



## Rabbit Anti-14-3-3 epsilon (2E2) antibody (SLM52003R)

SLM52003R

<b>Product Name:</b>	14-3-3 epsilon (2E2)
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	14-3-3E蛋白抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	14-3-3 epsilon; 14 3 3 E; 14 3 3 epsilon; 14 3 3E; 14-3-3 E; 14-3-3 protein epsilon; 14-3-3E; 1433E_HUMAN; KCIP 1; KCIP-1; KCIP1; MDCR; MDS; mitochondrial import stimulation factor L subunit; protein kinase C inhibitor protein-1; Protein kinase C inhibitor protein1; Tyrosine 3 monooxygenase/tryptophan 5 monooxygenase activation protein, epsilon polypeptide; tyrosine 3/tryptophan 5 -monooxygenase activation protein epsilon polypeptide; Tyrosine 3/tryptophan 5 monooxygenase activation protein epsilon polypeptide; YWHAE.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Monoclonal
<b>克隆号:</b>	2E2
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,
<b>Applications:</b>	WB=1:500-2000IHC-P=1:50-200IHC-F=1:50-200IF=1:50-100 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	29kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	cytoplasmic
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	recombinant protein human 14-3-3 epsilon full length protein:
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	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.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	<p>Adapter protein implicated in the regulation of a large spectrum of both general and specialized signaling pathway. 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.</p> <p><b>Function:</b>  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.</p> <p><b>Subunit:</b>  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 YWHAE. 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.</p> <p><b>Subcellular Location:</b>  Cytoplasm. Melanosome. Note=Located to stage I to stage IV melanosomes.</p> <p><b>Post-translational modifications:</b>  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.</p> <p><b>Similarity:</b>  Belongs to the 14-3-3 family.</p>

**SWISS:**  
P62258

**Gene ID:**  
7531

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 7531](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 22627](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 29753](#)Rat

[Omim: 605066](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q5ZMT0](#)Chicken

[SwissProt: P62261](#)Cow

[SwissProt: P62258](#)Human

[SwissProt: P62259](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P62260](#)Rat

[SwissProt: P62262](#)Sheep

[Unigene: 513851](#)Human

[Unigene: 234700](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 471625](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 4225](#)Rat

**Important Note:**

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