

Summary

Production Name	PI 3-kinase p85α/γ Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat,Monkey,Chicken(testedbyourcustomer)

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
lsotype	lgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw
	cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	PIK3R1/PIK3R3
Alternative Names	PIK3R1; GRB1; Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase regulatory subunit alpha; PI3-kinase
	regulatory subunit alpha; PI3K regulatory subunit alpha; PtdIns-3-kinase regulatory
	subunit alpha; Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase 85 kDa regulatory subunit alpha; PI3-
	kinase subunit p85-alpha; PtdIns-3-kinase regulatory subunit p85-alpha
Gene ID	5295/8503
SwissProt ID	P27986/Q92569.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived
	from human PI3-kinase p85-alpha/gamma. AA range:436-485

Application



other applications.

Molecular Weight

54+83kD

Background

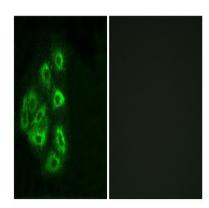
Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase phosphorylates the inositol ring of phosphatidylinositol at the 3-prime position. The enzyme comprises a 110 kD catalytic subunit and a regulatory subunit of either 85, 55, or 50 kD. This gene encodes the 85 kD regulatory subunit. Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase plays an important role in the metabolic actions of insulin, and a mutation in this gene has been associated with insulin resistance. Alternative splicing of this gene results in four transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2011], disease: Defects in PIK3R1 are a cause of severe insulin resistance.,domain:The SH3 domain mediates the binding to CBLB, and to HIV-1 Nef.,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.,PTM:Polyubiquitinated in T-cells by CBLB; which does not promote proteasomal degradation but impairs association with CD28 and CD3Z upon T-cell activation., similarity: Belongs to the PI3K p85 subunit family,,similarity:Contains 1 Rho-GAP domain.,similarity:Contains 1 SH3 domain.,similarity:Contains 2 SH2 domains., subunit: Heterodimer of a p110 (catalytic) and a p85 (regulatory) subunits. Interacts with phosphorylated TOM1L1. Interacts with phosphorylated LIME1 upon TCR and/or BCR activation. Interacts with SOCS7. Interacts with RUFY3 (By similarity). 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., 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).,

Research Area

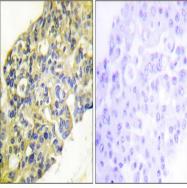
Regulates Angiogenesis; Regulation_Microtubule; Regulation of Actin Dynamics; SAPK_JNK; Stem cell pathway; Insulin Receptor; ErbB/HER; AMPK; mTOR; B Cell Receptor; Adherens_Junction

Image Data

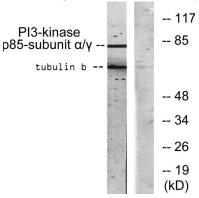




Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using PI3-kinase p85-alpha/gamma Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

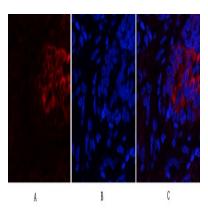


Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using PI3-kinase p85-alpha/gamma Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

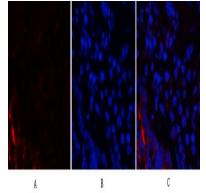


Western blot analysis of lysates from COS7 cells, treated with H2O2 100uM 30 ', using PI3-kinase p85-alpha/gamma Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

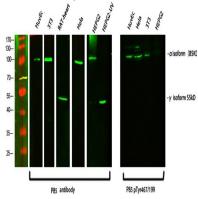




Immunofluorescence analysis of human-lung tissue. 1,PI 3-kinase p85α/γ Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min) .3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

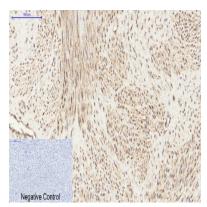


Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1,PI 3-kinase p85α/γ Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min) .3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

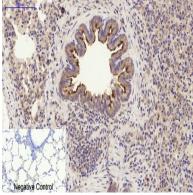


Western Blot analysis of various cells using primary antibody diluted at 1:1000 (4°C overnight) . Secondary antibody: Goat Anti-rabbit IgG IRDye 800 (diluted at 1:5000, 25°C, 1 hour)

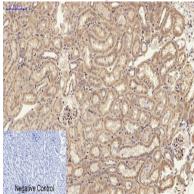




Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-uterus tissue. 1,PI 3-kinase p85α/γ Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C,20min) . 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room tempeRature, 30min) . Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-lung tissue. 1,PI 3-kinase p85α/γ Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C,20min) . 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room tempeRature, 30min) . Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-kidney tissue. 1,PI 3-kinase p85α/γ Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C,20min) . 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room tempeRature, 30min) . Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Note

For research use only.