

## Phospho-SHP-2 (Tyr580) (D66F10) Rabbit mAb (PE Conjugate)



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<b>Applications:</b> FC-FP	<b>Reactivity:</b> M R	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	<b>Source/Isotype:</b> Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #Q06124	Entrez-Gene Id: 5781
Product Usage Information		<b>Application</b> Flow Cytometry (Fixed/P	ermeabilized)		<b>Dilution</b> 1:50
Storage		Supplied in PBS (pH 7.2), antibodies. Protect from		ride and 2 mg/ml BS	A. Store at 4°C. Do not aliquot the
Specificity/Sensitivity		Phospho-SHP-2 (Tyr580) (D66F10) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous level of SHP-2 only when phosphorylated at Tyr580.			
Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology		Human			
Source / Purification		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Tyr580 of human SHP-2 protein.			
<b>Description</b> This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to phycoerythrin (PE) and direct flow cytometry analysis in mouse cells. The antibody is expected to exhib cross-reactivity as the unconjugated Phospho-SHP-2 (Tyr580) (D66F10) Rabbit r				d to exhibit the same species	
Background		SHP-2 (PTPN11) is a ubiquitously expressed, nonreceptor protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP). It participates in signaling events downstream of receptors for growth factors, cytokines, hormones, antigens, and extracellular matrices in the control of cell growth, differentiation, migration, and death (1). Activation of SHP-2 and its association with Gab1 is critical for sustained Erk activation downstream of several growth factor receptors and cytokines (2). In addition to its role in Gab1-mediated Erk activation, SHP-2 attenuates EGF-dependent PI3 kinase activation by dephosphorylating Gab1 at p85 binding sites (3). SHP-2 becomes phosphorylated at Tyr542 and Tyr580 in its carboxy terminus in response to growth factor receptor activation (4). These phosphorylation events are thought to relieve basal inhibition and stimulate SHP-2 tyrosine phosphatase activity (5). Mutations in the corresponding gene result in a pair of clinically similar disorders (Noonan syndrome and LEOPARD syndrome) that may result from abnormal MAPK regulation (6).			
Background References		1. Qu, C.K. (2000) <i>Cell Res</i> 10, 279-88. 2. Maroun, C.R. et al. (2000) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 20, 8513-25. 3. Zhang, S.Q. et al. (2002) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 22, 4062-72.			

4. Bennett, A.M. et al. (1994) Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 91, 7335-9.

6. Edouard, T. et al. (2007) Cell Mol Life Sci 64, 1585-90.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

**Applications Key** 

**FC-FP:** Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)

5. Lu, W. et al. (2001) Mol Cell 8, 759-69.

**Cross-Reactivity Key** 

M: Mouse R: Rat

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