## Phospho-SLP-76 (Ser376) Antibody



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Applications: W	Reactivity: H M	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 76	<b>Source/Isotype:</b> Rabbit	<b>UniProt ID:</b> #Q13094	Entrez-Gene Id: 3937		
Product Usage Information		<b>Application</b> Western Blotting		Dilution 1:1000				
Storage		- Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.						
Specificity/Sensitivity		Phospho-SLP-76 (Ser376) Antibody recognizes endogenous levels of SLP-76 protein only when phosphorylated at Ser376. This antibody cross-reacts with a 145 kDa protein of unknown origin.						
Source / Purifi	cation	Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser376 of human SLP-76 protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.						
Background		SH2 domain-containing leukocyte protein of 76 kDa (SLP-76) is a hematopoietic adaptor protein that is important in multiple biochemical signaling pathways and necessary for T cell development and activation (1). ZAP-70 phosphorylates SLP-76 and LAT as a result of TCR ligation. SLP-76 has aminoterminal tyrosine residues followed by a proline-rich domain and a carboxy-terminal SH2 domain. Phosphorylation of Tyr113 and Tyr128 result in recruitment of the GEF Vav and the adaptor protein Nck (2). TCR ligation also leads to phosphorylation of Tyr145, which mediates an association between SLP-76 and Itk, which is accomplished in part via the proline-rich domain of SLP-76 and the SH3 domain of Itk (3). Furthermore, the proline-rich domain of SLP-76 binds to the SH3 domains of Grb2-like adaptor Gads (3,4). In resting cells, SLP-76 is predominantly in the cytosol. Upon TCR ligation, SLP-76 translocates to the plasma membrane and promotes the assembly of a multi-protein signaling complex that includes Vav, Nck, Itk, and PLCV1 (1). The expression of SLP-76 is tightly regulated; the protein is detected at very early stages of thymocyte development, increases as thymocyte maturation progresses, and is reduced as cells mature to CD4 <sup>+</sup> CD8 <sup>+</sup> double-positive thymocytes (5).						
		Following TCR ligation, SLP-76 is phosphorylated at Ser376 by the hematopoietic progenitor kinase 1 (HPK1) (6,7). This phosphorylation induces interaction with 14-3-3ε, which leads to the disassembly of TCR signaling complexes and down regulation of TCR signaling (6-8).						
Background R	Background References 1. Clements, J.L. (2003) Immunol Rev 191, 211-9.   2. Bubeck Wardenburg, J. et al. (1998) Immunity 9, 607-16.   3. Bunnell, S.C. et al. (2000) J Biol Chem 275, 2219-30.   4. Liu, S.K. et al. (1999) Curr Biol 9, 67-75.   5. Clements, J.L. et al. (1998) J Immunol 161, 3880-9.   6. Shui, J.W. et al. (2007) Nat Immunol 8, 84-91.   7. Di Bartolo, V. et al. (2007) J Exp Med 204, 681-91.   8. Lasserre, R. et al. (2011) J Cell Biol 195, 839-53.							
Species Reacti	vity	Spacios roactivity is de	atorminad by tastin	a in at least one approve	d application (o.g.	wostorn blot)		
-	-	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).						
Western Blot E	Suffer	IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.						
Applications K	ey	W: Western Blotting						
Cross-Reactivity Key		H: Human M: Mouse						
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