SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Primary Antibody]

Mouse Anti-PIK3R2 antibody

Catalog Number: SLM-60360M

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1/Kappa
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Clone No.:	G8A5
Target:	PIK3R2
Purification:	Affinity purified by Protein G
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（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Predicted MW.:	82kDa
Subcellular Location:	The nucleus The cell membrane
Background:	Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K) is a lipid kinase that phosphorylates phosphatidylinositol and similar compounds, creating second messengers important in growth signaling pathways. PI3K functions as a heterodimer of a regulatory and a catalytic subunit. The protein encoded by this gene is a regulatory component of PI3K. Two transcript variants, one protein coding and the other non-protein coding, have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2012] **SWISS:** O00459 **Gene ID:** 5296 The regulatory subunit of phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase (PI3K), a kinase that phosphorylates PtdIns(4,5)P2 (phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate) to generate phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate (PIP3). PIP3 plays a key role

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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	by recruiting proteins containing PH domains (including AKT1 and PDPK1) to the cell membrane, activating signaling cascades involved in cell growth, survival, proliferation, movement, and morphology. It binds to activated (phosphorylated) protein tyrosine kinases through its SH2 domain and acts as an adapter to mediate the binding of the p110 catalytic unit to the plasma membrane. It indirectly regulates autophagy (Publication: 23604317). During periods of hepatic metabolic overload, it promotes the nuclear translocation of XBP1 isoform 2 in an endoplasmic reticulum stress and/or insulin-dependent manner, thus playing a role in improving glucose tolerance.

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