

Rabbit Anti-14-3-3 Alpha + Beta + Gamma + Delta + Epsilon/AP Conjugated antibody

SL0237R-AP

Product Name	Anti-14-3-3 Alpha + Beta + Gamma + Delta + Epsilon/AP
Chinese Name	碱性磷酸酶 (AP) 标记的 14-3-3 蛋白/14-3-3 $\alpha/\beta/\gamma/\delta/\epsilon$ 亚型抗体
Alias	14 3 3 protein beta; 14 3 3 protein beta/alpha; 14 3 3 protein zeta; KCIP 1; Protein 1054; Protein kinase C inhibitor protein 1; 14 3 3 protein delta; 14 3 3 protein gamma; YWHAB; YWHAZ; 14 3 3 protein Epsilon; 1433Z_HUMAN; 14-3-3 ϵ ; 14-3-3 α ; 14-3-3 β ; 14-3-3 γ ; 14-3-3 δ .
Research Area	Apoptosis
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human,Mouse,Rat(predicted:Sheep,Fruit Fly,Yeast) WB=1:50-200 IHC-P=1:50-200 IHC-F=1:50-200
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	27kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human 14-3-3 (201-245aa)
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	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 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	background: 14-3-3 are activates tyrosine and tryptophan hydroxylases in the presence of Ca (2+)/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II, and strongly activates protein kinase C. Is probably a multifunctional regulator of the cell signaling

processes mediated by both kinases. Activates the ADP-ribosyltransferase (exoS) activity of bacterial origin. 14-3-3 proteins are localized in neurons, and are axonally transported to the nerve terminals. They may be also present, at lower levels, in various other eukaryotic tissues. It belongs to the 14-3-3 family.

This antibody is reactive with 14-3-3 Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Epsilon.

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.

Subunit:

Interacts with CDK16 and BSPRY. Interacts with WEE1 (C-terminal). Interacts with SAMSN1. Interacts with MLF1 (phosphorylated form); the interaction retains it in the cytoplasm. Interacts with Thr-phosphorylated ITGB2. Interacts with BCL2L11. Homodimer. Heterodimerizes with YWHAЕ. Homo- and hetero-dimerization is inhibited by phosphorylation on Ser-58. Interacts with FOXO4, NOXA1, SSH1 and ARHGEF2. Interacts with Pseudomonas aeruginosa exoS (unphosphorylated form). Interacts with BAX; the interaction occurs in the cytoplasm. Under stress conditions, MAPK8-mediated phosphorylation releases BAX to mitochondria. Interacts with phosphorylated RAF1; the interaction is inhibited when YWHAZ is phosphorylated on Thr-232. Interacts with TP53; the interaction enhances p53 transcriptional activity. The Ser-58 phosphorylated form inhibits this interaction and p53 transcriptional activity. Interacts with ABL1 (phosphorylated form); the interaction retains ABL1 in the cytoplasm. Interacts with PKA-phosphorylated AANAT; the interaction modulates AANAT enzymatic activity by increasing affinity for arylalkylamines and acetyl-CoA and protecting the enzyme from dephosphorylation and proteasomal degradation. It may also prevent thiol-dependent inactivation. Interacts with AKT1; the interaction phosphorylates YWHAZ and modulates dimerization. Interacts with GAB2 and TLK2.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Melanosome. Note=Located to stage I to stage IV melanosomes.

Post-translational modifications:

The delta, brain-specific form differs from the zeta form in being phosphorylated. Phosphorylation on Ser-184 by MAPK8; promotes dissociation of BAX and translocation of BAX to mitochondria. Phosphorylation on Ser-58 by PKA; disrupts homodimerization and

heterodimerization with YHAE and TP53. This phosphorylation appears to be activated by sphingosine. Phosphorylation on Thr-232; inhibits binding of RAF1.

Similarity:

Belongs to the 14-3-3 family.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 7529](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 286863](#) Cow

[Entrez Gene: 54401](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 56011](#) Rat

[Omim: 601289](#) Human

[SwissProt: P68250](#) Cow

[SwissProt: P31946](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9CQV8](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: P35213](#) Rat

[Unigene: 643544](#) Human

[Unigene: 34319](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 485025](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 8653](#) Rat

Important Note:

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

信号传导 (Signaling Intermediates)

14-3-3 蛋白是一个涉及调节 Apoptosis、促细胞分裂信号传导和细胞周期关卡的蛋白质家族。它被认为是通过与丝氨酸残基磷酸化的蛋白质的结合介导的信号传导中的关键调节物。通过与 Bad(相关死亡因子)的结合,



14-3-3 蛋白由于将 Bad 隔离于胞液而防止了 Apoptosis。

蛋白是 14-3-3 家族成员。它广泛分布于哺乳动物、两栖类、Insect、Botany 和酵母菌的真核生物高度保守性多功能蛋白质。

目前已知至少有 16 个成员。此抗体识别分子量为 30-31kDa 的 14-3-3 蛋白 $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\varepsilon$ 亚型。