10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-PIK3CD / PI3K Delta Antibody

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS17372

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	O00329
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	119479

Additional Information

Gene ID	5293
Alias Symbol	PIK3CD
Other Names	PIK3CD, p110D, PI3-kinase subunit delta, PI3K, Phosphoinositide-3-kinase C, PI3K-delta, PI3Kdelta, p110DELTA, PI3-kinase p110 subunit delta, PtdIns-3-kinase subunit delta
Target/Specificity	Human PIK3CD / PI3K.
Reconstitution & Storage	PBS, 0.1% sodium azide, 50% glycerol. Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-PIK3CD / PI3K Delta Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	PIK3CD
Function	Phosphoinositide-3-kinase (PI3K) phosphorylates phosphatidylinositol (PI) and its phosphorylated derivatives at position 3 of the inositol ring to produce 3-phosphoinositides (PubMed:9235916). Uses ATP and PtdIns(4,5)P2 (phosphatidylinositol 4,5- bisphosphate) to generate phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate (PIP3) (PubMed:15135396). PIP3 plays a key role by recruiting PH domain-containing proteins to the membrane, including AKT1 and PDPK1, activating signaling cascades involved in cell growth, survival, proliferation, motility and morphology. Mediates immune responses. Plays a role in B-cell development, proliferation, migration, and function. Required for B-cell receptor (BCR) signaling. Mediates B-cell proliferation response to anti-IgM, anti-CD40 and IL4 stimulation. Promotes cytokine production in response to TLR4 and TLR9. Required for antibody class switch mediated by TLR9. Involved in the antigen presentation function of B-cells. Involved in B-cell chemotaxis in response to CXCL13 and sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P).

Required for proliferation, signaling and cytokine production of naive, effector and memory T-cells. Required for T-cell receptor (TCR) signaling. Mediates TCR signaling events at the immune synapse. Activation by TCR leads to antigen-dependent memory T-cell migration and retention to antigenic tissues. Together with PIK3CG participates in T-cell development. Contributes to T-helper cell expansion and differentiation. Required for T-cell migration mediated by homing receptors SELL/CD62L, CCR7 and S1PR1 and antigen dependent recruitment of T-cells. Together with PIK3CG is involved in natural killer (NK) cell development and migration towards the sites of inflammation. Participates in NK cell receptor activation. Plays a role in NK cell maturation and cytokine production. Together with PIK3CG is involved in neutrophil chemotaxis and extravasation. Together with PIK3CG participates in neutrophil respiratory burst. Plays important roles in mast-cell development and mast cell mediated allergic response. Involved in stem cell factor (SCF)-mediated proliferation, adhesion and migration. Required for allergen-IgE-induced degranulation and cytokine release. The lipid kinase activity is required for its biological function. Isoform 2 may be involved in stabilizing total RAS levels, resulting in increased ERK phosphorylation and increased PI3K activity.

Cellular Location Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location In humans, the highest levels of expression are seen in peripheral blood mononuclear cells, spleen, and thymus, and low levels of expression in testes, uterus, colon, and small intestine but not in other tissues examined including prostate, heart, brain, and liver (PubMed:9235916). Isoform 2 is expressed in normal thymus, lung and spleen tissues, and is detected at low levels in normal lysates from colon and ovarian biopsies, at elevated levels in lysates from colorectal tumors and is abundantly expressed in some ovarian tumors (at protein level). Both isoform 1 and isoform 2 are widely expressed Isoform 1 is expressed predominantly in leukocytes