ELK Biotechnology

SH-PTP2 (phospho Tyr542) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES1455

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	SH-PTP2 (phospho Tyr542) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SHP-2 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr542. AA range:508-557
Specificity	Phospho-SH-PTP2 (Y542) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of SH-PTP2 protein only when phosphorylated at Y542.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Tyrosine-protein phosphatase non-receptor type 11
Gene Name	PTPN11
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm . Nucleus .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	70kD
Human Gene ID	5781
Human Swiss-Prot Number	Q06124
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
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],