Anti-PEA-15 antibody

Description	Rabbit polyclonal to PEA-15.

Model	STJ95018
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Simian
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human PEA-15 around the non-phosphorylation site of S116.
Immunogen Region	50-130 aa
Gene ID	8682
Gene Symbol	PEA15
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	PEA-15 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PEA-15 protein.
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	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
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	36 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:8822OMIM:603434
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. Associated with microtubules.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated by protein kinase C and calcium-calmodulin-dependent protein kinase. These phosphorylation events are modulated by neurotransmitters or hormones.