

SFN Antibody

Catalog No: #32126

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Description

Product Name	SFN Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Applications	WB IHC IF
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total SFN protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human SFN.
Target Name	SFN
Other Names	SFN; YWHAS;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:P31947NCBI Gene ID:2810
SDS-PAGE MW	28KD
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

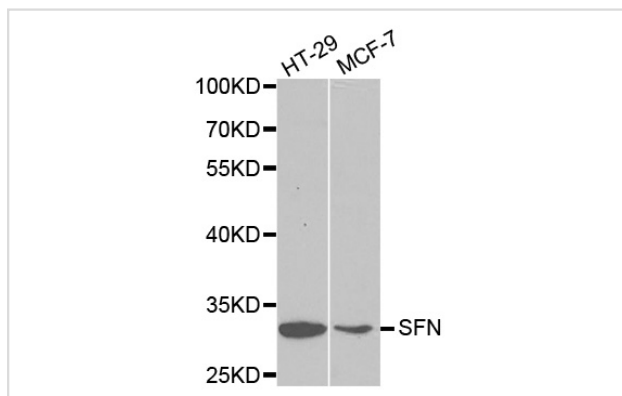
Application Details

Western blotting: 1:500 - 1:2000

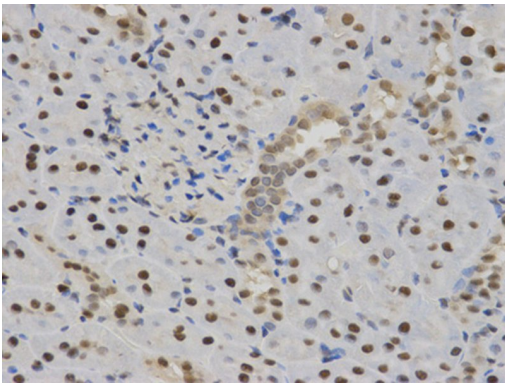
Immunohistochemistry: 1:50 - 1:100

Immunofluorescence: 1:50 - 1:200

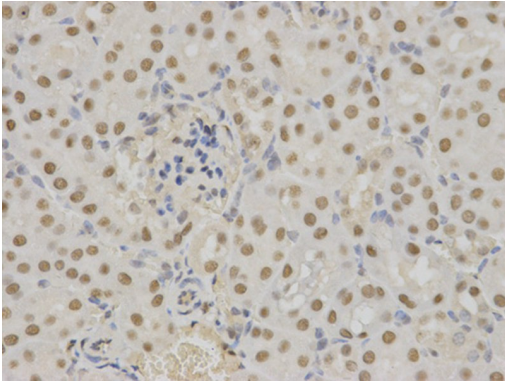
Images



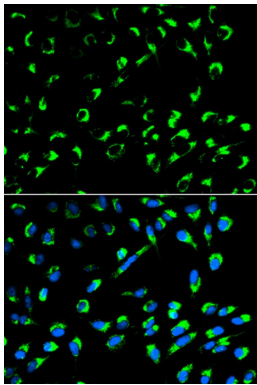
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using SFN antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney using SFN antibody at dilution of 1:100 (400x lens).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat kidney using SFN antibody at dilution of 1:100 (400x lens).



Immunofluorescence analysis of MCF7 cell using SFN antibody. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Background

14-3-3 proteins regulate many cellular processes relevant to cancer biology, notably apoptosis, mitogenic signaling and cell-cycle checkpoints. Seven isoforms, denoted 14-3-3 b, g, e, z, h, q and s, comprise this family of signaling intermediates. 14-3-3 s, also known as SFN, stratifin, HME1 or YWHAS, is a secreted adaptor protein that is involved in regulating both general and specific signaling pathways. Expressed predominately in stratified squamous keratinising epithelium, 14-3-3 s is able to bind and modify the activity of a large number of proteins, such as KRT17 (Keratin 17), through recognition of a phosphothreonine or phosphoserine motif. When bound to Keratin 17, for example, 14-3-3 s acts to stimulate the Akt/mTOR signaling pathway by upregulating protein synthesis and cell growth. 14-3-3 s also functions to positively mediate IGF-I-induced cell cycle progression and can bind to a variety of translation initiation factors, thus controlling mitotic translation. In response to tumor growth, 14-3-3 s positively regulates the tumor suppressor p53 and increases the rate of p53-regulated inhibition of G2/M cell cycle progression. Multiple isoforms of 14-3-3 s exist due to alternative splicing events.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.