# SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# 14-3-3 σ (E-11): sc-166473



# 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  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\zeta$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\theta$  and  $\sigma$ , comprise this family of signaling intermediates. 14-3-3  $\sigma$ , 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  $\sigma$  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  $\sigma$  acts to stimulate the Akt/mTOR signaling pathway by upregulating protein synthesis and cell growth. 14-3-3  $\sigma$  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  $\sigma$  positively regulates the tumor suppressor p53 and increases the rate of p53-regulated inhibition of  $G_2/M$  cell cycle progression. Multiple isoforms of 14-3-3  $\sigma$  exist due to alternative splicing events.

## **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: SFN (human) mapping to 1p36.11; Sfn (mouse) mapping to 4 D2.3.

#### SOURCE

14-3-3  $\sigma$  (E-11) is a mouse monoclonal antibody specific for an epitope mapping between amino acids 8-38 at the N-terminus of 14-3-3  $\sigma$  of human origin.

# PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g\, lgG_3$  kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-166473 P, (100  $\mu$ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% stabilizer protein).

#### **APPLICATIONS**

14-3-3  $\sigma$  (E-11) is recommended for detection of 14-3-3  $\sigma$  of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for 14-3-3  $\sigma$  siRNA (h): sc-29590, 14-3-3  $\sigma$  siRNA (m): sc-29591, 14-3-3  $\sigma$  shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29590-SH, 14-3-3  $\sigma$  shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-29591-SH, 14-3-3  $\sigma$  shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29590-V and 14-3-3  $\sigma$  shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29591-V.

Molecular Weight of 14-3-3 o: 30 kDa.

Positive Controls: A-431 whole cell lysate: sc-2201, 14-3-3  $\sigma$  (h): 293T Lysate: sc-110782 or HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200.

## STORAGE

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

# DATA





14-3-3  $\sigma$  (E-11): sc-166473. Western blot analysis of 14-3-3  $\sigma$  expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and human 14-3-3  $\sigma$  transfected: sc-110782 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

14-3-3  $\sigma$  (E-11): sc-166473. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human esophagus tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of squamous epithelial cells.

### **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

- Sakuma, T., et al. 2014. Murine leukemia virus uses NXF1 for nuclear export of spliced and unspliced viral transcripts. J. Virol. 88: 4069-4082.
- 2. Zheng, D., et al. 2015. Dysregulation of the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway affects cell cycle and apoptosis of side population cells in nasopharyngeal carcinoma. Oncol. Lett. 10: 182-188.
- Ben-David, U., et al. 2016. The landscape of chromosomal aberrations in breast cancer mouse models reveals driver-specific routes to tumorigenesis. Nat. Commun. 7: 12160.
- Schudrowitz, N., et al. 2017. Germline factor DDX4 functions in bloodderived cancer cell phenotypes. Cancer Sci. 108: 1612-1619.
- Cowen, L.E., et al. 2019. Characterization of SMG7 14-3-3-like domain reveals phosphoserine binding-independent regulation of p53 and UPF1. Sci. Rep. 9: 13097.
- Xia, X., et al. 2019. EspF is crucial for *Citrobacter rodentium*-induced tight junction disruption and lethality in immunocompromised animals. PLoS Pathog. 15: e1007898.
- Abdrabou, A., et al. 2020. Differential subcellular distribution and translocation of seven 14-3-3 isoforms in response to EGF and during the cell cycle. Int. J. Mol. Sci. 21: 318.
- Tivon, B., et al. 2021. Covalent flexible peptide docking in Rosetta. Chem. Sci. 12: 10836-10847.

## **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.



See **pan 14-3-3 (B-8): sc-133233** for pan 14-3-3 antibody conjugates, including AC, HRP, FITC, PE, and Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 488, 546, 594, 647, 680 and 790.