AES Antibody

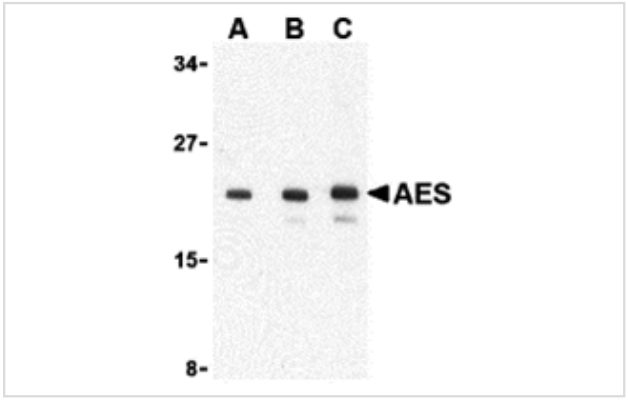
Catalog No: #24349

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

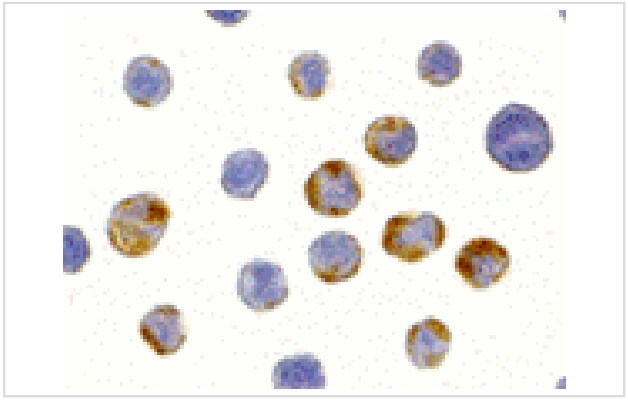
Description

Product Name	AES Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Affinity chromatography purified via peptide column
Applications	ELISA WB ICC
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Raised against a 16 amino acid peptide from near the carboxy terminus of human AES.
Target Name	AES
Other Names	Amino-terminal enhancer of split, GRG, ESP1, TLE5
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:Q08117Gene ID:166
Uniprot	Q08117
GeneID	166;
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Can be stored at -20°C, stable for one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Images



Western blot analysis of AES in 293 cell lysate with AES antibody at (A) 1, (B) 2 and (C) 4 ug/mL.



Immunocytochemistry of AES in HeLa cells with AES antibody at 10 ug/mL.

Background

Adhesion to extracellular matrix regulates cell survival through both integrin engagement and appropriate cell spreading. Anoikis is the molecular mechanism of apop-tosis induced by integrin detachment. Amino-terminal enhancer of split (AES) is a member of the Groucho/ transducin-like enhancer of split (TLE) family of transcriptional regulators, a group of transcriptional co-repressors that play important roles in neurogenesis, segmentation, and sex determination. AES forms a complex with Bit1 (Bcl-2 inhibitor of transcription 1), a mitochondrial protein that is released into the cytoplasm upon onset of apoptosis. It has been suggested that this complex turns off a survival-promoting gene transcription program controlled by the TLE protein family. Interestingly, apoptosis of cells transfected with AES and Bit1 could be inhibited if the cells were allowed to attach to fibronectin through the alpha5beta1 integrin suggesting that the Bit1-AES pathway contributing to anoikis is regulated by integrins, and in particular, the alpha5beta1 integrin.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only