



SH2B3 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-06166
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	SH2B3 LNK
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	SH2B3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	LNK;Lymphocyte adapter protein;SH2B adapter protein 3;SH2B adaptor protein 3;SH2B3;SH2B3 LNK;SH2B adapter protein 3 (Lymphocyte adapter protein) (Lymphocyte-specific adapter protein Lnk) (Signal transduction protein Lnk)
Observed Band	63 kDa
Calculated Molecular Weight	575 aa, 63 kDa
Cell Pathway	cytosol,
Tissue Specificity	Preferentially expressed by lymphoid cell lines.
Function	disease:Genetic variations in SH2B3 are associated with susceptibility to celiac disease type 13 (CELIAC13)[MIM:612011]; also known as susceptibility to gluten-sensitive enteropathy type 13. Celiac disease is a multifactorial disorder of the small intestine that is influenced by both environmental and genetic factors. It is characterized by malabsorption resulting from inflammatory injury to the mucosa of the small intestine after the ingestion of wheat gluten or related rye and barley proteins. In its classic form, celiac disease is characterized in children by malabsorption and failure to thrive.,disease:Genetic variations in SH2B3 are associated with susceptibility to insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) [MIM:222100]; also known as diabetes mellitus type 1. IDDM normally starts in childhood or adolescence and is caused by the body's own immune



system which destroys the insulin-p

Background

This gene encodes a member of the SH2B adaptor family of proteins, which are involved in a range of signaling activities by growth factor and cytokine receptors. The encoded protein is a key negative regulator of cytokine signaling and plays a critical role in hematopoiesis. Mutations in this gene have been associated with susceptibility to celiac disease type 13 and susceptibility to insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2014],

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.

Products Images