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Rabbit Anti-phospho-14-3-3 protein zeta

SL3000R-FITC

Product Name:	Anti-phospho-14-3-3 protein zeta (Ser58)/FITC
Chinese Name:	FITC标记的磷酸化14-3-3 α/β/ζ抗体
Alias:	phospho-14-3-3 protein zeta + delta (Ser58); 14-3-3 zeta (phospho S58); YWHAE(phospho S58); 14-3-3 (phospho S58); YWHAZ(phospho S58); 14-3-3 zeta (phospho S58); p-14-3-3 zeta (phospho S58); 14 3 3; 14 3 3 protein beta; 14 3 3 protein beta/alpha; 14 3 3 protein zeta; 14-3-3 protein beta/alpha; KCIP 1; Protein 1054; Protein kinase C inhibitor protein 1; YWHAB; YWHAZ; GW128; HS1; KCIP-1; YWHAE; YWHAA; 1433Z_HUMAN; Full=14-3-3 protein zeta/delta; Protein kinase C inhibitor protein 1; KCIP-1.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	Flow-Cyt=1:50-200IF=1:50-200 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	27kDa
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human 14-3-3 protein zeta/delta around the phosphorylation site of Ser58
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% 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 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail:	**background:** Members of the 14-3-3 family of proteins are highly conserved proteins, localized in

	neurons, and are axonally transported to the nerve terminals. They are also present, at lower levels, in various other eukaryotic tissues. 14-3-3 proteins appear to play important roles in a variety of signal transduction pathways, including those involved in cell cycle regulation and cell survival. Because 14-3-3 proteins bind to specific phosphoserine-containing sequences they are likely to have an important role in signaling pathways mediated by serine/threonine protein kinases. Evidence indicates 14-3-3 is required for Raf 1 kinase activity and phosphorylation amoung many other functions. **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. **Subunit:** 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. **Subcellular Location:** Cytoplasm. Melanosome. Note=Located to stage I to stage IV melanosomes. **Post-translational modifications:** The delta, brain-specific form differs from the zeta form in being phosphorylated (By similarity). 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. **Similarity:**

Belongs to the 14-3-3 family.

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 7534 Human

Entrez Gene: 22631 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 25578 Rat

Omim: 601288 Human

SwissProt: P63104 Human

SwissProt: P63101 Mouse

SwissProt: P63102 Rat

Unigene: 492407 Human

Unigene: 3360 Mouse

Unigene: 465895 Mouse

Unigene: 1292 Rat

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

信号传导(Signaling Intermediates)

14-3-3蛋白是一个涉及调节Apoptosis、促细胞分裂信号传导和细胞周期关卡的蛋白质家族。它被认为是通过与丝氨酸残基磷酸化的蛋白质的结合介导的信号传导中的关键调节物。通过与Bad(相关死亡因子)的结合，14-3-3蛋白由于将Bad隔离于胞液而防止了Apoptosis。
14-3-3ζ蛋白是14-3-3家族成员。它广泛分布于哺乳动物、两栖类、Insect、Botany和酵母菌的真核生物高度保守性多功能蛋白质。目前已知至少有16个成员。此抗体识别分子量为30-31kDa的14-3-3ζ蛋白亚型。