

APS 抗体

产品货号： mlR2731

英文名称： APS

中文名称： APS 抗体

别名： APS; Adaptor protein with pleckstrin homology and src homology 2 domains; SH2 and PH domain containing adapter protein APS; SH2B2_HUMAN; SH2B adapter protein 2; Adapter protein with pleckstrin homology and Src homology 2 domains; SH2 and PH domain-containing adapter protein APS.

研究领域： 细胞生物 免疫学 神经生物学 信号转导 细胞凋亡 激酶和磷酸酶 内分泌病

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:100-500 (石蜡切片需做抗原修复)
not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 68kDa

细胞定位： 细胞浆 细胞膜

性状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度： 1mg/ml

免疫原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human APS:401-500/632

亚型： IgG

纯化方法 : affinity purified by Protein A

储存液 : 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件 : Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 : The protein encoded by this gene is expressed in B lymphocytes and contains pleckstrin homology and src homology 2 (SH2) domains. In Burkitt's lymphoma cell lines, it is tyrosine-phosphorylated in response to B cell receptor stimulation. Because it binds Shc independent of stimulation and Grb2 after stimulation, it appears to play a role in signal transduction from the receptor to the Shc/Grb2 pathway. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2009]

Function:

Adapter protein for several members of the tyrosine kinase receptor family. Involved in multiple signaling pathways. May be involved in coupling from immunoreceptor to Ras signaling. Acts as a negative regulator of cytokine signaling in collaboration with CBL. Binds to EPOR and suppresses EPO-induced STAT5 activation, possibly through a masking effect on STAT5 docking sites in EPOR. Suppresses PDGF-induced mitogenesis. May induce cytoskeletal reorganization via interaction with VAV3.

Subunit:

Homodimer. Interacts with KIT/c-KIT, SHC1, EPOR, PDGFR, VAV1 and VAV3. Interacts (via N-terminal region) with SHC1. Interacts (via the phosphorylated C-terminus) with GRB2. Interacts (via its SH2 domain) with EPOR, INSR and KIT. Interacts with GRB2 after B-cell antigen receptor stimulation. Interacts (via PH domain) with VAV3. Interacts with NTRK1, NTRK2 and NTRK3 (phosphorylated); after stimulation of the receptor by its extracellular ligand and subsequent autophosphorylation of the receptor. Binds INSR, GRB2, ASB6 and CAP. Insulin stimulation leads to dissociation of CAP. Binds CBS only when SH2B2/APS has become phosphorylated. INSR binding does not depend on the phosphorylation of SH2B2/APS.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Note=Cytoplasmic before PDGF stimulation. After PDGF stimulation, localized at the cell membrane and peripheral region.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in spleen, prostate, testis, uterus, small intestine and skeletal muscle. Among hematopoietic cell lines, expressed exclusively in B-cells. Not expressed in most tumor cell lines.

Post-translational modifications:

Tyrosine phosphorylated by JAK2, KIT and other kinases activated by B-cell receptor in response to stimulation with cytokines, IL3, IL5, PDGF, IGF1, IGF2, CSF2/GM-CSF and cross-linking of the B-cell receptor complex.

Similarity:

Belongs to the SH2B adapter family.

Contains 1 PH domain.

Contains 1 SH2 domain.

SWISS:

O14492

Gene ID:

10603

Important Note:



This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.