

Product datasheet for **AM00199AG-S**

Phosphotyrosine Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: PY20]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	PY20
Applications:	ELISA, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western Blot. Immunohistochemistry, Enzyme Immunoassay Immunoprecipitation: Use 10-25 μ l of slurry per ml. Affinity Chromatography: 1 ml of this antibody is known to bind at least 0.5 mg of Tyrosine phosphorylated proteins from RSV-transformed chick embryo fibroblasts.
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2b
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Hybridoma produced from Balb/C mice immunized with phosphotyrosine coupled to carrier protein.
Specificity:	This antibody specifically recognizes phosphorylated tyrosine residues and does not react with phosphorylated threonine or serine residues. This antibody is known to be inhibited by divalent cations (> 1 mM) and high salt concentrations (> 0.2 M) and may be regenerated after elution with phenyl phosphate or phosphotyrosine by washing extensively with phosphate buffered saline. The Agarose conjugate of clone PY20 anti-phosphotyrosine is especially useful for the isolation of phosphotyrosyl proteins in both immunoprecipitation and affinity chromatography protocols in situations wherein the use of the soluble antibody would mask the protein of interest during subsequent steps.
Formulation:	0.02M Sodium Phosphate, pH 7.5, 0.15M Sodium Chloride and 3 mM Sodium Azide as preservative. Label: Agarose State: 2 X slurry.
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on immobilized Phosphotyrosine.
Conjugation:	Agarose
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C.



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- Stability:** Shelf life: One year from despatch.
- Background:** The role of tyrosine phosphorylation in transduction of the mitogenic signal from transmembrane receptors and in transformation by oncogene tyrosine kinases has been the subject of intense investigation for several years. While the phosphorylation of specific tyrosine residues has been shown to be a primary mechanism of signal transduction during normal mitogenesis, cell cycle progression and oncogenic transformation, its role in other areas such as differentiation and gap junction communication, is a matter of active and ongoing research.
Antibodies that specifically recognize phosphorylated tyrosine residues have proved to be invaluable to the study of tyrosine-phosphorylated protein biochemical pathways in which they function.
- Note:** The purified antibody was coupled through free primary amino groups to activated agarose at a ratio of 10 mg antibody per ml of settled gel. The binding site of the antibody was protected by the addition of phenyl phosphate prior to coupling.