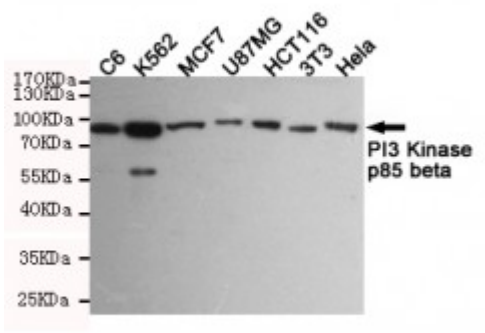
Anti-PI3 Kinase p85 beta antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to PI3 Kinase p85 beta.

Model	STJ99192
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Purified recombinant human PI3 Kinase p85 beta protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
Gene ID	5296
Gene Symbol	PIK3R2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000ELISA 1:10000-20000
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of PI3 Kinase p85 beta and does not cross-react with related proteins.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clone ID	8D9-D5-F8
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
Molecular Weight	85kDa

Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG1
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.