

**Anti-SHP2 (N-terminal region) Antibody**  
Catalog # AN1956**Specification****Anti-SHP2 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information**

Primary Accession	<a href="#">O06124</a>
Reactivity	<b>Bovine</b>
Host	<b>Mouse</b>
Clonality	<b>Mouse Monoclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG1</b>
Calculated MW	<b>68011</b>

**Anti-SHP2 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID **5781****Other Names**

PTP1D, SHPTP2, Syp

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Anti-SHP2 (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

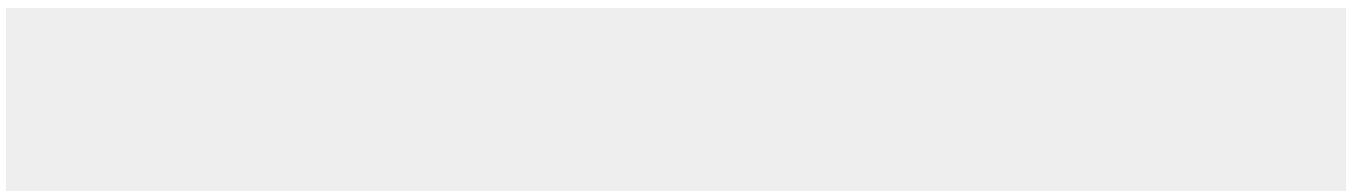
**Shipping**

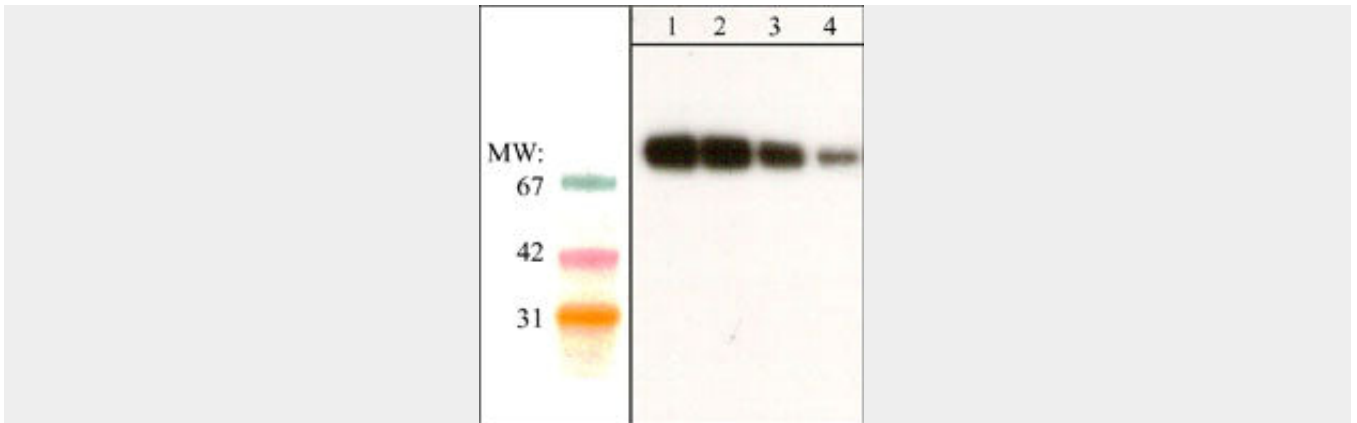
Blue Ice

**Anti-SHP2 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Anti-SHP2 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Images**



Western blot analysis of adult mouse brain. The blot was probed with anti-SHP2 (N-terminal) antibody at 1:250 (lane 1), 1:500 (lane 2), 1:1000 (lane 3), and 1:2000 (lane 4).

### **Anti-SHP2 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Background**

SHP2 (PTP1D, SH-PTP2, or Syp) is a widely expressed protein-tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) that maintains phosphotyrosine homeostasis during growth factor, cytokine, hormone and antigen receptor signaling. This phosphatase contains two N-terminal SH2 domains and a C-terminal phosphatase domain. SHP2 associates with EGF and PDGF growth factor receptors and is activated after stimulation of these receptors. Activation of SHP-2 and its association with Gab1 is critical for sustained ERK activation downstream of both growth factor and cytokine receptors. In addition to its role in Gab1-mediated Erk activation, SHP-2 attenuates EGF-dependent PI3 kinase activation by dephosphorylating Gab1 p85 binding sites. Thus, SHP2 is critical for maintaining phosphotyrosine homeostasis in many cell signaling pathways