

Product datasheet for AP20278PU-M

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OriGene Technologies, Inc.

SHP2 (PTPN11) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type: Primary Antibodies

Applications: IHC, WB

Recommended Dilution: Western blot: 1/500-1/1000.

Immunohistochemistry on paraffin sections: 1/500-1/1000.

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

Host: Rabbit

Clonality: Polyclonal

Specificity: This antibody detects endogenous levels of SH-PTP2 protein.

Formulation: Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with 15 mM sodium azide, approx. pH 7.2

State: Aff - Purified

State: Liquid purified Ig fraction

Concentration: 1.0 mg/ml

Purification: Affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen; purity is > 95% (by SDS-PAGE)

Conjugation: Unconjugated

Storage: Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Stability: Shelf life: one year from despatch.

Predicted Protein Size: ~ 70 kDa

Gene Name: protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 11

Database Link: Entrez Gene 19247 MouseEntrez Gene 25622 RatEntrez Gene 5781 Human

Q06124





Background:

SHP (also designated short heterodimer partner and small heterodimer partner) is an orphan nuclear receptor containing the dimerization and ligandbinding domains found in other nuclear receptors but lacking the conserved DNA binding domain. SHP is specifically expressed in liver and other tissues including fetal liver and adrenal gland, adult spleen and small intestine. In addition, SHP is highy expressed in the murine macrophage cell line RAW 264.7 but suppressed by oxLDL and 13-HODE, which is a ligand for PPARy. SHP interacts with nuclear receptors including thyroid receptor, retinoic acid receptors (RAR and RXR) and estrogen receptors (ERa and ERb). SHP functions as a negative regulator of these receptors by at least three mechanisms: inhibition of DNA binding via dimerization, direct antagonism of coactivator function via competition and possibly transrepression via recruitment of putative corepressors. In oxLDL-treated, resting macrophage cells, SHP acts as a transcription coactivator of NF-kB, suggesting that SHP is a modulatory component in the regulation of the transcriptional activities of NF-kB. Lastly, negative feedback regulation of a hepatic bile acid transporter NTCP is controlled by bile acid-activated FXR via induction of SHP to protect the hepatocyte from bile acid-mediated damage in cholestatic conditions.

Synonyms: SHPTP2, PTP-1D, PTP-2C, SH-PTP2, SHP-2, Shp2, SH-PTP3

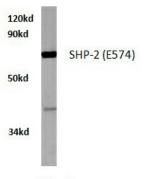
Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Phosphatase

Protein Pathways: Adipocytokine signaling pathway, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Epithelial cell signaling in

Helicobacter pylori infection, Jak-STAT signaling pathway, Leukocyte transendothelial migration, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity, Neurotrophin signaling pathway, Renal cell

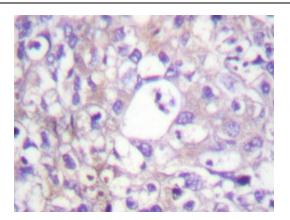
carcinoma

Product images:



A549 whole cell lysate SHP-2(E574) pAb at 1:500 dilution Western blot (WB) analysis of SH-PTP2 antibody (Cat.-No.: [AP20278PU-N]) in extracts from A549 cells.





Immunohistochemistry analyzes of SH-PTP2 antibody ([AP20278PU-N]) in paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue.