

LCP2 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00003937-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human LCP2 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human LCP2 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human LCP2 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — LCP2

Entrez GeneID	3937
GeneBank Accession#	LCP2
Gene Name	LCP2
Gene Alias	SLP-76, SLP76
Gene Description	lymphocyte cytosolic protein 2 (SH2 domain containing leukocyte protein of 76kDa)
Omim ID	601603
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	SLP-76 was originally identified as a substrate of the ZAP-70 protein tyrosine kinase following T cell receptor (TCR) ligation in the leukemic T cell line Jurkat. The SLP-76 locus has been localized to human chromosome 5q33 and the gene structure has been partially characterized in mice. The human and murine cDNAs both encode 533 amino acid proteins that are 72% identical and comprised of three modular domains. The NH2-terminus contains an acidic region that includes a PEST domain and several tyrosine residues which are phosphorylated following TCR ligation. SLP-76 also contains a central proline-rich domain and a COOH-terminal SH2 domain. A number of additional proteins have been identified that associate with SLP-76 both constitutively and inducibly following receptor ligation, supporting the notion that SLP-76 functions as an adaptor or scaffold protein. Studies using SLP-76 deficient T cell lines or mice have provided strong evidence that SLP-76 plays a positive role in promoting T cell development and activation as well as mast cell and platelet function. [provided by RefSeq]
Other Designations	76 kDa tyrosine phosphoprotein SH2 domain-containing leukocyte protein of 76kD lymphocyte cytosolic protein 2 lymphocyte cytosolic protein 2 (SH2 domain-containing leukocyte protein of 76kDa)

Pathway

- [Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway](#)
- [Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity](#)
- [T cell receptor signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Disease Susceptibility](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [Lymphedema](#)