

#4227 Store at -20°C

SGK3 Antibody



✓ 100 µl
(10 western blots)

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This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

Entrez-Gene ID #23678
Swiss-Prot Acc. #Q96BR1

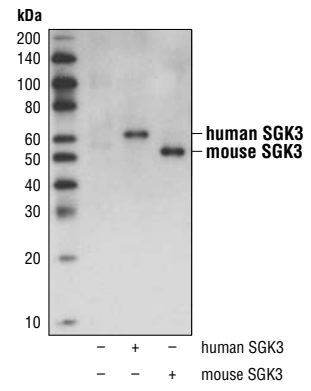
Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W, IP Transfected	H, M, (R)	50 kDa (mouse), 61 kDa (human)	Rabbit**

Background: Serum and glucocorticoid-inducible kinase (SGK) is a serine/threonine kinase closely related to Akt (1). SGK is rapidly induced in response to a variety of stimuli, including serum, glucocorticoid, follicle stimulating hormone, osmotic shock and mineralocorticoids. SGK activation can be accomplished via HGF PI3K-dependent pathways and by integrin-mediated PI3K-independent pathways (2,3). Induction and activation of SGK has been implicated in activating the modulation of antiapoptotic and cell cycle regulation (4-6). SGK also plays an important role in activating certain potassium, sodium and chloride channels, suggesting its involvement in the regulation of processes such as cell survival, neuronal excitability and renal sodium excretion (2). SGK is negatively regulated by ubiquitin modification and proteasome degradation (7).

SGK3 has been shown to be a downstream signaling molecule in the PI3K pathway. Its activation and phosphorylation at Thr320 by PDK1 has been suggested to be an Akt-independent manner of signaling in cancer (8).

Specificity/Sensitivity: SGK3 Antibody detects transfected levels of total SGK3 protein.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Pro84 of human SGK3. Antibodies are purified by peptide affinity chromatography.



Western blot analysis of extracts from COS-7 cells, untransfected or transfected with human or mouse SGK3, using SGK3 Antibody.

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.**

****Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western Blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:50

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

Background References:

- (1) Webster, M.K. et al. (1993) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 13, 2031-2040.
- (2) Kobayashi, T. and Cohen, P. (1999) *Biochem. J.* 339, 319-328.
- (3) Park, J. et al. (1999) *EMBO J.* 18, 3024-3033.
- (4) Brunet, A. et al. (2001) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 21, 952-965.
- (5) Mikosz, C.A. et al. (2001) *J. Biol. Chem.* 276, 16649-16654.
- (6) Hayashi, M. et al. (2001) *J. Biol. Chem.* 276, 8631-8634.
- (7) Brickley, D.R. et al. (2002) *J. Biol. Chem.* 277, 43064-43070.
- (8) Vasudevan, K.M. et al. (2009) *Cancer Cell* 16, 21-32.

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.

Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide
Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine
 Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—Horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.