

**HUMAN-PIK3R2(Y464) Antibody**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP21653a**

**Specification**

---

**HUMAN-PIK3R2(Y464) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O00459</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	81545

**HUMAN-PIK3R2(Y464) Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5296

**Other Names**

Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase regulatory subunit beta, PI3-kinase regulatory subunit beta, PI3K regulatory subunit beta, PtdIns-3-kinase regulatory subunit beta, Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase 85 kDa regulatory subunit beta, PI3-kinase subunit p85-beta, PtdIns-3-kinase regulatory subunit p85-beta, PIK3R2

**Target/Specificity**

This antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 430-470 amino acids from human.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:2000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

HUMAN-PIK3R2(Y464) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**HUMAN-PIK3R2(Y464) Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** PIK3R2

**Function** Regulatory subunit of phosphoinositide-3-kinase (PI3K), a kinase that phosphorylates

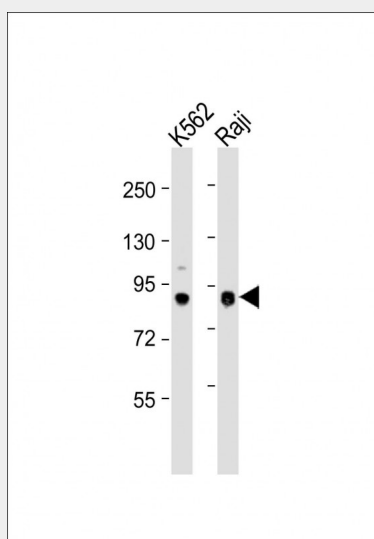
PtdIns(4,5)P<sub>2</sub> (Phosphatidylinositol 4,5- biphosphate) to generate phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate (PIP<sub>3</sub>). PIP<sub>3</sub> plays a key role by recruiting PH domain-containing proteins to the membrane, including AKT1 and PDK1, activating signaling cascades involved in cell growth, survival, proliferation, motility and morphology. Binds to activated (phosphorylated) protein-tyrosine kinases, through its SH2 domain, and acts as an adapter, mediating the association of the p110 catalytic unit to the plasma membrane. Indirectly regulates autophagy (PubMed:[23604317](#)). Promotes nuclear translocation of XBP1 isoform 2 in a ER stress- and/or insulin- dependent manner during metabolic overloading in the liver and hence plays a role in glucose tolerance improvement (By similarity).

### **HUMAN-PIK3R2(Y464) 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **HUMAN-PIK3R2(Y464) Antibody - Images**



All lanes : Anti-PIK3R2 Antibody (Y464) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: K562 whole cell lysate Lane 2: Raji whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 82 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDN/TBST.

### **HUMAN-PIK3R2(Y464) Antibody - Background**

Regulatory subunit of phosphoinositide-3-kinase (PI3K), a kinase that phosphorylates PtdIns(4,5)P<sub>2</sub> (Phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate) to generate phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5- trisphosphate (PIP<sub>3</sub>). PIP<sub>3</sub> plays a key role by recruiting PH domain-containing proteins to the membrane, including AKT1 and PDK1, activating signaling cascades involved in cell growth, survival, proliferation, motility and morphology. Binds to activated (phosphorylated) protein-tyrosine kinases, through its SH2 domain,

and acts as an adapter, mediating the association of the p110 catalytic unit to the plasma membrane. Indirectly regulates autophagy (PubMed:23604317). Promotes nuclear translocation of XBP1 isoform 2 in a ER stress- and/or insulin- dependent manner during metabolic overloading in the liver and hence plays a role in glucose tolerance improvement (By similarity).

#### **HUMAN-PIK3R2(Y464) Antibody - References**

- Volinia S.,et al.Oncogene 7:789-793(1992).  
Janssen J.W.G.,et al.Oncogene 16:1767-1772(1998).  
Grimwood J.,et al.Nature 428:529-535(2004).  
Braunger J.,et al.Oncogene 14:2619-2631(1997).  
Igarashi K.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 246:95-99(1998).