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Phospho-SHIP1 (Tyr1020) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog #: EAB21419

Host/Isotype	Clonality	Applications	MW (kDa)	Reactivity
Rabbit IgG	Monoclonal	WB, IP, IF/ICC	133	Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

WB(Western Blotting)	1:500-2000
IP(Immunoprecipitation)	1:10-100
IF/ICC(Immunofluorescence/Immunocytochemistry)	1:50-200

Product Information

Conjugate	Unconjugate
Specificity	Phospho-SHIP1 (Tyr1020) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of SHIP1 only when phosphorylated at Tyr1020.
Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	1mg/ml
Format	Liquid
Formulation	In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol
Shipping	Gel Pack
Storage	Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks
UniProt ID	Q92835
Entrez-Gene Id	3635

Product Descriotion

This gene is a member of the inositol polyphosphate-5-phosphatase (INPP5) family and encodes a protein with an N-terminal SH2 domain, an inositol phosphatase domain, and two C-terminal protein interaction domains. Expression of this protein is restricted to hematopoietic cells where its movement from the cytosol to the plasma membrane is mediated by tyrosine phosphorylation. At the plasma membrane, the protein hydrolyzes the 5' phosphate from phosphatidylinositol (3,4,5)-trisphosphate and inositol-1,3,4,5-tetrakisphosphate, thereby affecting multiple signaling pathways. The protein is also partly localized to the nucleus, where it may be involved in nuclear inositol phosphate signaling processes. Overall, the protein functions as a negative regulator of myeloid cell proliferation and survival. Mutations in this gene are associated with defects and cancers of the immune system. Deficiencies in the encoded protein, SHIP1, have been associated with Inflammatory Bowel Disease types such as Crohn's Disease and Ulcerative Colitis. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants.