



## SH-PTP2 rabbit pAb

Cat#: orb766316 (Manual)

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

Product Name SH-PTP2 rabbit pAb

Host species Rabbit

Applications WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Species Cross-Reactivity Human; Mouse; Rat; Monkey

**Recommended dilutions** Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA:

1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from

human SH-PTP2. AA range:321-370

Specificity SH-PTP2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of SH-PTP2

protein.

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium

azide..

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Name Tyrosine-protein phosphatase non-receptor type 11

Gene Name PTPN11

Cellular localization Cytoplasm . Nucleus .

**Purification** The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

**Clonality** Polyclonal





Concentration 1 mg/ml

**Observed band** 68kD

**Human Gene ID** 5781

**Human Swiss-Prot Number** Q06124

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 **Alternative Names** 

**Background** 

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) family. PTPs are known to be signaling molecules that phosphatase (PTP) 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],