

## Product datasheet

# Human FOXO3A (phospho T32) peptide ab27877

### Description

<b>Product name</b>	Human FOXO3A (phospho T32) peptide
<b>Animal free</b>	No
<b>Nature</b>	Synthetic
<b>Species</b>	Human

### Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab27877** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

<b>Applications</b>	Blocking - Blocking peptide for Anti-FOXO3A (phospho T32) antibody ( <a href="#">ab26649</a> )
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Additional notes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.</li> <li>- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.</li> <li>- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.</li> <li>- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.</li> <li>- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.</li> </ul>

### Preparation and Storage

<b>Stability and Storage</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.  Information available upon request.
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### General Info

<b>Function</b>	Transcriptional activator which triggers apoptosis in the absence of survival factors, including neuronal cell death upon oxidative stress. Recognizes and binds to the DNA sequence 5'-
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[AG]TAAA[TC]A-3'.

**Tissue specificity**

Ubiquitous.

**Involvement in disease**

Note=A chromosomal aberration involving FOXO3 is found in secondary acute leukemias. Translocation t(6;11)(q21;q23) with MLL/HRX.

**Sequence similarities**

Contains 1 fork-head DNA-binding domain.

**Post-translational modifications**

In the presence of survival factors such as IGF-1, phosphorylated on Thr-32 and Ser-253 by AKT1/PKB. This phosphorylated form then interacts with 14-3-3 proteins and is retained in the cytoplasm. Survival factor withdrawal induces dephosphorylation and promotes translocation to the nucleus where the dephosphorylated protein induces transcription of target genes and triggers apoptosis. Although AKT1/PKB doesn't appear to phosphorylate Ser-315 directly, it may activate other kinases that trigger phosphorylation at this residue. Phosphorylated by STK4 on Ser-209 upon oxidative stress, which leads to dissociation from YWHAB/14-3-3-beta and nuclear translocation. Phosphorylated by PIM1.

**Cellular localization**

Cytoplasm > cytosol. Nucleus. Translocates to the nucleus upon oxidative stress and in the absence of survival factors.

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**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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