

Rabbit SHIP1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-SHIP1 antibody

Phospho-SHIP1 (Tyr1020) Antibody

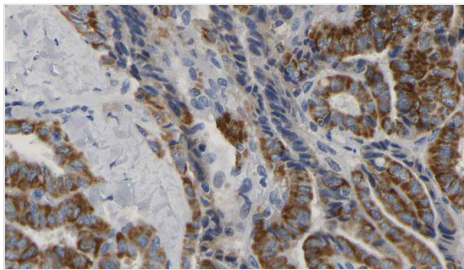
CATALOG # AAA321387	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human, Mouse, Rat	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

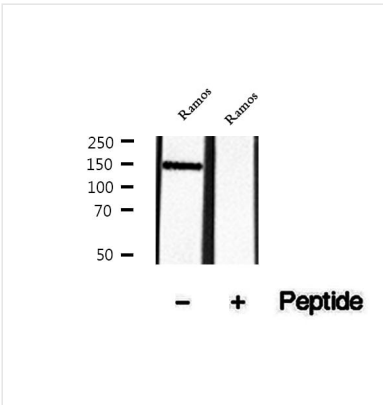
SHIP1; Polyclonal Antibody; Phospho-SHIP1 (Tyr1020) Antibody; Inositol polyphosphate 5 phosphatase of 145kDa; 4; 5-trisphosphate 5-phosphatase 1; hp51CN; Inositol polyphosphate 5 phosphatase 145kDa; Inositol polyphosphate 5 phosphatase; Inositol polyphosphate-5-phosphatase of 145 kDa; INPP5D; MGC104855; MGC142140; MGC142142; p150Ship; Phosphatidylinositol 3; 5 trisphosphate 5 phosphatase 1; Phosphatidylinositol-3; SH2 containing inositol phosphatase isoform b; SH2 domain containing inositol 5' phosphatase 1; SH2 domain containing inositol phosphatase 1; SH2 domain-containing inositol phosphatase 1; SH2 domain-containing inositol-5"-phosphatase 1; SHIP-1; SHIP1_HUMAN; Signaling inositol polyphosphate 5 phosphatase SIP 145; SIP-145; SIP145; anti-SHIP1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	Phospho-SHIP1 (Tyr1020) antibody detects endogenous levels of SHIP1.
Purity/Purification	From purified rabbit serum by affinity purification via sequential chromatography on phospho-and non-phospho-peptide affinity columns.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	1189
Applicable Applications for anti-SHIP1 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human SHIP1 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1020.
Subcellular Location	Cytoplasm. Membrane. Translocates to the plasma membrane when activated, translocation is probably due to different mechanisms depending on the stimulus and cell type. Partly translocated via its SH2 domain which mediates interaction with tyrosine phosphorylated receptors such as the FC-gamma-RIIB receptor (FCGR2B) or CD16/FCGR3. Tyrosine phosphorylation may also participate to membrane localization.
Tissue Specificity	Specifically expressed in immune and hematopoietic cells. Expressed in bone marrow and blood cells. Levels vary considerably within this compartment. Present in at least 74% of immature CD34+ cells, whereas within the more mature population of CD33+ cells, it is present in only 10% of cells. Present in the majority of T-cells, while it is present in a minority of B-cells (at protein level).
Predicted Cross Reactivity	Pig, Zebrafish, Bovine, Horse, Sheep, Rabbit, Dog
Similarity	Pig (92%), Zebrafish (80%), Bovine (83%), Horse (92%), Sheep (83%), Rabbit (83%), Dog (92%)
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Epitope	Phospho Tyr1020
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
AAA321387 at 1/100 staining Human thyroid cancer tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of extracts of Ramos cells, using Phospho-SHIP1 (Tyr1020) Antibody.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-SHIP1 antibody	Function: Phosphatidylinositol (PtdIns) phosphatase that specifically hydrolyzes the 5-phosphate of phosphatidylinositol-3, 4, 5-trisphosphate (PtdIns(3, 4, 5)P3) to produce PtdIns(3, 4)P2, thereby negatively regulating the PI3K (phosphoinositide 3-kinase) pathways. Acts as a negative regulator of B-cell antigen receptor signaling. Mediates signaling from the FC-gamma-RIIB receptor (FCGR2B), playing a central role in terminating signal transduction from activating immune/hematopoietic cell receptor systems. Acts as a negative regulator of myeloid cell proliferation/survival and chemotaxis, mast cell degranulation, immune cells homeostasis, integrin alpha-IIb/beta-3 signaling in platelets and JNK signaling in B-cells. Regulates proliferation of osteoclast precursors, macrophage programming, phagocytosis and activation and is required for endotoxin tolerance. Involved in the control of cell-cell junctions, CD32a signaling in neutrophils and modulation of EGF-induced phospholipase C activity. Key regulator of neutrophil migration, by governing the formation of the leading edge and polarization required for chemotaxis. Modulates FCGR3/CD16-mediated cytotoxicity in NK cells. Mediates the activin/TGF-beta-induced apoptosis through its Smad-dependent expression. May also hydrolyze PtdIns(1, 3, 4, 5)P4, and could thus affect the levels of the higher inositol polyphosphates like InsP6. Subunit Structure: Interacts with tyrosine phosphorylated form of SHC1 (PubMed:8874179). Interacts with tyrosine phosphorylated form of DOK1 (PubMed:10822173). Interacts with tyrosine phosphorylated form of DOK3 (By similarity). Interacts with tyrosine phosphorylated form of SLAMF1/CD150 (PubMed:10229804). Interacts with PTPN11 in response to IL-3 (By similarity). Interacts with receptor EPOR (By similarity). Interacts with receptors MS4A2/FCER1B and FCER1G (By similarity). Interacts with receptors FCGR2B and FCGR3 (By similarity). Interacts with receptor FCGR2A, leading to regulate gene expression during the phagocytic process (By similarity). Interacts with GRB2 (PubMed:8723348, PubMed:9108392). Interacts with PLCG1 (By similarity). Interacts with tyrosine kinases SRC and TEC (By similarity). Interacts with c-Met/MET (By similarity). Interacts with MILR1 (tyrosine-phosphorylated) (By similarity). Can weakly interact (via NPXY motif 2) with DAB2 (via PID domain); the interaction is impaired by tyrosine phosphorylation of the NPXY motif (By similarity). Interacts with FCRL3 and FCRL6 (tyrosine phosphorylated form) (PubMed:20933011, PubMed:19843936). Post-translational Modifications: Tyrosine phosphorylated by the members of the SRC family after exposure to a diverse array of extracellular stimuli such as cytokines, growth factors, antibodies, chemokines, integrin ligands and hypertonic and oxidative stress. Phosphorylated upon IgG receptor FCGR2B-binding. Similarity: The SH2 domain interacts with tyrosine phosphorylated forms of proteins such as SHC1 or PTPN11/SHP-2. It competes with that of GRB2 for binding to phosphorylated SHC1 to inhibit the Ras pathway. It is also required for tyrosine phosphorylation (By similarity).The NPXY sequence motif found in many tyrosine-phosphorylated proteins is required for the specific binding of the PID domain. Belongs to the inositol 1, 4, 5-trisphosphate 5-phosphatase family.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	64085167
NCBI GeneID	3635
NCBI Accession #	NP_001017915.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001017915.2

UniProt Accession #	Q92835; O00145; Q13544; Q13545; Q6P5A4; Q92656; Q9UE80
Molecular Weight	Observed: 145 kDa Predicted: 134 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate 5-phosphatase 1 isoform a
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	inositol polyphosphate-5-phosphatase D
NCBI Official Symbol	INPP5D
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	SHIP; SHIP1; SHIP-1; hp51CN; SIP-145; p150Ship
NCBI Protein Information	phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate 5-phosphatase 1
UniProt Protein Name	Phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate 5-phosphatase 1
UniProt Gene Name	INPP5D
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	SHIP; SHIP1; SIP-145; SH2 domain-containing inositol phosphatase 1; SHIP-1; hp51CN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/ship1-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/321387>