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| Product name: | SHIP-1 (phospho Tyr1021) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody |
| Cat number: | ABN05422 |
| Conjugate: | Unconjugated |
| Size: | 100µL |
| Clone: | Polyclonal |
| Concentration: | 1mg/ml |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Immunogen: | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SHIP1 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1021. AA range:987-1036 |
| Reactivity: | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| Applications: | WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:50-1:200,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:2000-1:20000 |
| Molecular Weight: | 133kDa |
| Purification: | Affinity purification |
| Form: | Liquid |
| Buffer: | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N. |
| Storage: | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |

Background:

This gene is a member of the inositol polyphosphate-5-phosphatase (INPP5) family and encodes a protein with an N-terminal SH2 domain, an inositol phosphatase domain, and two C-terminal protein interaction domains. Expression of this protein is restricted to hematopoietic cells where its movement from the cytosol to the plasma membrane is mediated by tyrosine phosphorylation. At the plasma membrane, the protein hydrolyzes the 5' phosphate from phosphatidylinositol (3,4,5)-trisphosphate and inositol-1,3,4,5-tetrakisphosphate, thereby affecting multiple signaling pathways. The protein is also partly localized to the nucleus, where it may be involved in nuclear inositol phosphate signaling processes. Overall, the protein functions as a negative regulator of myeloid cell proliferation and survival. Mutations in this gene are associated with defects and cancers of the immune system. A catalytic activity: Phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate + H₂O = phosphatidylinositol 3,4-bisphosphate + phosphate. domain: The NPXY sequence motif found in many tyrosine-phosphorylated proteins is required for the specific binding of the PID domain. domain: 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. enzyme regulation: Activated upon translocation to the sites of synthesis of PtdIns(3,4,5)P₃ in the membrane. 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-R1IB 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. PTM: 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: Belongs to the inositol-1,4,5-trisphosphate 5-phosphatase family. similarity: Contains 1 SH2 domain. subcellular location: 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-R1IB receptor (FCGR2B) or CD16/FCGR3. Tyrosine phosphorylation may also participate to membrane localization. subunit: Interacts with tyrosine phosphorylated forms of SHC1, DOK1, DOK3, PTPN11/SHP-2, SLAMF1/CD150. Interacts with PTPN11 in response to IL-3. Interacts with receptors EPOR, MS4A2/FCER1B and FCER1G, FCGR2A, FCGR2B and FCGR3. Interacts with GRB2 and PLCG1. Interacts with tyrosine kinases SRC and TEC. Interacts with FCGR2A, leading to regulate gene expression during the phagocytic process. Interacts with c-Met/MET. 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).