



## Rabbit Anti-phospho-PIK3R1 (Tyr467) antibody

SL5571R

<b>Product Name:</b>	phospho-PIK3R1 (Tyr467)
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	磷酸化磷脂酰肌醇激酶抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	PIK3R1(phospho Tyr467); PIK3R1(phospho Y467); PI3-kinase p85 subunit alpha; GRB1; p50 alpha; p55 alpha; p85 alpha; p85; Phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase associated p85 alpha; Phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase regulatory 1; Phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase regulatory alpha subunit; Phosphoinositide 3 kinase regulatory subunit polypeptide 1 (p85 alpha); PI3 kinase p85 alpha subunit; PI3 kinase p85 subunit alpha; PI3K ; PIK3R1; PtdIns 3 kinase p85 alpha.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (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>	80kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human PIK3R1 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr467:RL(p-Y)EE
<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>

The enzyme phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase (PI3 kinase) is a lipid kinase that generates phosphatidylinositol 3, 4, 5-triphosphate in response to receptor activation in many signal transduction pathways. Class IA PI3Ks exist as a heterodimer of a catalytic 110 kDa (p110) and a regulatory p85 subunit (e.g. p85 alpha). p85 alpha is an adaptor molecule that regulates the activity of the catalytic p110 subunit by binding to phosphorylated receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) through its SH2 domain and mediating the interaction between p110 and the plasma membrane. p85 alpha is necessary for insulin-stimulated increase in glucose uptake and glycogen synthesis in insulin-sensitive tissues.

**Function:**

Binds to activated (phosphorylated) protein-Tyr kinases, through its SH2 domain, and acts as an adapter, mediating the association of the p110 catalytic unit to the plasma membrane. Necessary for the insulin-stimulated increase in glucose uptake and glycogen synthesis in insulin-sensitive tissues. Plays an important role in signaling in response to FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3, FGFR4, KITLG/SCF, KIT, PDGFRA and PDGFRB. Likewise, plays a role in ITGB2 signaling.

**Subunit:**

Heterodimer of a regulatory subunit PIK3R1 and a p110 catalytic subunit (PIK3CA, PIK3CB or PIK3CD). Interacts with FER. Interacts (via SH2 domain) with TEK/TIE2 (tyrosine phosphorylated). Interacts with PTK2/FAK1. Interacts with phosphorylated TOM1L1. Interacts with phosphorylated LIME1 upon TCR and/or BCR activation. Interacts with SOCS7. Interacts with RUFY3. Interacts (via SH2 domain) with CSF1R (tyrosine phosphorylated). Interacts with LYN (via SH3 domain); this enhances enzyme activity. Interacts with phosphorylated LAT, LAX1 and TRAT1 upon TCR activation. Interacts with CBLB. Interacts with HIV-1 Nef to activate the Nef associated p21-activated kinase (PAK). This interaction depends on the C-terminus of both proteins and leads to increased production of HIV. Interacts with HCV NS5A. The SH2 domains interact with the YTHM motif of phosphorylated INSR in vitro. Also interacts with tyrosine-phosphorylated IGF1R in vitro. Interacts with CD28 and CD3Z upon T-cell activation. Interacts with IRS1 and phosphorylated IRS4, as well as with NISCH and HCST. Interacts with FASLG, KIT and BCR. Interacts with AXL, FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4 (phosphorylated). Interacts with FGR and HCK. Interacts with PDGFRA (tyrosine phosphorylated) and PDGFRB (tyrosine phosphorylated). Interacts with ERBB4 (phosphorylated). Interacts with NTRK1 (phosphorylated upon ligand-binding).

**Tissue Specificity:**

Isoform 2 is expressed in skeletal muscle and brain, and at lower levels in kidney and cardiac muscle. Isoform 2 and isoform 4 are present in skeletal muscle (at protein level).

**Post-translational modifications:**

Polyubiquitinated in T-cells by CBLB; which does not promote proteasomal degradation but impairs association with CD28 and CD3Z upon T-cell activation. Phosphorylated. Tyrosine phosphorylated in response to signaling by FGFR1, FGFR2,

**Product Detail:**

FGFR3 and FGFR4. Phosphorylated by CSF1R. Phosphorylated by ERBB4. Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by TEK/TIE2. Dephosphorylated by PTPRJ. Phosphorylated by PIK3CA at Ser-608; phosphorylation is stimulated by insulin and PDGF. The relevance of phosphorylation by PIK3CA is however unclear. Phosphorylated in response to KIT and KITLG/SCF. Phosphorylated by FGR.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the PI3K p85 subunit family.  
Contains 1 Rho-GAP domain.  
Contains 2 SH2 domains.  
Contains 1 SH3 domain.

**SWISS:**

P27986

**Gene ID:**

5295

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 5295](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 18708](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 25513](#)Rat

[Omim: 171833](#)Human

[SwissProt: P27986](#)Human

[SwissProt: P26450](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: Q63787](#)Rat

[Unigene: 132225](#)Human

**Important Note:**

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