SH2D1A rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00004068-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human SH2D1A peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human SH2D1A 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 SH2D1A 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 in cluding $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — SH2D1A

Entrez GeneID	4068
GeneBank Accession#	SH2D1A
Gene Name	SH2D1A
Gene Alias	DSHP, EBVS, FLJ18687, FLJ92177, IMD5, LYP, MTCP1, SAP, XLP, XLPD
Gene Description	SH2 domain protein 1A
Omim ID	300490 308240
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene encodes a protein that plays a major role in the bidirectional stimulation of T and B cells . This protein contains an SH2 domain and a short tail. It associates with the signaling lymphocyte -activation molecule, thereby acting as an inhibitor of this transmembrane protein by blocking the r ecruitment of the SH2-domain-containing signal-transduction molecule SHP-2 to its docking site. This protein can also bind to other related surface molecules that are expressed on activated T, B and NK cells, thereby modifying signal transduction pathways in these cells. Mutations in this gene cause lymphoproliferative syndrome X-linked type 1 or Duncan disease, a rare immunodeficiency characterized by extreme susceptibility to infection with Epstein-Barr virus, with symptoms includi ng severe mononucleosis and malignant lymphoma. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	Duncan's disease|OTTHUMP00000023976|SLAM-associated protein|T cell signal transduction molecule SAP|signaling lymphocyte activation molecule-associated protein

Pathway

- Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity

Disease

- Common Variable Immunodeficiency
- Epstein-Barr Virus Infections
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease

- Immunologic Deficiency Syndromes
- Infectious Mononucleosis
- Lymphoma
- Lymphoproliferative Disorders
- Severe Combined Immunodeficiency