细胞因子信号传导抑制蛋白 1 抗体

产品货号： mIR0113

英文名称： SOCS1

中文名称： 细胞因子信号传导抑制蛋白 1 抗体

别　　名： CISH 1; CISH1; Cytokine Inducible SH2 Protein 1; JAB; JAK Binding Protein; Janus kinase binding protein; SOCS 1; SOCS1; SOCS-1; SSI 1; SSI1; STAT Induced STAT Inhibitor 1; Supressor of cytokine Signalling 1; TEC Interacting Protein 3; TIP 3; TIP3; SOCS1_HUMAN.

研究领域： 细胞生物　神经生物学　信号转导　细胞凋亡　转录调节因子

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应　： Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-F=1:400-800 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： 23kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核 细胞浆

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Socs 1:121-211/211

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： SOCS family proteins form part of a classical negative feedback system that regulates cytokine signal transduction. SOCS1 is involved in negative regulation of cytokines that signal through the JAK/STAT3 pathway. Through binding to JAKs, inhibits their kinase activity. In vitro, also suppresses Tec protein-tyrosine activity (By similarity). Appears to be a major regulator of signaling by interleukin 6 (IL6) and leukemia inhibitory factor(LIF). Regulates interferon-gamma mediated sensory neuron survival. Implicated, through SOCS box binding, in ubiquitin-dependent protein degradation. High expression in thymus. Lower expression in lung and spleen.

Function:

SOCS family proteins form part of a classical negative feedback system that regulates cytokine signal transduction. SOCS1 is involved in negative regulation of cytokines that signal through the JAK/STAT3 pathway. Through binding to JAKs, inhibits their kinase activity. In vitro, also suppresses Tec protein-tyrosine activity. Appears to be a major regulator of signaling by interleukin 6 (IL6) and leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF). Regulates interferon-gamma mediated sensory neuron survival (By similarity). Probable substrate recognition component of an ECS (Elongin BC-CUL2/5-SOCS-box protein) E3 ubiquitin ligase complex which mediates the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of target proteins. Seems to recognize JAK2. SOCS1 appears to be a negative regulator in IGF1R signaling pathway.

Subunit:

Interacts with multiple activated signaling proteins of the tyrosine kinase signaling pathway including JAK family kinases, TEC, KIT, GRB2 and VAV. Binding to JAKs is mediated through the KIR and SH2 domains to a phosphorylated tyrosine residue within the JAK JH1 domain. Binds the SH3 domain of GRB2 via diproline

determinants in the N-terminus, and the N-terminal regulatory domain of VAV. Interacts with the Elongin BC complex (TCEB1 and TCEB2). Component of an ECS CBC(SOCS1) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex which contains Elongin BC, CUL5, RBX1 and SOCS1. Interacts (via SH2 domain and SOCS box) with TRIM8. Interacts with AXL, CUL2 and FGFR3. Interacts with INSR.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Note=Detected in perinuclear cytoplasmic vesicles upon interaction with FGFR3.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in all tissues with high expression in spleen, small intestine and peripheral blood leukocytes.

Similarity:

Contains 1 SH2 domain. Contains 1 SOCS box domain.

SWISS:

O15524

Gene ID:

8651

Important Note:

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

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