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GRB14 Antibody (N-Term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22374a

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q14449
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB57897
Calculated MW	60988

Additional Information

Gene ID	2888
Other Names	Growth factor receptor-bound protein 14, GRB14 adapter protein, GRB14
Target/Specificity	This GRB14 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 14-48 amino acids from the human region of human GRB14.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:25 IF~~1:25 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	GRB14 Antibody (N-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	GRB14
Function	Adapter protein which modulates coupling of cell surface receptor kinases with specific signaling pathways. Binds to, and suppresses signals from, the activated insulin receptor (INSR). Potent inhibitor of insulin-stimulated MAPK3 phosphorylation. Plays a critical role regulating PDPK1 membrane translocation in response to insulin stimulation and serves as an adapter protein to recruit PDPK1 to activated insulin receptor, thus promoting

	PKB/AKT1 phosphorylation and transduction of the insulin signal.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Endosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Upon insulin stimulation, translocates to the plasma membrane.
Tissue Location	Expressed at high levels in the liver, kidney, pancreas, testis, ovary, heart and skeletal muscle

Background

Adapter protein which modulates coupling of cell surface receptor kinases with specific signaling pathways. Binds to, and suppresses signals from, the activated insulin receptor (INSR). Potent inhibitor of insulin-stimulated MAPK3 phosphorylation. Plays a critical role regulating PDPK1 membrane translocation in response to insulin stimulation and serves as an adapter protein to recruit PDPK1 to activated insulin receptor, thus promoting PKB/AKT1 phosphorylation and transduction of the insulin signal.

References

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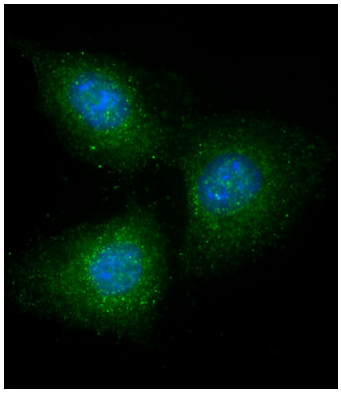
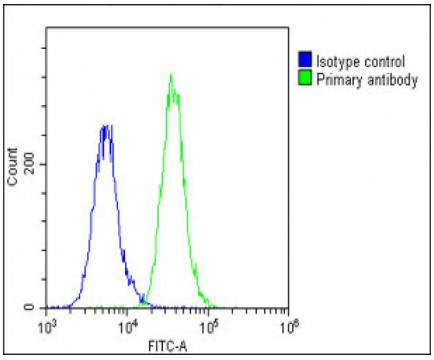
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 434:724-731(2005).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Bereziat V.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 277:4845-4852(2002).

Images

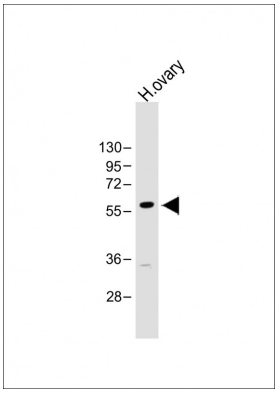


Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0. 1% Triton X-100 permeabilized A549 cells labeling GRB14 with AP22374a at 1/25 dilution, followed by Dylight® 488-conjugated goat anti-Rabbit IgG (OH191631) secondary antibody at 1/200 dilution (green). Immunofluorescence image showing cytoplasm staining on A549 cell line. Cytoplasmic actin is detected with Dylight® 554 Phalloidin (1186255) at 1/500 dilution (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).



Overlay histogram showing A549 cells stained with AP22374a(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then icubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP22374a, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37ºC. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(1583138) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37ºC. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

Overlay histogram showing A549 cells stained with AP22374a(green line). The cells were fixed with 2%



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