14-3-3 sigma 抗体

产品货号： mlR12422

英文名称： 14-3-3 sigma/MKRN3

中文名称： 14-3-3 sigma 抗体

别　　名： 14 3 3 protein sigma; 14-3-3 protein sigma; 1433S_HUMAN; Epithelial cell marker protein 1; Er; HME 1; HME1; MGC143283; Mkrn3; Mme1; OTTHUMP00000004242; RP23 137L22.11; SFN; SFN protein; Stratifin; YWHAS.

研究领域： 细胞生物　染色质和核信号　神经生物学　信号转导　干细胞　转录调节因子

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500（石蜡切片需做抗原修复）
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 28kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核 细胞浆 分泌型蛋白

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human 14-3-3 sigma:101-200/248

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： 14-3-3 proteins regulate many cellular processes relevant to cancer biology, notably apoptosis, mitogenic signaling and cell-cycle checkpoints. Seven isoforms, denoted 14-3-3 b, g, e, z, h, q and s, comprise this family of signaling intermediates. 14-3-3 s, also known as SFN, stratifin, HME1 or YWHAS, is a secreted adaptor protein that is involved in regulating both general and specific signaling pathways. Expressed predominately in stratified squamous keratinising epithelium, 14-3-3 s is able to bind and modify the activity of a large number of proteins, such as KRT17 (Keratin 17), through recognition of a phosphothreonine or phosphoserine motif. When bound to Keratin 17, for example, 14-3-3 s acts to stimulate the Akt/mTOR signaling pathway by upregulating protein synthesis and cell growth. 14-3-3 s also functions to positively mediate IGF-I-induced cell cycle progression and can bind to a variety of translation initiation factors, thus controlling mitotic translation. In response to tumor growth, 14-3-3 s positively regulates the tumor suppressor p53 and increases the rate of p53-regulated inhibition of G2/M cell cycle progression. Multiple isoforms of 14-3-3 s exist due to alternative splicing events.

Function:

Adapter protein implicated in the regulation of a large spectrum of both general and specialized signaling pathways. Binds to a large number of partners, usually by recognition of a phosphoserine or phosphothreonine motif. Binding generally results in the modulation of the activity of the binding partner. When bound to KRT17, regulates protein synthesis and epithelial cell growth by stimulating Akt/mTOR pathway.

p53-regulated inhibitor of G2/M progression.

Subunit:

Homodimer. Interacts with KRT17 and SAMSN1 (By similarity). Found in a complex with XPO7, EIF4A1, ARHGAP1,

VPS26A, VPS29, VPS35 and SFN. Interacts with GAB2. Interacts with SRPK2. Interacts with COPS6. Interacts with RFWD2; this interaction leads to proteasomal degradation.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Secreted. May be secreted by a non-classical secretory pathway.

Tissue Specificity:

Present mainly in tissues enriched in stratified squamous keratinizing epithelium.

Similarity:

Belongs to the 14-3-3 family.

SWISS:

P31947

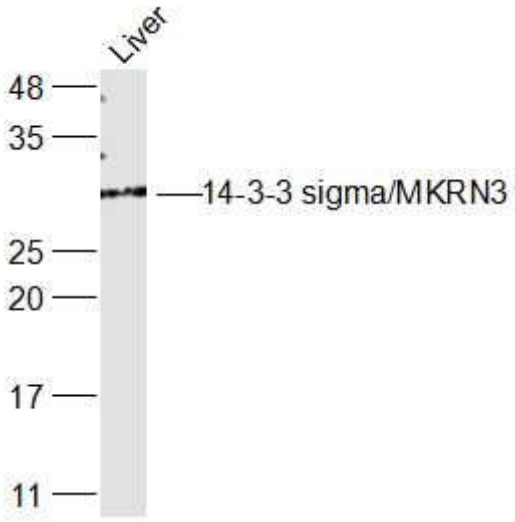
Gene ID:

2810

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片


Liver
48
35
14-3-3 sigma/MKRN3
25
20
17
11