星形胶质细胞 PEA15 抗体

产品货号： mlR3524

英文名称： PEA15

中文名称： 星形胶质细胞 PEA15 抗体

别　　名： Astrocytic phosphoprotein PEA 15; Astrocytic phosphoprotein PEA15; HMAT 1; HMAT1; Homolog of mouse MAT 1 oncogene; Homolog of mouse MAT1 oncogene; HUMMAT 1H; HUMMAT1H; MAT 1; MAT 1H; MAT1; MAT1H; PEA 15; PEA-15； PEA15 protein; PED; Phosphoprotein enriched in astrocytes 15; Phosphoprotein enriched in astrocytes 15kD; Phosphoprotein enriched in diabetes; PEA15_HUMAN.

研究领域： 免疫学　神经生物学　生长因子和激素　转录调节因子　激酶和磷酸酶

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Rabbit,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 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： 15kDa

细胞定位： 细胞浆

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PEA15:51-130/130

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 ： PED/PEA 15 (Phosphoprotein Enriched in Diabetes/Phosphoprotein Enriched in Astrocytes 15 kDa) is a widely expressed 15 kDa protein comprised of an N terminal region containing a canonical Death Effector Domain (DED) sequence and a nuclear export signal, and a C terminal region containing two serine phosphorylation sites. PED/PEA 15 has been implicated in the regulation of multiple cellular processes including apoptosis, integrin activation, and insulin sensitive glucose transport in insulin responsive cells. Phosphorylation of both serine 104 (a Protein Kinase C site) and serine 116 (a substrate of CaMKII and Akt) is required for PED/PEA 15 function.

Function:

Blocks Ras-mediated inhibition of integrin activationand modulates the ERK MAP kinase cascade. Inhibits RPS6KA3activities by retaining it in the cytoplasm (By similarity).Inhibits both TNFRSF6- and TNFRSF1A-mediated CASP8 activity andapoptosis. Regulates glucose transport by controlling both thecontent of SLC2A1 glucose transporters on the plasma membrane andthe insulin-dependent trafficking of SLC2A4 from the cell interiorto the surface.

Subunit:

Binds RPS6KA3, MAPK3 and MAPK1. Transient interactionwith PLD1 and PLD2 (By similarity). Interacts with CASP8 and FADD.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Note=Associated withmicrotubules.

Tissue Specificity:

Ubiquitously expressed. Most abundant intissues such as heart, brain, muscle and adipose tissue whichutilize glucose as an energy source. Lower expression inglucose-producing tissues. Higher levels of expression are found intissues from individuals with type 2 diabetes than in controls.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated by protein kinase C andcalcium-calmodulin-dependent protein kinase. These phosphorylationevents are modulated by neurotransmitters or hormones.

Similarity:

Contains 1 DED (death effector) domain.

SWISS:

Q15121

Gene ID:

8682

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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