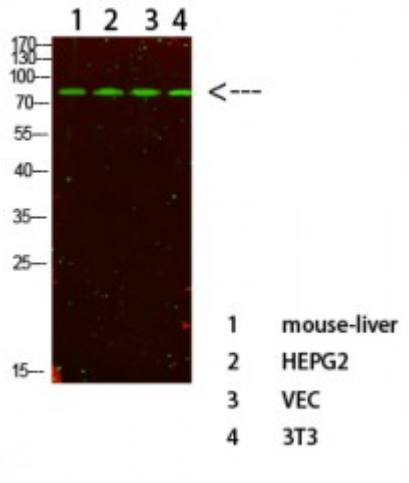
Anti-PI 3-kinase p8 alpha antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to PI 3-kinase p85alpha.

Model	STJ99654
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from PI 3-kinase p85alpha
Immunogen Region	550-630aa
Gene ID	5295
Gene Symbol	PIK3R1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000ELISA 1:10000-20000
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of PI 3-kinase p85alpha.
Tissue Specificity	Isoform 2 is expressed in skeletal muscle and brain, and at lower levels in kidney and cardiac muscle. Isoform 2 and isoform 4 are present in skeletal muscle (at protein level).
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 alpha PI3-kinase regulatory subunit alpha PI3K regulatory subunit alpha PtdIns-3-kinase regulatory subunit alpha Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase 85 kDa regulatory subunit alpha P

Molecular Weight	54/83 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:8979OMIM:171833
Alternative Names	Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase regulatory subunit alpha PI3-kinase regulatory subunit alpha PI3K regulatory subunit alpha PtdIns-3-kinase regulatory subunit alpha Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase 85 kDa regulatory subunit alpha P
Function	Binds to activated (phosphorylated) protein-Tyr kinases, through its SH2 domain, and acts as an adapter, mediating the association of the p110 catalytic unit to the plasma membrane. Necessary for the insulin-stimulated increase in glucose uptake and glycogen synthesis in insulin-sensitive tissues. Plays an important role in signaling in response to FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3, FGFR4, KITLG/SCF, KIT, PDGFRA and PDGFRB. Likewise, plays a role in ITGB2 signaling . Modulates the cellular response to ER stress by promoting 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 SH3 domain mediates the binding to CBLB, and to HIV-1 Nef.
Post-translational Modifications	Polyubiquitinated in T-cells by CBLB; which does not promote proteasomal degradation but impairs association with CD28 and CD3Z upon T-cell activation. Phosphorylated. Tyrosine phosphorylated in response to signaling by FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4. Phosphorylated by CSF1R. Phosphorylated by ERBB4. Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by TEK/TIE2. Dephosphorylated by PTPRJ. Phosphorylated by PIK3CA at Ser-608; phosphorylation is stimulated by insulin and PDGF. The relevance of phosphorylation by PIK3CA is however unclear . Phosphorylated in response to KIT and KITLG/SCF. Phosphorylated by FGR.