SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-HEF1 antibody

Catalog Number: SL6265R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	HEF1
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HEF1: 501-600/834
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000 IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 ELISA=1:5000-10000 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	(predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Horse, Rabbit)
Predicted MW.:	92kDa
Subcellular Location:	The nucleus cytoplasmic The cell membrane
Background:	Docking protein which plays a central coordinating role for tyrosine-kinase-based signaling related to cell adhesion. May function in transmitting growth control signals between focal adhesions at the cell periphery and the mitotic spindle in response to adhesion or growth factor signals initiating cell proliferation. May play an important role in integrin beta-1 or B cell antigen receptor (BCR) mediated signaling in B- and T-cells. Integrin beta-1 stimulation leads to recruitment of various proteins including CRK, NCK and SHPTP2 to the tyrosine phosphorylated form. **Function:** Docking protein which plays a central coordinating role for tyrosine-kinase-based signaling related to cell adhesion. May function in transmitting growth control signals between focal adhesions at the cell

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	periphery and the mitotic spindle in response to adhesion or growth factor signals initiating cell proliferation. May play an important role in integrin beta-1 or B cell antigen receptor (BCR) mediated signaling in B- and T-cells. Integrin beta-1 stimulation leads to recruitment of various proteins including CRK, NCK and SHPTP2 to the tyrosine phosphorylated form. **Subunit:** Interacts with BCAR3 and SH2D3C. Homodimer. Can heterodimerize with HLH proteins ID2, E12, E47 and also with p130cas. Forms complexes in vivo with related adhesion focal tyrosine kinase (RAFTK), adapter protein CRKL and LYN kinase. Interacts with MICAL and TXNL4/DIM1. **Subcellular Location:** Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Nucleus. Golgi apparatus. Cell projection, lamellipodium. Cytoplasm. Cell junction, focal adhesion. Note=Localizes to both the cell nucleus and the cell periphery and is differently localized in fibroblasts and epithelial cells. In fibroblasts is predominantly nuclear and in some cells is present in the Golgi apparatus. In epithelial cells localized predominantly in the cell periphery with particular concentration in lamellipodia but is also found in the nucleus. Isoforms p105 and p115 are predominantly cytoplasmic and associate with focal adhesions while p55 associates with mitotic spindle. Enhancer of filamentation 1 p55: Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. **Tissue Specificity:** Widely expressed. Higher levels detected in kidney, lung, and placenta. Also detected in T-cells, B-cells and diverse cell lines. The protein has been detected in lymphocytes, in diverse cell lines, and in lung tissues. **Post-translational modifications:** Cell cycle-regulated processing produces four isoforms: p115,p105, p65, and p55. Isoform p115 arises from p105 phosphorylationand appears later in the cell cycle. Isoform p55 arises from p105as a result of cleavage at a caspase cleavage-related site and itappears specifically at mitosis. The p65 isoform is poorlydetected. Focal adhesion kinase 1 phosphorylates the protein at theYDYVHL motif (conserved among all cas proteins). The SRC familykinases (FYN, SRC, LCK and CRK) are recruited to the phosphorylatedsites and can phosphorylate other tyrosine residues. Ligation ofeither integrin beta-1 or B-cell antigen receptor on tonsillarB-cells and B-cell lines promotes tyrosine phosphorylation and bothintegrin and BCR-mediated tyrosine phosphorylation requires anintact actin network. In fibroblasts transformation with oncogenev-ABL results in an increase in tyrosine phosphorylation.Transiently phosphorylated following CD3 cross-linking and thisphosphorylated form binds to CRK and C3G. A mutant lacking the SH3domain is phosphorylated upon CD3 cross-linking but not

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	uponintegrin beta-1 cross-linking. Tyrosine phosphorylation occurs uponstimulation of the G-protein coupled C1a calcitonin receptor inrabbit. Calcitonin-stimulated tyrosine phosphorylation is mediatedby calcium- and protein kinase C-dependent mechanisms and requiresthe integrity of the actin cytoskeleton. **Similarity:** Belongs to the CAS family. Contains 1 SH3 domain. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 4739 Human **Entrez Gene:** 18003 Mouse **Entrez Gene:** 291044 Rat Omim: 602265 Human **SwissProt:** Q14511 Human **SwissProt:** O35177 Mouse **Unigene:** 37982 Human

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