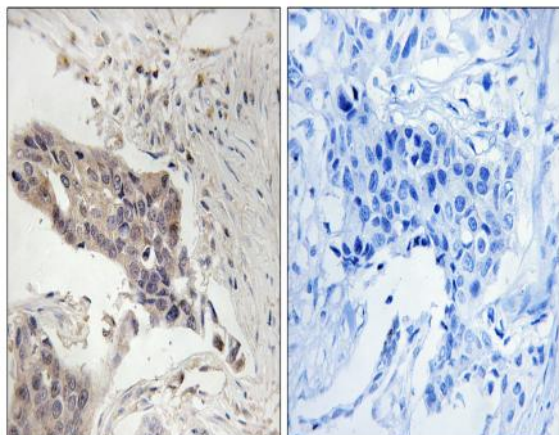


SLP-76 Polyclonal Antibody

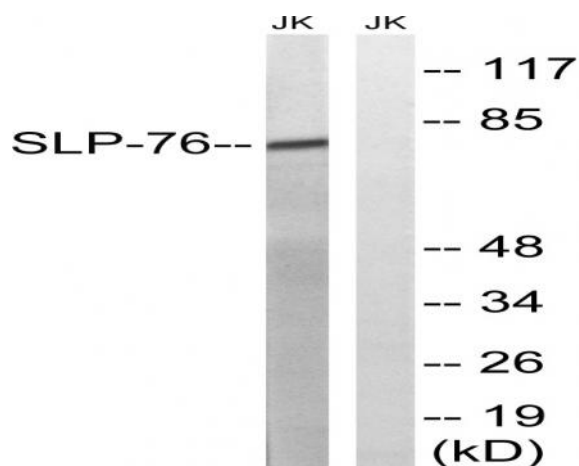
Catalog No :	YT4321
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	SLP-76
Fields :	>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Osteoclast differentiation;>>Platelet activation;>>Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity;>>T cell receptor signaling pathway;>>Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway;>>Yersinia infection
Gene Name :	LCP2
Protein Name :	Lymphocyte cytosolic protein 2
Human Gene Id :	3937
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q13094
Mouse Gene Id :	16822
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q60787
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SLP-76. AA range:94-143
Specificity :	SLP-76 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of SLP-76 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	75kD
Cell Pathway :	Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity;T_Cell_Receptor;Fc epsilon RI;
Background :	<p>SLP-76 was originally identified as a substrate of the ZAP-70 protein tyrosine kinase following T cell receptor (TCR) ligation in the leukemic T cell line Jurkat. The SLP-76 locus has been localized to human chromosome 5q33 and the gene structure has been partially characterized in mice. The human and murine cDNAs both encode 533 amino acid proteins that are 72% identical and comprised of three modular domains. The NH₂-terminus contains an acidic region that includes a PEST domain and several tyrosine residues which are phosphorylated following TCR ligation. SLP-76 also contains a central proline-rich domain and a COOH-terminal SH2 domain. A number of additional proteins have been identified that associate with SLP-76 both constitutively and inducibly following receptor ligation, supporting the notion that SLP-76 functions as an adaptor or scaffold protein. Studies using SLP-76 deficient T c</p>
Function :	<p>domain:The SH2 domain mediates interaction with SHB.,function:Involved in T-cell antigen receptor mediated signaling.,PTM:Phosphorylated after T-cell receptor activation by ZAP-70.,similarity:Contains 1 SAM (sterile alpha motif) domain.,similarity:Contains 1 SH2 domain.,subunit:Interacts with SLA. Interacts with CBLB (By similarity). Interacts with the adapter proteins GRB2 and FYB. Interacts with SHB. Interacts with PRAM1.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in spleen, thymus, and peripheral blood leukocytes. Highly expressed also in T-cell and monocytic cell lines, expressed at lower level in B-cell lines. Not detected in fibroblast or neuroblasatoma cell lines.,</p>
Subcellular Location :	Cytoplasm .
Expression :	Highly expressed in spleen, thymus and peripheral blood leukocytes. Highly expressed also in T-cell and monocytic cell lines, expressed at lower level in B-cell lines. Not detected in fibroblast or neuroblastoma cell lines.

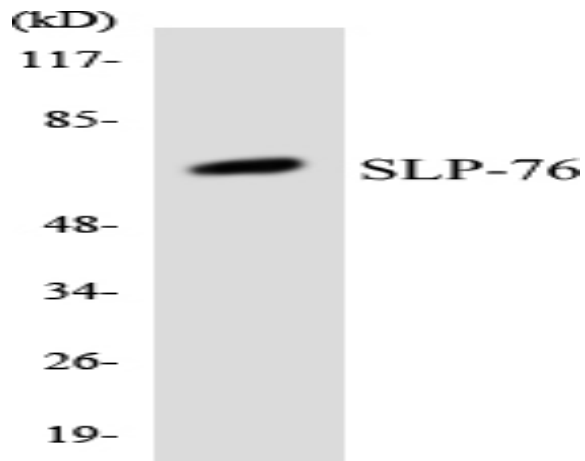
Products Images



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using SLP-76 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells, treated with EGF 200ng/ml 5', using SLP-76 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HT-29 cells using SLP-76 antibody.