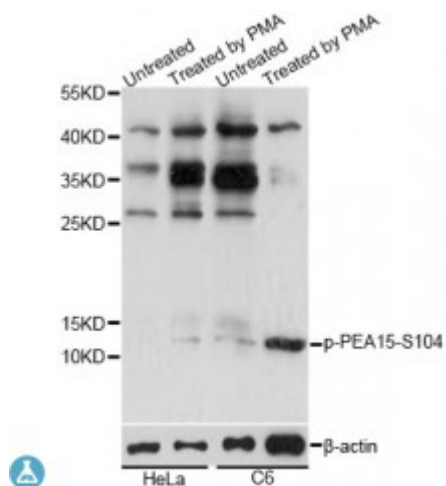


Anti-Phospho-PEA15-(S104) Antibody



Description

This gene encodes a death effector domain-containing protein that functions as a negative regulator of apoptosis. The encoded protein is an endogenous substrate for protein kinase C. This protein is also overexpressed in type 2 diabetes mellitus, where it may contribute to insulin resistance in glucose uptake. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

Model	STJ117886
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	A synthetic phosphorylated peptide around S104 of human PEA15 (NP_003759.1).
Gene ID	8682
Gene Symbol	PEA15
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitously expressed, Most abundant in tissues such as heart, brain, muscle and adipose tissue which utilize glucose as an energy source, Lower expression in glucose-producing tissues, Higher levels of expression are found in tissues from individuals with type 2 diabetes than in controls
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Astrocytic phosphoprotein PEA-15 15 kDa phosphoprotein enriched in

	astrocytes Phosphoprotein enriched in diabetes PED
Molecular Weight	15.04 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:8822OMIM:603434Reactome:R-HSA-112409
Alternative Names	Astrocytic phosphoprotein PEA-15 15 kDa phosphoprotein enriched in astrocytes Phosphoprotein enriched in diabetes PED
Function	Blocks Ras-mediated inhibition of integrin activation and modulates the ERK MAP kinase cascade, Inhibits RPS6KA3 activities by retaining it in the cytoplasm , Inhibits both TNFRSF6- and TNFRSF1A-mediated CASP8 activity and apoptosis, Regulates glucose transport by controlling both the content of SLC2A1 glucose transporters on the plasma membrane and the insulin-dependent trafficking of SLC2A4 from the cell interior to the surface,
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm,
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated by protein kinase C and calcium-calmodulin-dependent protein kinase, These phosphorylation events are modulated by neurotransmitters or hormones