

Code No. 18647

**Anti-Human
14-3-3 γ Protein Rabbit IgG Affinity purify**Volume : 100 μ g

Introduction : The 14-3-3 proteins are a family of conserved regulatory molecules expressed in all eukaryotic cells. A striking feature of the 14-3-3 proteins is their ability to bind a multitude of functionally diverse signaling proteins, including kinases, phosphatases, and transmembrane receptors. This plethora of interacting proteins allows 14-3-3 to play important roles in a wide range of vital regulatory processes, such as mitogenic signal transduction, apoptotic cell death, and cell cycle control.

Antigen : Synthetic peptide for C-terminal of Human 14-3-3 γ
(QQDDDGEGNN)

Purification : Affinity Purified with antigen peptide

Form : Lyophilized product from 1% BSA in PBS containing 0.05%NaN₃

How to use : 1.0 mL deionized water will be added to the product

Dilution : PBS (pH7.4) containing 1% BSA

Stability : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 - 8 °C
: Solution, 2 years at -20 °C

Application : This antibody can be used for immunohistochemistry with formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissues after microwave treatment (for 10 mn, 10 mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0). The optimal concentration is about 5 μ g/mL, however, the concentration should be optimized by each laboratory.
: This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of 0.2 - 0.5 μ g/mL.

Specificity : Human 14-3-3 gamma specific
Non-crossreact to Human 14-3-3 β , ϵ , ζ , η , τ

Reference : 1. Hermeking H, Lengauer C, Polyak K, He TC, Zhang L, Thiagalingam S, Kinzler KW, Vogelstein B. 14-3-3 sigma is a p53-regulated inhibitor of G2/M progression. *Mol Cell*. 1997 Dec; 1(1): 3-11.
2. Chan TA, Hermeking H, Lengauer C, Kinzler KW, Vogelstein B. 14-3-3 Sigma is required to prevent mitotic catastrophe after DNA damage. *Nature*. 1999 Oct 7; 401(6753): 616-20.
3. Nakajima T, Shimooka H, Weixa P, Segawa A, Motegi A, Jian Z, Masuda N, Ide M, Sano T, Oyama T, Tsukagoshi H, Hamanaka K, Maeda M. Immunohistochemical demonstration of 14-3-3 sigma protein in normal human tissues and lung cancers, and the preponderance of its strong expression in epithelial cells of squamous cell lineage. *Pathol Int*. 2003 Jun; 53(6): 353-60.

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