Immunotag[™] SOCS-3 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITT5916
Product Description	Immunotag™ SOCS-3 Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 μg, 100 μg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	SOCS3
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	IHC-p 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 20-70
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous SOCS-3
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	SOCS3 CIS3 SSI3
Accession No.	O14543 O35718 O88583
Alternate Names	Suppressor of cytokine signaling 3 (SOCS-3) (Cytokine-inducible SH2 protein 3) (CIS-3) (STAT-induced STAT inhibitor 3) (SSI-3)

Antibody Specification	
Description	suppressor of cytokine signaling 3(SOCS3) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the STAT-induced STAT inhibitor (SSI), also known as suppressor of cytokine signaling (SOCS), family. SSI family members are cytokine-inducible negative regulators of cytokine signaling. The expression of this gene is induced by various cytokines, including IL6, IL10, and interferon (IFN)-gamma. The protein encoded by this gene can bind to JAK2 kinase, and inhibit the activity of JAK2 kinase. Studies of the mouse counterpart of this gene suggested the roles of this gene in the negative regulation of fetal liver hematopoiesis, and placental development. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Cell Pathway/ Category	Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis, Jak_STAT, Insulin_Receptor, Adipocytokine, Type II diabetes mellitus,
Protein Expression	Placenta,Skeletal muscle,T-cell lymphoma,Thymus,
Subcellular Localization	intracellular,cytoplasm,cytosol,
Protein Function	disease:Genetic variation in the promoter region of SOCS3 may be associated with susceptibility to atopic dermatitis 4 (ATOD4) [MIM:605805]. Atopic dermatitis [MIM:603165], also known as eczema commonly begins in infancy or early childhook and is characterized by ichy and inflamed skin.,domain:The ESS and SH2 domains are required for JAK phosphotyrosine binding. Further interaction with the KIR domain is necessary for signal and kinase inhibition.,domain:The SOCS box domain mediates the interaction with the Elongin BC complex, an adapter module in different E3 ubiquitin ligase complexes.,function:SOCS family proteins form part of a classical negative feedback system that regulates cytokine signal transduction. SOCS3 is involved in negative regulation of cytokines that signal through the JAK/STAT pathway. Inhibits cytokine signal transduction by binding to tyrosine kinase receptors including gp130, LIF, erythropoietin, insulin, IL12, GCSF and leptin receptors. Binding to JAK2 inhibits its kinase activity. Suppresses fetal liver erythropoiesis. Regulates onset and maintenance of allergic responses mediated by Thelper type 2 cells. Regulates IL-6 signaling in vivo (By similarity). Probable substrate recognition component of a SCF-like ECS (Elongin BC-CUL2/5-SOCS-box protein) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex which mediates the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of target proteins. Seems to recognize IL6ST.,pathway:Protein modification; protein ubiquitination.,pharmaceutical:SOCS3 could be used as a possible therapeutic agent for treating rheumatoid arthritis.,PTM:Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues after stimulation by the cytokines, IL-2, EPO or IGF1.,similarity:Contains 1 SH2 domain.,similarity:Contains 1 SOCS box domain.,subunit:Interacts with multiple activated proteins of the tyrosine kinase signaling pathway including IGF1 receptor, insulin receptor and JAK2. Binding to JAK2 is mediated through the KIR and SH2 domains to a phosphorylated tyrosine residue within the JAK2 JH1 domain. Binds
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.