



PEA-15 (phospho Ser116) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-00196
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	PEA15
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PEA-15 around the phosphorylation site of Ser116. AA range:81-130
Specificity	Phospho-PEA-15 (S116) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PEA-15 protein only when phosphorylated at S116.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	PEA-15;PEA15;Astrocytic phosphoprotein PEA-15;15 kDa phosphoprotein enriched in astrocytes;Phosphoprotein enriched in diabetes;PED
Observed Band	15kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	15kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm. Associated with microtubules.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitously expressed. Most abundant in tissues such as heart, brain, muscle and adipose tissue which utilize glucose as an energy source. Lower expression in glucose-producing tissues. Higher levels of expression are found in tissues from individuals with type 2 diabetes than in controls.
Function	function:Blocks Ras-mediated inhibition of integrin activation and modulates the ERK MAP kinase cascade. Inhibits RPS6KA3 activities by retaining it in the cytoplasm (By similarity). Inhibits both TNFRSF6- and TNFRSF1A-mediated CASP8 activity and apoptosis. Regulates glucose transport by controlling both the content of SLC2A1 glucose transporters on the plasma membrane and the insulin-dependent trafficking of SLC2A4 from the cell interior to the surface., PTM:Phosphorylated by protein kinase C and calcium-calmodulin-dependent protein kinase. These phosphorylation events are modulated by



neurotransmitters or hormones.,similarity:Contains 1 DED (death effector) domain.,subcellular location:Associated with microtubules.,subunit:Binds RPS6KA3, MAPK3 and MAPK1. Transient interaction with PLD1 and PLD2 (By similarity). Interacts with CASP8 and FADD.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitously expressed. Mo

Background

phosphoprotein enriched in astrocytes 15(PEA15) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a death effector domain-containing protein that functions as a negative regulator of apoptosis. The encoded protein is an endogenous substrate for protein kinase C. This protein is also overexpressed in type 2 diabetes mellitus, where it may contribute to insulin resistance in glucose uptake. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2014],

matters needing attention

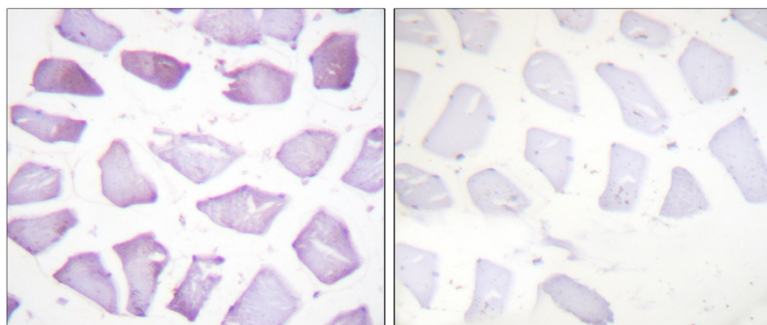
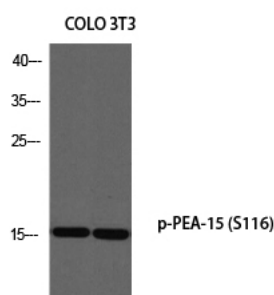
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

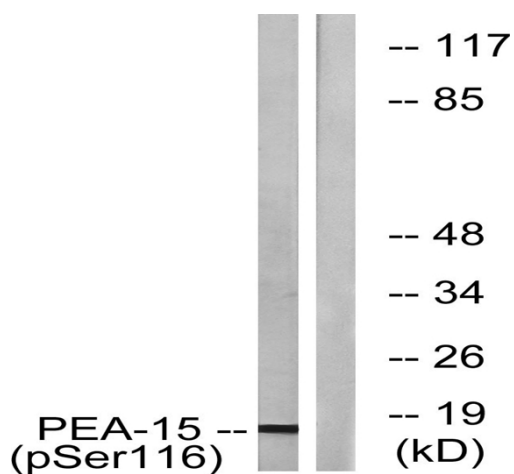
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images

Western blot analysis of COLO 3T3 using p-PEA-15 (S116) antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:500



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human skeletal muscle, using PEA-15 (Phospho-Ser116) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COS7 cells treated with INSULIN 0.01U/ML 15', using PEA-15 (Phospho-Ser116) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.