

Anti-14-3-3 theta/YWHAQ Antibody (50606)

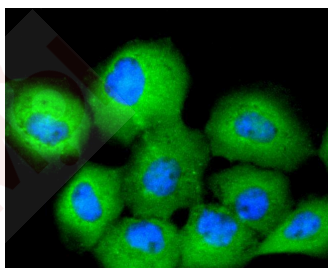
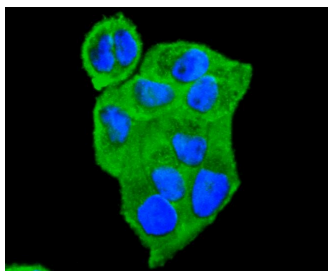
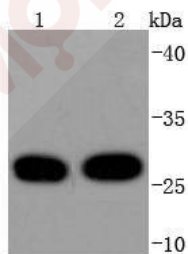
Product Details

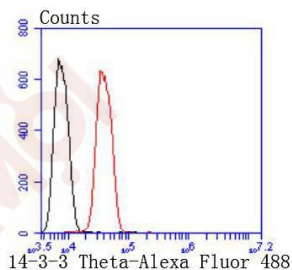
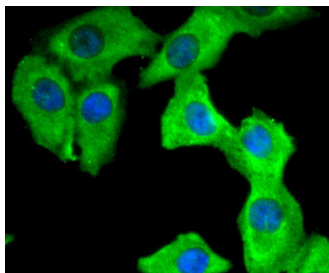
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 28 kDa.
Clone:	50606
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of 14-3-3 Theta on different lysates using anti-14-3-3 Theta antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Positive control: Lane 1: HeLa, Lane 2: MCF-7.
2. ICC staining 14-3-3 Theta in HeLa cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
3. ICC staining 14-3-3 Theta in A431 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
4. ICC staining 14-3-3 Theta in A549 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
5. Flow cytometric analysis of SH-SY-5Y cells with 14-3-3 Theta antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.





Application: FCM, ICC/IF, WB

Recommended WB: 1:1000-5000; ICC/IF: 1:100-500; FCM: 1:50-100

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: P27348

Synonyms: tyrosine 3-monooxygenase/tryptophan 5-monooxygenase activation protein, θ ; tyrosine 3-monooxygenase/tryptophan 5-monooxygenase activation protein, theta; 41701; HS1; IC5

Research Background

14-3-3 proteins regulate many cellular processes relevant to cancer biology, notably apoptosis, mitogenic signaling and cell-cycle checkpoints. Seven isoforms comprise this family of signaling intermediates, denoted 14-3-3 β , γ , ϵ , ζ , η , θ and ξ . 14-3-3 proteins form dimers that present two binding sites for ligand proteins, thereby bringing together two proteins that may not otherwise associate. These ligands largely share a 14-3-3 consensus binding motif and exhibit serine/threonine phosphorylation. 14-3-3 proteins function in broad regulation of these ligand proteins, by cytoplasmic sequestration, occupation of interaction domains and import/export sequences, prevention of degradation, activation/repression of enzymatic activity and facilitation of protein modification, and thus loss of expression contributes to a vast array of pathogenic cellular activities.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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