

Rabbit YWHAB Polyclonal Antibody | anti-YWHAB antibody

YWHAB Antibody

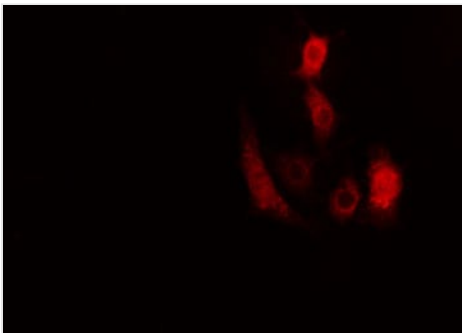
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA325967	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Immunocytochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

YWHAB; Polyclonal Antibody; YWHAB Antibody; 14 3 3 alpha; 14 3 3 protein beta/alpha; 14-3-3 protein beta/alpha; 1433B_HUMAN; Brain protein 14 3 3 beta isoform; GW128; HS 1; KCIP-1; KCIP1; N-terminally processed; Protein 1054; Protein kinase C inhibitor protein 1; YWHAA; anti-YWHAB antibody

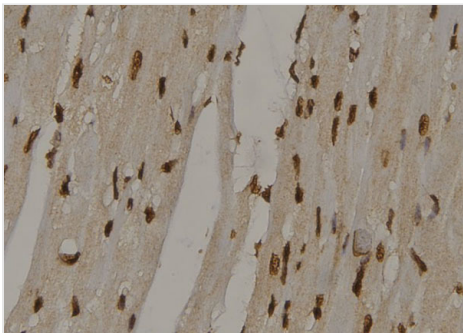
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	YWHAB antibody detects endogenous levels of total YWHAB
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	246
Applicable Applications for anti-YWHAB antibody	ELISA, ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human YWHAB
Subcellular Location	Cytoplasm. Melanosome. Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV.
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



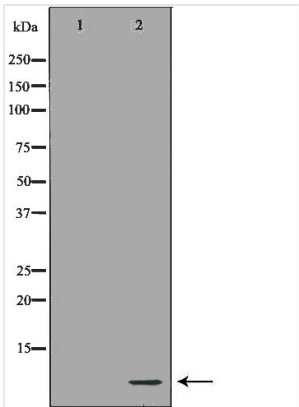
IF (Immunofluorescence)

AAA325967 staining HepG2 cells by IF/ICC. The sample were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100, then blocked in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 25 degree C. The primary antibody was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37 degree C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) antibody, diluted at 1/600, was used as secondary antibody.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

AAA325967 at 1/100 staining Mouse heart tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of Hela whole cell lysates, using YWHAB Antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-YWHAB antibody	Description: The 14-3-3 family of proteins plays a key regulatory role in signal transduction, checkpoint control, apoptotic and nutrient-sensing pathways (1, 2). 14-3-3 proteins are highly conserved and ubiquitously expressed. There are at least seven isoforms, beta, gamma, epsilon, sigma, zeta, tau, and eta that have been identified in mammals. The initially described alpha and delta isoforms are confirmed to be phosphorylated forms of beta and zeta, respectively (3). Through their amino-terminal alpha helical region, 14-3-3 proteins form homo-or heterodimers that interact with a wide variety of proteins: transcription factors, metabolic enzymes, cytoskeletal proteins, kinases, phosphatases, and other signaling molecules (3, 4). The interaction of 14-3-3 proteins with their targets is primarily through a phospho-Ser/Thr motif. However, binding to divergent phospho-Ser/Thr motifs, as well as phosphorylation-independent interactions, has been observed (4). 14-3-3 binding masks specific sequences of the target protein and therefore modulates target protein localization, phosphorylation state, stability, and molecular interactions (1-4). 14-3-3 proteins may also induce target protein conformational changes that modify target protein function (4, 5). Distinct temporal and spatial expression patterns of 14-3-3 isoforms have been observed in development and in acute response to extracellular signals and drugs, suggesting that 14-3-3 isoforms may perform different functions despite their sequence similarities (4). Several studies suggest that 14-3-3 isoforms are differentially regulated in cancer and neurological syndromes (2, 3). Function: Adapter protein implicated in the regulation of a large spectrum of both general and specialized signaling pathways. Binds to a large number of partners, usually by recognition of a phosphoserine or phosphothreonine motif. Binding generally results in the modulation of the activity of the binding partner. Negative regulator of osteogenesis. Blocks the nuclear translocation of the phosphorylated form (by AKT1) of SRPK2 and antagonizes its stimulatory effect on cyclin D1 expression resulting in blockage of neuronal apoptosis elicited by SRPK2. Negative regulator of signaling cascades that mediate activation of MAP kinases via AKAP13. Subunit Structure: Homodimer (PubMed:17717073). Interacts with SAMS1 and PRKCE (By similarity). Interacts with AKAP13 (PubMed:21224381). Interacts with SSH1 and TORC2/CRTC2 (PubMed:15454081, PubMed:15159416). Interacts with ABL1; the interaction results in cytoplasmic location of ABL1 and inhibition of cABL-mediated apoptosis (PubMed:15696159). Interacts with ROR2 (dimer); the interaction results in phosphorylation of YWHAB on tyrosine residues (PubMed:17717073). Interacts with GAB2 (PubMed:19172738). Interacts with YAP1 (phosphorylated form) (PubMed:17974916). Interacts with the phosphorylated (by AKT1) form of SRPK2 (PubMed:19592491). Interacts with PKA-phosphorylated AANAT (PubMed:11427721). Interacts with MYO1C (PubMed:24636949). Interacts with SIRT2 (PubMed:18249187). Interacts with the 'Thr-369' phosphorylated form of DAPK2 (PubMed:26047703). Interacts with PI4KB, TBC1D22A and TBC1D22B (PubMed:23572552). Interacts with the 'Ser-1134' and 'Ser-1161' phosphorylated form of SOS1 (PubMed:22827337). Interacts (via phosphorylated form) with YWHAB; this interaction occurs in a protein kinase AKT1-dependent manner (PubMed:15538381). Interacts with SLITRK1 (PubMed:19640509). Interacts with SYNPO2 (phosphorylated form); YWHAB competes with ACTN2 for interaction with SYNPO2 (By similarity). Interacts with RIPOR2 (via phosphorylated form) isoform 2; this interaction occurs in a chemokine-dependent manner and does not compete for binding of RIPOR2 with RHOA nor blocks inhibition of RIPOR2-mediated RHOA activity (PubMed:25588844). Post-translational Modifications: The alpha, brain-specific form differs from the beta form in being phosphorylated. Phosphorylated on Ser-60 by protein kinase C delta type catalytic subunit in a sphingosine-dependent fashion. Similarity: Belongs to the 14-3-3 family.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4507949
NCBI GeneID	7529
NCBI Accession #	NP_003395.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_003404.4
UniProt Accession #	P31946; A8K9K2; E1P616
Molecular Weight	Observed: 6 kDa Predicted: 29 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	14-3-3 protein beta/alpha
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	tyrosine 3-monooxygenase/tryptophan 5-monooxygenase activation protein beta
NCBI Official Symbol	YWHAB
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	HS1; GW128; YWHAA; KCIP-1; HEL-S-1

NCBI Protein Information	14-3-3 protein beta/alpha
UniProt Protein Name	14-3-3 protein beta/alpha
UniProt Gene Name	YWHAB
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	KCIP-1

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/ywhab-antibody-immunocytochemistry-immunofluorescence-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/325967>