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14-3-3 monoclonal Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11500

Specification

14-3-3 monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Monkey, Pig, Sheep, Bovine, Dog**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse IgG**

14-3-3 monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Other Names
14 3 3 antibody, 14 3 3 protein beta antibody, 14 3 3 protein beta/alpha antibody, 14 3 3 protein zeta antibody, 14 3 3 zeta antibody, 14-3-3 protein beta/alpha antibody, 14-3-3 protein/cytosolic phospholipase A2 antibody, GW128 antibody, HS1 antibody, KCIP 1 antibody, MGC111427 antibody, MGC126532 antibody, MGC138156 antibody, Protein 1054 antibody, Protein kinase C inhibitor protein 1 antibody, Tyrosine 3-monooxygenase/tryptophan 5-monooxygenase activation protein delta polypeptide antibody, Tyrosine 3/tryptophan 5 -monooxygenase activation protein, zeta polypeptide antibody, YWHAB antibody, YWHAD antibody, YWHAZ antibody, YWHAZ antibody.

Target/Specificity
14-3-3

Formulation
100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) immunoaffinity purified mouse monoclonal antibody in PBS containing 1 mg/ml BSA and 1.5 mM sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Background Descriptions

Precautions
14-3-3 monoclonal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

14-3-3 monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

14-3-3 monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

14-3-3 monoclonal Antibody - Images

14-3-3 monoclonal Antibody - Background

The 14-3-3 proteins comprise a family of highly conserved acidic proteins which play a role in both signal transduction and the cell cycle by binding to and regulating several different proteins. The family of proteins is present in particularly high concentrations in mammalian brain and may be involved in the regulation of neuronal activity. The 14-3-3 proteins exist as either homo- or heterodimers which interact via their N-terminal domains and are subject to phosphorylation by protein kinase C.