

Product Name: SH-PTP1 (phospho Tyr564) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab05426**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Monkey
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phosphorylated
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:50-1:300,ELISA 1:2000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	70kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	PTPN6
Alternative Names	PTPN6; HCP; PTP1C; Tyrosine-protein phosphatase non-receptor type 6; Hematopoietic cell protein-tyrosine phosphatase; Protein-tyrosine phosphatase 1C; PTP-1C; Protein-tyrosine phosphatase SHP-1; SH-PTP1
Gene ID	5777.0
SwissProt ID	P29350
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SHP-1 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr564. AA range:530-579

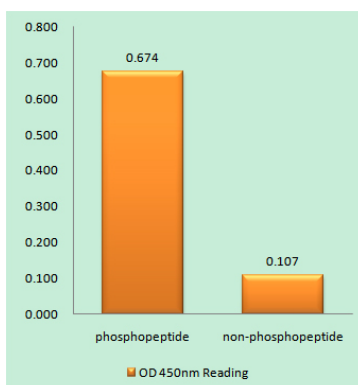
Background

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. N-terminal part of this PTP contains two tandem Src homolog (SH2) domains, which act as protein phosphotyrosine binding domains, and mediate the interaction of this PTP with its substrates. This PTP is expressed primarily in hematopoietic cells, and functions as an important regulator of multiple signaling pathways in hematopoietic cells. This PTP has been shown to interact with, and dephosphorylate a wide spectrum of phospho-proteins involved in hematopoietic cell signaling. Multiple alternatively spliced variants of this gene, which encode distinct isoforms, have been reported. [provided by RefSeq, Jul] catalytic activity: Protein tyrosine phosphate + H₂O = protein tyrosine + phosphate, function: Plays a key role in hematopoiesis. This PTPase activity may directly link growth factor receptors and other signaling proteins through protein-tyrosine phosphorylation. The SH2 regions may interact with other cellular components to modulate its own phosphatase activity against interacting substrates. Together with MTUS1, induces UBE2V2 expression upon angiotensin II stimulation, PTM: Phosphorylated on serine and tyrosine residues, 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, subcellular location: In neurons, translocates into the nucleus after treatment with angiotensin II, subunit: Monomer. Interacts with MTUS1 (By similarity). Binds PTPNS1, LILRB1 and LILRB2. Interacts with FCRL2, FCRL3, FCRL4, CD300LF and CD84, tissue specificity: Isoform 1 is expressed in hematopoietic cells while isoform 2 is expressed in non-hematopoietic cells,

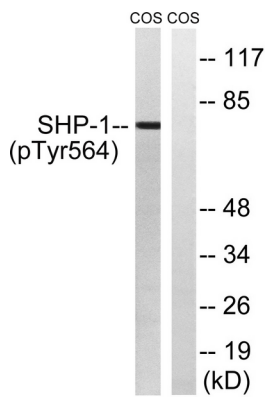
Research Area

B_Cell_Antigen; Adherens_Junction; T_Cell_Receptor; MAPK; Protein_Acetylation

Image Data



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right) , using SHP-1 (Phospho-Tyr564) Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysates from COS7 cells treated with EGF 200ng/ml 30 ', using SHP-1 (Phospho-Tyr564) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.