

Human SIRP α (CT) Antibody

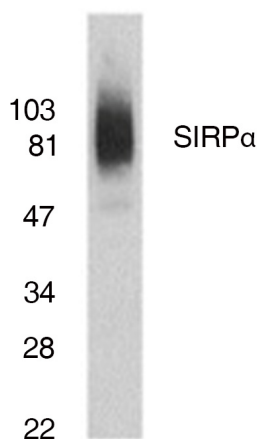
Polyclonal Antibody

Product Information

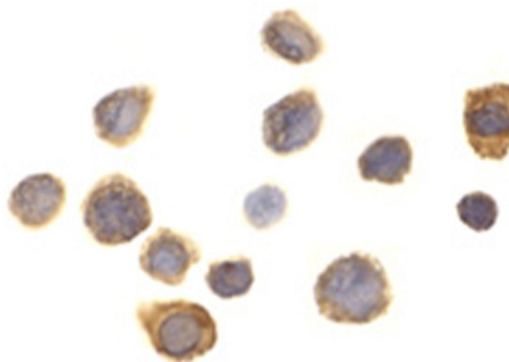
Product No.: S487

RRID: AB_2831757

Storage: Sterile 2 to 8°C



Western blot analysis of SIRP α in THP-1 whole cell lysate with SIRP α antibody at 1:2000 dilution.



Immunocytochemistry of SIRP α in THP-1 cells with SIRP α antibody at 1 μ g/ml.

Product Description

Specificity:

Rabbit Anti-Human SIRP α recognizes an epitope near the C-terminus of Human, Mouse and Rat SIRP α . This polyclonal antibody was purified using affinity chromatography.

Background:

Protein tyrosine phosphatases (PTPases) SHP-1 and SHP-2 are critical regulators in the intracellular signaling pathways that result in cell responses such as mitosis, differentiation, migration, survival, transformation or death. SHP-2 is a signal transducer for several receptor tyrosine kinases and cytokine receptors. A novel SHP-2 associated glycoprotein was recently cloned from human, rat, mouse and cattle by several labs and was designated SIRP α , SHPS-1, MyD-1, BIT and p84. SIRP α is a new gene family containing at least fifteen members. SIRP α is a substrate of many activated tyrosine kinases such as insulin receptor, EGFR, PDGFR and src, and a specific docking protein for SHP-2. SIRP α has regulatory effects on cellular responses induced by serum, growth factors, insulin, oncogenes, growth hormones and cell adhesion and plays a general role in different physiological and pathological processes.

Known Reactivity Species:

Human

Format:

Purified No Carrier Protein

Immunogen:

PN:S529

Formulation

This polyclonal antibody is formulated in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) pH 7.4 containing 0.02% sodium azide as a preservative.

Product Datasheet

www.leinco.com

Storage and Stability

This polyclonal antibody is stable for at least one week when stored at 2-8°C. For long term storage, aliquot in working volumes without diluting and store at -20°C in a manual defrost freezer. **Avoid Repeated Freeze Thaw Cycles.**

Country of Origin

USA

References

- 1) Kharitonov, A. et al. (1997) Nature 386:181
- 2) Fujioka, Y. et al. (1996) Mol. Cell Biol. 16:6887
- 3) Yamao, T. et al. (1997) Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 231:61
- 4) Brooke, GP. et al. (1998) Eur. J. Immunol. 28:1