

14.3.3 sigma Ab-1 (Clone 1433S01)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Cat. #MS-1185-P0, -P1, or -P (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)

Cat. #MS-1185-P1ABX or -PABX (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml) (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide)

Cat. #MS-1185-R7 (7.0ml) (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemical Staining)

Cat. #MS-1185-PCS (5 Slides) (Positive Control for Histology)

Cat. #MS-1185-PCL (0.1ml) (Positive Control for Western Blot)

Description: 14-3-3 proteins are a family of small, widely expressed, highly conserved cytosolic proteins. 14-3-3 proteins bind to and influence the activities of a diverse group of molecules involved in signal transduction, cell cycle regulation and apoptosis, including Raf, PKC, Bad, Cbl, and c-Bcr. Interactions between 14-3-3 and target proteins are strongly influenced by the phosphorylation state of 14-3-3 and the target protein. 14-3-3 sigma shares cyclin-Cdk2 binding motifs with different cell cycle regulators, including p107, p130, p21Cip1, p27Kip1, and p57Kip2 and is associated with cyclin-Cdk complexes in vitro and in vivo.

Comments: Ab-1 is highly specific to 14.3.3 sigma and shows no cross-reaction with other isoforms of 14.3.3.

Mol. Wt. of Antigen: 26-30kDa

Epitope: Not determined

Species Reactivity: Human. Others not tested.

Clone Designation: 1433S01

Ig Isotype / Light Chain: IgG₁ / κ

Immunogen: Recombinant human 14-3-3 sigma protein.

Applications and Suggested Dilutions

- Immunofluorescence
- Western Blotting (Ab 1µg/ml for 2hrs at RT)
- Immunoprecipitation (Use Protein G) (Ab 2µg/mg protein lysate)
- Immunohistology (Formalin/paraffin) (Ab 2-4 µg/ml for 30 min at RT)
- * [Staining of formalin-fixed tissues REQUIRES boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, (**NEOMARKERS'** Cat. #AP-9003), for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.]

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Positive Control: HT29 cells. Skin.

Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic

Supplied As:

200µg/ml Ab purified from ascites fluid by Protein G chromatography. Prepared in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide. Also available without BSA and azide at 1mg/ml,

or

Prediluted antibody which is ready-to-use for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

Storage and Stability:

Ab with sodium azide is stable for 24 months when stored at 2-8°C. Antibody WITHOUT sodium azide is stable for 36 months when stored at below 0°C.

Suggested References:

1. Laronga C, et al. J Biol. Chem 2000.
2. Villaret DB, et al. Laryngoscope 2000; 110: 374-81
3. Hermeking H, et al. Mol Cell 1997; 1(1):3-11.

Limitations and Warranty:

Our products are intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY and are not approved for clinical diagnosis, drug use or therapeutic procedures. No products are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our data sheets and website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. NeoMarkers is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products.



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Cat. #MS-1185-PCL (0.1ml) (Positive Control for Western Blot)

Material Safety Data:

This product is not licensed or approved for administration to humans or to animals other than the experimental animals. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. The material contains 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material as indicated above. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has issued a bulletin citing the potential explosion hazard due to the reaction of sodium azide with copper, lead, brass, or solder in the plumbing systems. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid in acidic conditions and should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid deposits forming in metal drainage pipes.

For Research Use Only

