www.neobiolab.com
info@neobiolab.com
888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States
0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom

YWHAB

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications:WB IHC IF

Recommended Dilution:WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200

Calculated MW:28kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human YWHAB

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Concentration:

fnq

Synonym:

YWHAB;GW128;HS1;KCIP-1 ;14-3-3;

Catalog #:A1023

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID:7529

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot:P31946

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

The 14-3-3 family of proteins plays a key regulatory role in signal transduction, checkpoint control, apoptotic and nutrient-sensing pathways (1,2). 14-3-3 proteins are highly conserved and ubiquitously expressed. There are at least seven isoforms, , , , , , , and that have been identified in mammals. The initially described and isoforms are confirmed to be phosphorylated forms of and , respectively (3). Through their amino-terminal helical region, 14-3-3 proteins form homo- or heterodimers that interact with a wide variety of proteins: transcription factors, metabolic enzymes, cytoskeletal proteins, kinases, phosphatases, and other signaling molecules (3,4). The interaction of 14-3-3 proteins with their targets is primarily through a phospho-Ser/Thr motif. However, binding to divergent phospho-Ser/Thr motifs, as well as phosphorylation-independent interactions, has been observed (4). 14-3-3 binding masks specific sequences of the target protein and therefore modulates target protein localization, phosphorylation state, stability, and molecular interactions (1-4). 14-3-3 proteins may also induce target protein conformational changes that modify target protein function (4,5). Distinct temporal and spatial expression patterns of 14-3-3 isoforms have been observed in development and in acute response to extracellular signals and drugs, suggesting that 14-3-3 isoforms may perform different functions despite their sequence similarities (4). Several studies suggest that 14-3-3 isoforms are differentially regulated in cancer and neurological syndromes (2,3).

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