

SOCS3 Antibody

100 µl
 (10 Western mini-blot)

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This product is for *in vitro* research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W Endogenous	H, M, R	26 kDa	Rabbit

Background: The SOCS (suppressor of cytokine signaling) family members are negative regulators of cytokine signal transduction that inhibit the Jak/Stat pathway (1-3). The SOCS family consists of at least 8 members including the originally identified protein CIS1 (cytokine-inducible SH2-containing protein) as well as SOCS1 through SOCS7. Each SOCS family member contains a central SH2 domain and a conserved carboxy-terminal motif designated as the SOCS box. These proteins are important regulators of cytokine signaling, proliferation, differentiation and immune responses.

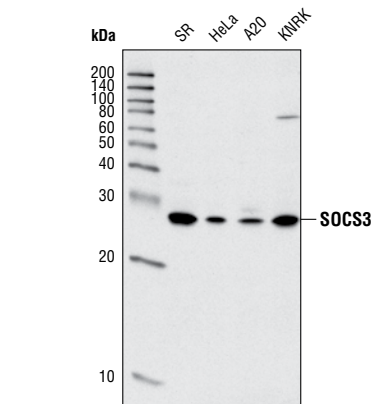
Low levels of SOCS3 are observed in lung, spleen and thymus, and like other SOCS family members levels its expression is rapidly induced by a number of factors including interleukins, EPO, IFN-γ, CSF and TNF-α (4). SOCS3 uses its SH2 domain to bind activated Jaks and their cognate receptors to provide negative feedback inhibition. In addition to the initially described inducers of SOCS3 expression, subsequent studies have described SOCS3-mediated negative feedback inhibition for leptin (5), GH (6), chemokine receptors (7), insulin (8) and certain pathogens (9,10). SOCS3 deletion results in embryonic lethality with placental insufficiency (11). SOCS3 signaling has been linked pathologically to allergic responses (12), inflammatory disease (13), endotoxin shock (14), wound repair (15), and obesity (16,17).

Specificity/Sensitivity: SOCS3 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total SOCS3 protein.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing rabbits with a synthetic peptide (KLH-coupled) corresponding to residues surrounding Lys195 of SOCS3. Antibodies were purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Background References:

- (1) Alexander, W.S. et al. (1999) *J Leukoc Biol* 66, 588-92.
- (2) Chen, X.P. et al. (2000) *Immunity* 13, 287-90.
- (3) Hilton, D.J. et al. (1998) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 95, 114-9.
- (4) Starr, R. et al. (1997) *Nature* 387, 917-21.
- (5) Bjørbaek, C. et al. (1998) *Mol Cell* 1, 619-25.



Western blot analysis of extracts from various cell lines using SOCS3 Antibody.

- (6) Adams, T.E. et al. (1998) *J Biol Chem* 273, 1285-7.
- (7) Soriano, S.F. et al. (2002) *J Exp Med* 196, 311-21.
- (8) Emanuelli, B. et al. (2000) *J Biol Chem* 275, 15985-91.
- (9) Stoiber, D. et al. (1999) *J Immunol* 163, 2640-7.
- (10) Stoiber, D. et al. (2001) *J Immunol* 166, 466-72.
- (11) Roberts, A.W. et al. (2001) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 98, 9324-9.
- (12) Seki, Y. et al. (2003) *Nat Med* 9, 1047-54.
- (13) Shouda, T. et al. (2001) *J Clin Invest* 108, 1781-8.
- (14) Fang, M. et al. (2005) *Cell Mol Immunol* 2, 373-7.
- (15) Goren, I. et al. (2006) *J Invest Dermatol* 126, 477-85.
- (16) Mori, H. et al. (2004) *Nat Med* 10, 739-43.
- (17) Howard, J.K. et al. (2004) *Nat Med* 10, 734-8.

Entrez-Gene ID #9021
Swiss-Prot Acc. #014543

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

***Species cross-reactivity is determined by Western blot.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting 1:1000

Companion Products:

- SOCS2 Antibody #2779
- Phospho-Stat Antibody Sampler Kit #9914
- Stat Antibody Sampler Kit #9939
- Jak Isoform Sampler Kit #9945
- Phototope®-HRP Western Blot Detection System, Anti-rabbit IgG, HRP-linked Antibody #7071
- Anti-rabbit IgG, HRP-linked Antibody #7074
- Prestained Protein Marker, Broad Range (Premixed Format) #7720
- Biotinylated Protein Ladder Detection Pack #7727
- 20X LumiGLO® Reagent and 20X Peroxide #7003

IMPORTANT: For Western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Western Immunoblotting Protocol (Primary Antibody Incubation in BSA)

For Western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

A Solutions and Reagents

NOTE: Prepare solutions with Milli-Q or equivalently purified water.

1. 1X Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS)
2. **1X SDS Sample Buffer:** 62.5 mM Tris-HCl (pH 6.8 at 25°C), 2% w/v SDS, 10% glycerol, 50 mM DTT, 0.01% w/v bromophenol blue or phenol red
3. **Transfer Buffer:** 25 mM Tris base, 0.2 M glycine, 20% methanol (pH 8.5)
4. **10X Tris Buffered Saline (TBS):** To prepare 1 liter of 10X TBS: 24.2 g Tris base, 80 g NaCl; adjust pH to 7.6 with HCl (use at 1X).
5. Nonfat Dry Milk (weight to volume [w/v])
6. **Blocking Buffer:** 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 with 5% w/v nonfat dry milk; for 150 ml, add 15 ml 10X TBS to 135 ml water, mix. Add 7.5 g nonfat dry milk and mix well. While stirring, add 0.15 ml Tween-20 (100%).
7. **Wash Buffer:** 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 (TBS/T)
8. Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA)
9. **Primary Antibody Dilution Buffer:** 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 with 5% BSA; for 20 ml, add 2 ml 10X TBS to 18 ml water, mix. Add 1.0 g BSA and mix well. While stirring, add 20 µl Tween-20 (100%).
10. **Phototope[®]-HRP Western Blot Detection System #7071:** Includes biotinylated protein ladder, secondary anti-rabbit (#7074) antibody conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP), anti-biotin antibody conjugated to HRP, LumiGLO[®] chemiluminescent reagent and peroxide.
11. Prestained Protein Marker, Broad Range (Premixed Format) #7720
12. Biotinylated Protein Ladder Detection Pack #7727
13. **Blotting Membrane:** This protocol has been optimized for nitrocellulose membranes, which CST recommends. PVDF membranes may also be used.

B Protein Blotting

A general protocol for sample preparation is described below.

1. Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
2. Aspirate media from cultures; wash cells with 1X PBS; aspirate.
3. Lyse cells by adding 1X SDS sample buffer (100 µl per well of 6-well plate or 500 µl per plate of 10 cm diameter plate). Immediately scrape the cells off the plate and transfer the extract to a microcentrifuge tube. Keep on ice.
4. Sonicate for 10–15 seconds to shear DNA and reduce sample viscosity.
5. Heat a 20 µl sample to 95–100°C for 5 minutes; cool on ice.
6. Microcentrifuge for 5 minutes.
7. Load 20 µl onto SDS-PAGE gel (10 cm x 10 cm).

NOTE: CST recommends loading prestained molecular weight markers (#7720, 10 µl/lane) to verify electrotransfer and biotinylated protein ladder (#7727, 10 µl/lane) to determine molecular weights.

8. Electrotransfer to nitrocellulose or PVDF membrane.

C Membrane Blocking and Antibody Incubations

NOTE: Volumes are for 10 cm x 10 cm (100 cm²) of membrane; for different sized membranes, adjust volumes accordingly.

1. (Optional) After transfer, wash nitrocellulose membrane with 25 ml TBS for 5 minutes at room temperature.
2. Incubate membrane in 25 ml of blocking buffer for 1 hour at room temperature.
3. Wash three times for 5 minutes each with 15 ml of TBS/T.
4. Incubate membrane and primary antibody (at the appropriate dilution) in 10 ml primary antibody dilution buffer with gentle agitation overnight at 4°C.
5. Wash three times for 5 minutes each with 15 ml of TBS/T.
6. Incubate membrane with HRP-conjugated secondary antibody (1:2000) and HRP-conjugated anti-biotin antibody (1:1000) to detect biotinylated protein markers in 10 ml of blocking buffer with gentle agitation for 1 hour at room temperature.
7. Wash three times for 5 minutes each with 15 ml of TBS/T.

D Detection of Proteins

1. Incubate membrane with 10 ml LumiGLO[®] (0.5 ml 20X LumiGLO[®], 0.5 ml 20X Peroxide and 9.0 ml Milli-Q water) with gentle agitation for 1 minute at room temperature.

NOTE: LumiGLO[®] substrate can be further diluted if signal response is too fast.

2. Drain membrane of excess developing solution (do not let dry), wrap in plastic wrap and expose to x-ray film. An initial 10-second exposure should indicate the proper exposure time.

NOTE: Due to the kinetics of the detection reaction, signal is most intense immediately following LumiGLO[®] incubation and declines over the following 2 hours.