrotransfer, wash the film with TBST at room temperature for 5 minutes;
2. Incubate the film in the blocking solution **( recommending 5% BSA solution)** for 1 hour at room temperature;
3. Wash the film with TBST for 3 times, 5 minutes each time.

Antibody incubation
1. Use 5% skim milk powder to prepare the primary antibody working liquid (recommended dilution ratio for primary antibody 1:1000), gently shake and incubate with the film at 4°C overnight;
2. Wash the film with TBST 3 times, 5 minutes each time;
3. Add the secondary antibody to the blocking solution and incubate with the film gently at room temperature for 1 hour;
4. After incubation, wash the film with TBST 3 times for 5 minutes each time.

Antibody staining
1. Add the prepared ECL luminescent substrate (or select other color developing substrate according to the second antibody) and mix evenly;
2. Incubate with the film for 1 minute, remove excess substrate (keep the film moist), wrap with plastic film, and expose in the imaging system.

## References

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34294877/ https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22737130/

## Application Data

WB

Validated by Capsid Bio




Lane 1: 293T, Lane 2: 293T (Lambda Phosphatase-treated)