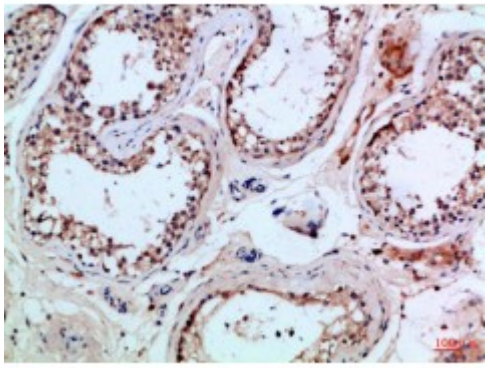
Anti-PI 3-Kinase p8 beta antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to PI 3-Kinase p85beta.

Model	STJ98987
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from human PI 3-Kinase p85beta protein.
Immunogen Region	1-60 aa
Gene ID	5296
Gene Symbol	PIK3R2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000ELISA 1:10000-20000
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous PI 3-Kinase p85beta .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase regulatory subunit beta PI3-kinase regulatory subunit beta PI3K regulatory subunit beta PtdIns-3-kinase regulatory subunit beta Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase 85 kDa regulatory subunit beta PI3-ki
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:8980OMIM:603157
Alternative Names	Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase regulatory subunit beta PI3-kinase regulatory subunit beta PI3K regulatory subunit beta PtdIns-3-kinase regulatory subunit beta Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase 85 kDa regulatory subunit beta PI3-ki
Function	Regulatory subunit of phosphoinositide-3-kinase (PI3K), a kinase that phosphorylates PtdIns(4,5)P2 (Phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate) to generate phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate (PIP3). PIP3 plays a key role by recruiting PH domain-containing proteins to the membrane, including AKT1 and PDPK1, activating signaling cascades involved in cell growth, survival, proliferation, motility and morphology. Binds to activated (phosphorylated) protein-tyrosine kinases, through its SH2 domain, and acts as an adapter, mediating the association of the p110 catalytic unit to the plasma membrane. Indirectly regulates autophagy . Promotes nuclear translocation of XBP1 isoform 2 in a ER stress- and/or insulin-dependent manner during metabolic overloading in the liver and hence plays a role in glucose tolerance improvement .
Sequence and Domain Family	The SH2 2 domain is required for interaction with FBXL2 and PTPN13.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated in response to signaling from activated receptor-type protein kinases . Dephosphorylated by PTPRJ . Dephosphorylated at Tyr-655 by PTPN13. Phosphorylation of Tyr-655 impairs while its dephosphorylation promotes interaction with FBXL2 and SCF(FBXL2)-mediated polyubiquitination . Ubiquitinated. Polyubiquitination by the SCF(FBXL2) complex probably promotes proteasomal degradation of PIK3R2.