abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-SHP2 (phospho Y582) antibody [EP509Y] ab62379

RabMAb

1 References 1 Image

Overview

Product name Anti-SHP2 (phospho Y582) antibody [EP509Y]

Description Rabbit monoclonal [EP509Y] to SHP2 (phospho Y582)

Host species Rabbit

Tested applications Suitable for: WB

Unsuitable for: Flow Cyt,ICC,ICC/IF or IP

Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Immunogen Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.

Positive control WB: Jurkat cell lysate (treated with pervanadate).

General notesOur RabMAb[®] technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit

monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets

your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Mouse, Rat: We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody may not react with

these species. Please contact us for more information.

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C.

Storage buffer pH: 7.20

Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide

Constituents: 0.1% BSA, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 9.85% Tris glycine, 50% Tissue

culture supernatant

Purity Tissue culture supernatant

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Clonality Monoclonal
Clone number EP509Y
Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab62379 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/25000 - 1/50000. Detects a band of approximately 68 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 68 kDa).

Application notes

Is unsuitable for Flow Cyt,ICC,ICC/IF or IP.

Target

Function

Acts downstream of various receptor and cytoplasmic protein tyrosine kinases to participate in the signal transduction from the cell surface to the nucleus.

Tissue specificity

Widely expressed, with highest levels in heart, brain, and skeletal muscle.

Involvement in disease

Defects in PTPN11 are the cause of LEOPARD syndrome type 1 (LEOPARD1) [MIM:151100]. It is an autosomal dominant disorder allelic with Noonan syndrome. The acronym LEOPARD stands for lentigines, electrocardiographic conduction abnormalities, ocular hypertelorism, pulmonic stenosis, abnormalities of genitalia, retardation of growth, and deafness.

Defects in PTPN11 are the cause of Noonan syndrome type 1 (NS1) [MIM:163950]. Noonan syndrome (NS) is a disorder characterized by dysmorphic facial features, short stature, hypertelorism, cardiac anomalies, deafness, motor delay, and a bleeding diathesis. Some patients with Noonan syndrome type 1 develop multiple giant cell lesions of the jaw or other bony or soft tissues, which are classified as pigmented villomoduolar synovitis (PVNS) when occurring in the jaw or joints. Note=Mutations in PTPN11 account for more than 50% of the cases. Rarely, NS is associated with juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia (JMML). NS1 inheritance is autosomal dominant.

Defects in PTPN11 are a cause of juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia (JMML) [MIM:607785]. JMML is a pediatric myelodysplastic syndrome that constitutes approximately 30% of childhood cases of myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) and 2% of leukemia. It is characterized by leukocytosis with tissue infiltration and in vitro hypersensitivity of myeloid progenitors to granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor.

Defects in PTPN11 are a cause of metachondromatosis (MC) [MIM:156250]. It is a skeletal disorder with radiologic fetarures of both multiple exostoses and Ollier disease, characterized by the presence of multiple enchondromas and osteochondroma-like lesions.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the protein-tyrosine phosphatase family. Non-receptor class 2 subfamily.

Contains 2 SH2 domains.

Contains 1 tyrosine-protein phosphatase domain.

Domain

The SH2 domains repress phosphatase activity. Binding of these domains to phosphotyrosine-containing proteins relieves this auto-inhibition, possibly by inducing a conformational change in

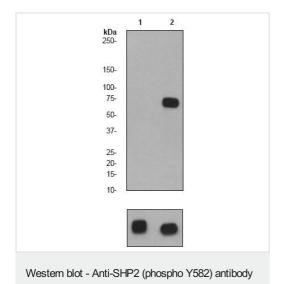
the enzyme.

Post-translational

Phosphorylated on Tyr-546 and Tyr-584 upon receptor protein tyrosine kinase activation; which

[EP509Y] (ab62379)

Images



All lanes : Anti-SHP2 (phospho Y582) antibody [EP509Y] (ab62379) at 1/50000 dilution

Lane 1: Jurkat cell lysate (untreated)

Lane 2: Jurkat cell lysate (treated with pervanadate)

Lysates/proteins at 10 µg per lane.

Secondary

All lanes: Goat anti-Rabbit HRP conjugate at 1/2000 dilution

Predicted band size: 68 kDa
Observed band size: 68 kDa

The bottom image shows beta Tubulin. Beta Tubulin has been included as a loading control

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