

14-3-3 gamma Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP51619

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<u>P61981</u>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	28303

Additional Information

Gene ID	7532
Other Names	14-3-3 protein gamma, Protein kinase C inhibitor protein 1, KCIP-1, 14-3-3 protein gamma, N-terminally processed, YWHAG
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human 14-3-3 gamma. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~ 1:1000
Format	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	YWHAG (<u>HGNC:12852</u>)
Function	Adapter protein implicated in the regulation of a large spectrum of both general and specialized signaling pathways (PubMed: <u>15696159</u> , PubMed: <u>16511572</u> , PubMed: <u>36732624</u>). Binds to a large number of partners, usually by recognition of a phosphoserine or phosphothreonine motif (PubMed: <u>15696159</u> , PubMed: <u>16511572</u> , PubMed: <u>36732624</u>). Binding generally results in the modulation of the activity of the binding partner (PubMed: <u>16511572</u>). Promotes inactivation of WDR24 component of the GATOR2 complex by binding to phosphorylated WDR24 (PubMed: <u>36732624</u>). Participates in the positive regulation of NMDA glutamate receptor activity by promoting the L- glutamate secretion through interaction with BEST1 (PubMed: <u>29121962</u>). Reduces keratinocyte intercellular adhesion, via interacting with PKP1 and sequestering it in the cytoplasm, thereby reducing its incorporation into desmosomes (PubMed: <u>29678907</u>). Plays a role in mitochondrial protein catabolic process (also named MALM) that promotes the degradation of damaged proteins inside mitochondria

(PubMed:22532927).

Cellular LocationCytoplasm, cytosol. Mitochondrion matrix. Note=Translocates to the
mitochondrial matrix following induction of MALM (mitochondrial protein
catabolic process).Tissue LocationHighly expressed in brain, skeletal muscle, and heart.

Background

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.

References

Autieri M.V.,et al.DNA Cell Biol. 18:555-564(1999). Horie M.,et al.Genomics 60:241-243(1999). Ebert L.,et al.Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 424:157-164(2003). Bienvenut W.V.,et al.Submitted (DEC-2008) to UniProtKB.

Images



All lanes : Anti-14-3-3 gamma Antibody at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: Hela whole cell lysates Lane 2: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L),Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 28 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

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