abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-SHP2 antibody [M163] ab76285

敲除验证

4 References 2 图像

概述

产品名称	Anti-SHP2抗体[M163]
描述	**小鼠单克隆抗体**[M163] to SHP2
宿主	Mouse
特异性	ab76285 does not cross-react with SHP1.
经测试应用	**适用于:** WB
种属反应性	**与反应:** Mouse, Human **预测可用于:** Rat
免疫原	Recombinant fragment corresponding to Human SHP2 (N terminal).
阳性对照	Human A431 and Jurkat cells, and adult mouse brain lysates.
常规说明	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C.
存储溶液	Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.1% BSA, 50% Glycerol, PBS
纯度	Protein A purified
克隆	单克隆
克隆编号	M163
同种型	IgG1

应用

The Abpromise guarantee **Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab76285于以下的经测试应用**

"应用说明"部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
WB		1/1000. Detects a band of approximately 72 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 68 kDa).

靶标

功能 Acts downstream of various receptor and cytoplasmic protein tyrosine kinases to participate in the signal transduction from the cell surface to the nucleus.

组织特异性 Widely expressed, with highest levels in heart, brain, and skeletal muscle.

疾病相关 Defects in PTPN11 are the cause of LEOPARD syndrome type 1 (LEOPARD1) [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.
Defects in PTPN11 are the cause of Noonan syndrome type 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. Some patients with Noonan syndrome type 1 develop multiple giant cell lesions of the jaw or other bony or soft tissues, which are classified as pigmented villomoduolar synovitis (PVNS) when occurring in the jaw or joints. Note=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.
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.
Defects in PTPN11 are a cause of metachondromatosis (MC) [MIM:156250]. It is a skeletal disorder with radiologic fetarures of both multiple exostoses and Ollier disease, characterized by the presence of multiple enchondromas and osteochondroma-like lesions.

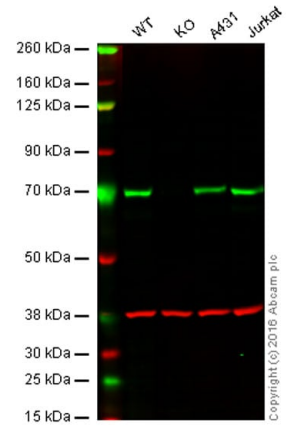
序列相似性 Belongs to the protein-tyrosine phosphatase family. Non-receptor class 2 subfamily.
Contains 2 SH2 domains.
Contains 1 tyrosine-protein phosphatase domain.

结构域 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.

翻译后修饰 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.

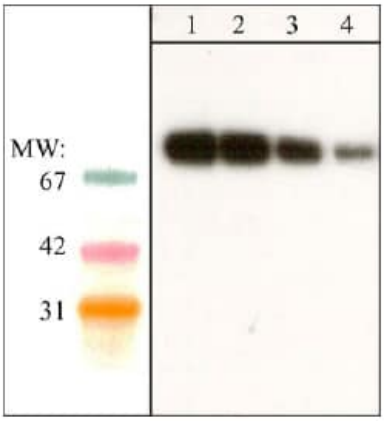
细胞定位 Cytoplasm.

图片



Western blot - Anti-SHP2 antibody [M163] (ab76285)

Lane 1: Wild-type HAP1 cell lysate (20 µg)
Lane 2: SHP2 knockout HAP1 cell lysate (20 µg)
Lane 3: A431 cell lysate (20 µg)
Lane 4: Jurkat cell lysate (20 µg)
Lanes 1 to 4: Merged signal (red and green). Green - ab76285 observed at 68 kDa. Red - loading control, **ab8245**, observed at 37 kDa.
ab76285 was shown to specifically react with SHP2 when SHP2 knockout samples were used. Wild-type and SHP2 knockout samples were subjected to SDS-PAGE. ab76285 and **ab8245** (loading control to GAPDH) were both diluted 1/1000 and 1/10000 respectively and incubated overnight at 4°C. Blots were developed with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preadsorbed (**ab216773**) and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preadsorbed (**ab216776**) secondary antibodies at 1/10000 dilution for 1 h at room temperature before imaging.



Western blot - Anti-SHP2 antibody [M163] (ab76285)

Lane 1 : Anti-SHP2 antibody [M163] (ab76285) at 1/250 dilution
Lane 2 : Anti-SHP2 antibody [M163] (ab76285) at 1/500 dilution
Lane 3 : Anti-SHP2 antibody [M163] (ab76285) at 1/1000 dilution
Lane 4 : Anti-SHP2 antibody [M163] (ab76285) at 1/2000 dilution

All lanes : adult mouse brain lysates

Predicted band size: 68 kDa
Observed band size: 72 kDa

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