



SH-PTP2 (Phospho Tyr542) Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-18351
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB,IF,IP,ELISA
Gene Name	PTPN11
Protein Name	Tyrosine-protein phosphatase non-receptor type 11
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Phospho-SH-PTP2 (Y542) Antibody detects endogenous levels of SH-PTP2 protein only when phosphorylated at Y542. The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):HEyTN
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; IP 1:50-1:200;
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C)
Synonyms	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
Observed Band	72kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	68kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Nucleus .
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed, with highest levels in heart, brain, and skeletal muscle.
Function	Catalytic activity:Protein tyrosine phosphate + H(2)O = protein tyrosine + phosphate. ,Disease: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

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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. Disease: Defects in PTPN11 are a cause of Noonan-like syndrome [MIM:163955]; also known as Noonan-like/multiple giant cell lesion syndrome. It is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by Noonan features associates with giant cell lesions of bone and soft tissue. Disease: Defects in PTPN11 are the cause of LEOPARD syndrome [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. Disease: Defects in PTPN11 are the cause of Noonan syndrome 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. It is a genetically heterogeneous and relatively common syndrome, with an estimated incidence of 1 in 1000-2500 live births. 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. Domain: 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. Function: Acts downstream of various receptor and cytoplasmic protein tyrosine kinases to participate in the signal transduction from the cell surface to the nucleus. PTM: 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. similarity: Belongs to the protein-tyrosine phosphatase family. Non-receptor class 2 subfamily. similarity: Contains 1 tyrosine-protein phosphatase domain. similarity: Contains 2 SH2 domains. subunit: Interacts with phosphorylated LIME1 and BCAR3. Interacts with SHB and INPP5D/SHIP1 (By similarity). Interacts with PTPNS1 and CD84. Interacts with phosphorylated SIT1 and MPZL1. Interacts with FCRL3, FCRL4, FCRL6 and ANKHD1. tissue specificity: Widely expressed, with highest levels in heart, brain, and skeletal muscle.

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase 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],

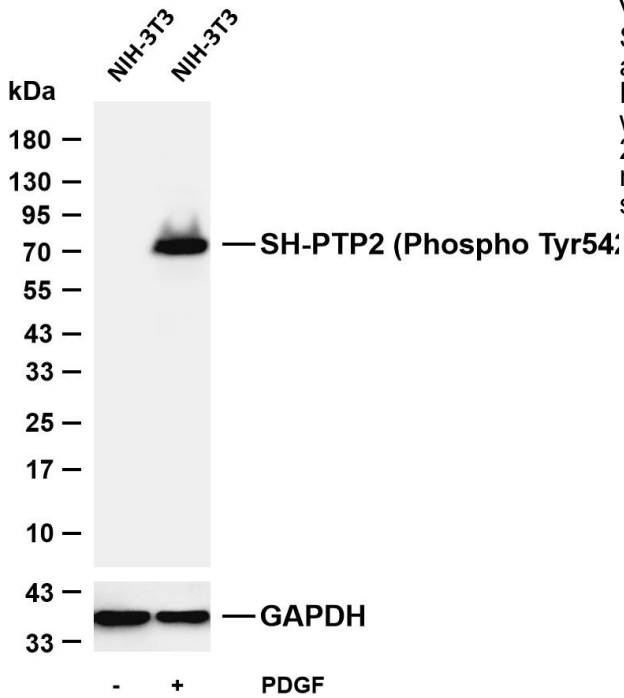
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.





Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-SH-PTP2 (Phospho Tyr542) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: NIH-3T3 Lane 2: NIH-3T3 was treated with PDGF(100ng/ml) for 10 minutes Predicted band size: 68kDa Observed band size: 72kDa

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