Purified Mouse Anti-PI3-Kinase p170

Product Information

- Material Number: 611046
- Size: 50 µg
- Concentration: 250 µg/ml
- Clone: 17/PI3-Kinase p170
- Immunogen: Mouse PI3-Kinase p170
- Isotype: Mouse IgG1
- Reactivity: QC Tested: Rat
  - Tested in Development: Human, Mouse
- Target MW: 170 kDa
- Storage Buffer: Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium azide.

Description

PI3-kinase phosphorylates the D-3 position of the inositol ring of phosphatidylinositol (PtdIns), producing PtdIns(3)P, PtdIns(3,4)P2, and PtdIns(3,4,5)P3. PI3-Kinase is a heterodimer of an 85 kDa regulatory subunit (p85) and a 110 kDa catalytic subunit (p110). However, this heterodimer is only one member of a larger family of proteins with similarity to the p110 subunit. These different PI3-kinase isoforms have been divided into three classes. Class I consists of p110α and p110β which bind the p85 subunit and associate with receptor tyrosine kinases. Class II contains 68D, epk, and p170. These proteins all contain a C-terminal C2 domain and phosphorylate PtdIns and PtdIns(4)P, but not PtdIns(4,5)P2. Class III members only phosphorylate PtdIns to PtdIns(3)P and include the S. cerevisiae Vps34p and its human homologs. The first human Class II PI3-kinase to be described, p110, contains the characteristic C-terminal phosphoinositide-binding C2 domain also found in PKC isoforms and synaptotagmins. In addition, expression of PI3-kinase p170 is widespread and may indicate that the protein performs a housekeeping function in cell growth and differentiation.


Preparation and Storage

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

Store undiluted at -20°C.

Application Notes

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Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. Please refer to wwwbdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.

References
