

产品名称: SH-PTP2 (phospho Tyr580) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号: APRab05428



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	SH-PTP2 (phospho Tyr580) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human,Mouse,Rat

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Phosphorylated
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Polyclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name)	PTPN11
别名 (Alternative Names)	PTPN11; PTP2C; SHPTP2; Tyrosine-protein phosphatase non-receptor type 11; Protein-tyrosine phosphatase 1D; PTP-1D; Protein-tyrosine phosphatase 2C; PTP-2C; SH-PTP2; SHP-2; Shp2; SH-PTP3
基因 ID (Gene ID)	5781.0
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	Q06124.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SHP-2 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr580. AA range:546-595

产品应用 (Application)

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稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	70kDa

研究背景 (Background)

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) family. PTPs are known to be signaling molecules that regulate a variety of cellular processes including cell growth, differentiation, mitotic cycle, and oncogenic transformation. This PTP contains two tandem Src homology-2 domains, which function as phospho-tyrosine binding domains and mediate the interaction of this PTP with its substrates. This PTP is widely expressed in most tissues and plays a regulatory role in various cell signaling events that are important for a diversity of cell functions, such as mitogenic activation, metabolic control, transcription regulation, and cell migration. Mutations in this gene are a cause of Noonan syndrome as well as acute myeloid leukemia. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2016],catalytic activity:Protein tyrosine phosphate + H(2)O = protein tyrosine + phosphate.,disease:Defects in PTPN11 are a cause of juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia (JMML) [MIM:607785]. JMML is a pediatric myelodysplastic syndrome that constitutes approximately 30% of childhood cases of myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) and 2% of leukemia. It is characterized by leukocytosis with tissue infiltration and in vitro hypersensitivity of myeloid progenitors to granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor.,disease:Defects in PTPN11 are a cause of Noonan-like syndrome [MIM:163955]; also known as Noonan-like/multiple giant cell lesion syndrome. It is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by Noonan features associates with giant cell lesions of bone and soft tissue.,disease:Defects in PTPN11 are the cause of LEOPARD syndrome [MIM:151100]. It is an autosomal dominant disorder allelic with Noonan syndrome. The acronym LEOPARD stands for lentigines, electrocardiographic conduction abnormalities, ocular hypertelorism, pulmonic stenosis, abnormalities of genitalia, retardation of growth, and deafness.,disease:Defects in PTPN11 are the cause of Noonan syndrome 1 (NS1) [MIM:163950]. Noonan syndrome (NS) is a disorder characterized by dysmorphic facial features, short stature, hypertelorism, cardiac anomalies, deafness, motor delay, and a bleeding diathesis. It is a genetically heterogeneous and relatively common syndrome, with an estimated incidence of 1 in 1000-2500 live births. Mutations in PTPN11 account for more than 50% of the cases. Rarely, NS is associated with juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia (JMML). NS1 inheritance is autosomal dominant.,domain:The SH2 domains repress phosphatase activity. Binding of these domains to phosphotyrosine-containing proteins relieves this auto-inhibition, possibly by inducing a conformational change in the enzyme.,function:Acts downstream of various receptor and cytoplasmic protein tyrosine kinases to participate in the signal transduction from the cell surface to the nucleus.,PTM:Phosphorylated on Tyr-546 and Tyr-584 upon receptor protein tyrosine kinase activation; which creates a binding site for GRB2 and other SH2-containing proteins.,similarity:Belongs to the protein-tyrosine phosphatase family. Non-receptor class 2 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 tyrosine-protein phosphatase domain.,similarity:Contains 2 SH2 domains.,subunit:Interacts with phosphorylated LIME1 and BCAR3. Interacts with SHB and INPP5D/SHIP1 (By similarity). Interacts with PTPNS1 and CD84. Interacts with phosphorylated SIT1 and MPZL1. Interacts with FCRL3, FCRL4, FCRL6 and ANKHD1.,tissue specificity:Widely expressed, with highest levels in heart, brain, and skeletal muscle.,

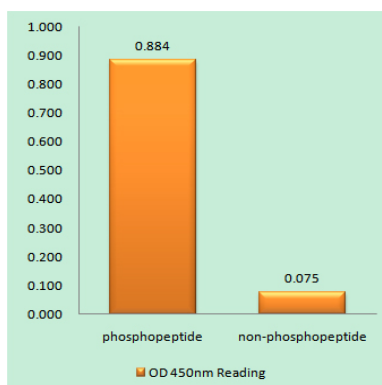
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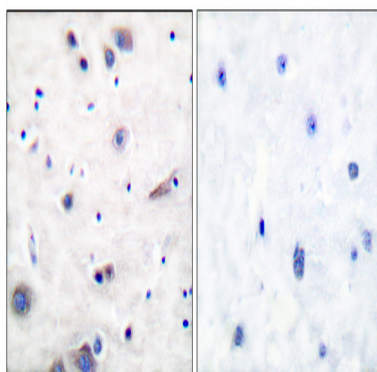
研究领域 (Research Area)

Insulin Receptor; B Cell Receptor; MAPK; Protein_Acetylation

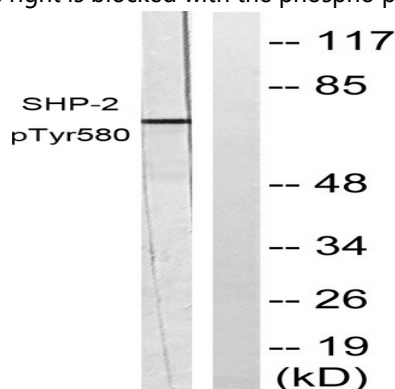
图片 (Image Data)



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using SHP-2 (Phospho-Tyr580) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using SHP-2 (Phospho-Tyr580) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

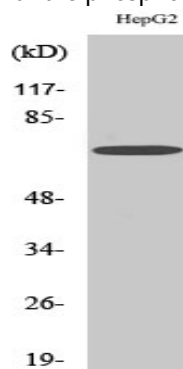


Western blot analysis of lysates from A431 cells, using SHP-2 (Phospho-Tyr580) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked

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with the phospho peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-SH-PTP2 (Y580) Polyclonal Antibody

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .