

Rabbit Anti-14-3-3 beta/AF350 Conjugated antibody

SL12420R-AF350

Product Name	Anti-14-3-3 beta/AF350
Chinese Name	AF350 标记的 14-3-3 β 抗体
Alias	14 3 3 protein beta/alpha; 14-3-3 protein beta/alpha; 1433B_HUMAN; Brain protein 14 3 3 beta isoform; GW 128; GW128; HS 1; HS1; KCIP 1; KCIP-1; KCIP1; N-terminally processed; Protein 1054; Protein kinase C inhibitor protein 1; Tyrosine 3 Monooxygenase/Tryptophan 5 Monooxygenase Activation Protein Beta Polypeptide; YWHAA; YWHAB.
Research Area	Cell biology Neurobiology Signal transduction Stem cells Apoptosis transcriptional regulatory factor
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human,Mouse,Rat(predicted:Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse) IF=1:100-500
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	28kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human 14-3-3 beta
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. Negative regulator of osteogenesis.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Melanosome. Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV.

Post-translational modifications:

The alpha, brain-specific form differs from the beta form in being phosphorylated.

Isoform Short contains a N-acetylmethionine at position 1.

Similarity:

Belongs to the 14-3-3 family.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 7529](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 54401](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 56011](#) Rat

[Omim: 601289](#) Human

[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.