



# PEA-15 (phospho Ser116) Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-00196
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	PEA15
<b>Protein Name</b>	Astrocytic phosphoprotein PEA-15
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PEA-15 around the phosphorylation site of Ser116. AA range:81-130
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-PEA-15 (S116) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PEA-15 protein only when phosphorylated at S116.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	PEA15; Astrocytic phosphoprotein PEA-15; 15 kDa phosphoprotein enriched in astrocytes; Phosphoprotein enriched in diabetes; PED
<b>Observed Band</b>	15kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cytoplasm. Associated with microtubules.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	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.
<b>Function</b>	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

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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],

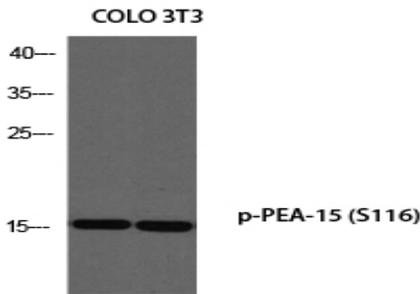
**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

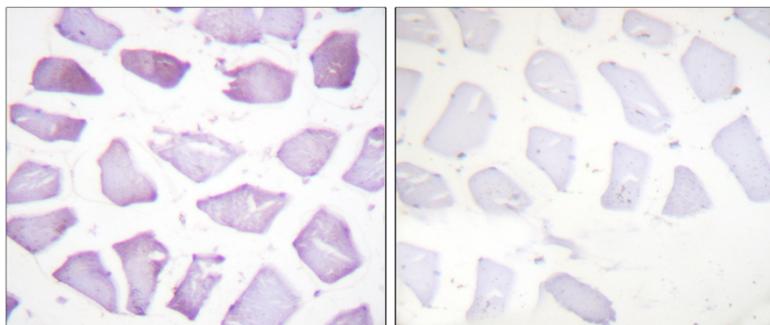
**Usage suggestions**

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

**Products Images**

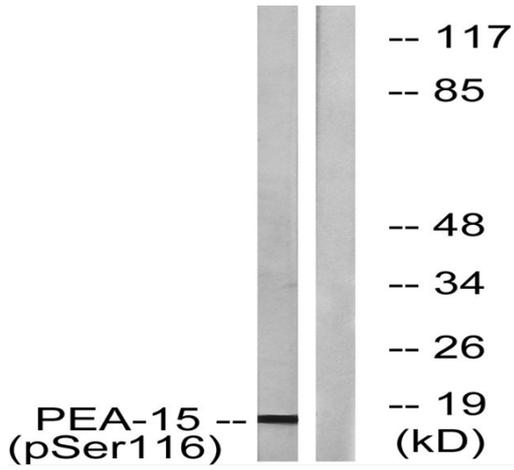


Western blot analysis of COLO 3T3 using p-PEA-15 (S116) antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:500



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.

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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.