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14-3-3 t Antibody Image: Display the constraints of the constr

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Applications: W	Reactivity: H M R Mk	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 28	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #P27348	Entrez-Gene Id: 10971
Product Usage Information		Application Western Blotting	Dilution 1:1000			
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
Specificity/Sensitivity		14-3-3 tau Antibody detects endogenous levels of total 14-3-3 tau protein.				
Source / Purification		Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the sequence of human 14-3-3 tau. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.				
Background		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, β , γ , ε , σ , ζ , τ , and η that have been identified in mammals. The initially described α and δ isoforms are confirmed to be phosphorylated forms of β and ζ , respectively (3). Through their amino-terminal α 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 may perform differentially regulated in cancer and neurological syndromes (2,3).				
Background References		 Muslin, A.J. and Xing, H. (2000) <i>Cell Signal</i> 12, 703-9. Mackintosh, C. (2004) <i>Biochem J</i> 381, 329-42. Dougherty, M.K. and Morrison, D.K. (2004) <i>J Cell Sci</i> 117, 1875-84. Yaffe, M.B. (2002) <i>FEBS Lett</i> 513, 53-7. Bridges, D. and Moorhead, G.B. (2004) <i>Sci STKE</i> 2004, re10. 				
Species Reacti	vity	Species reactivity is de	etermined by testin	g in at least one approve	ed application (e.g.,	western blot).
Western Blot Buffer		IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.				
Applications Key		W: Western Blotting				
Cross-Reactivity Key		H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Mk: Monkey				
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