

SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22070b

Specification

SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB, FC,E |
| Primary Accession | A1X283 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 101579 |

SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 285590

Other Names

SH3 and PX domain-containing protein 2B, Adapter protein HOFI, Factor for adipocyte differentiation 49, Tyrosine kinase substrate with four SH3 domains, SH3PXD2B, FAD49, KIAA1295, TKS4

Target/Specificity

This SH3PXD2B antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 596-628 amino acids from human SH3PXD2B.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

FC~~1:25

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

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

Precautions

SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term) - Protein Information

Name SH3PXD2B

Synonyms FAD49, KIAA1295, TKS4

Function Adapter protein involved in invadopodia and podosome formation and extracellular matrix degradation. Binds matrix metalloproteinases (ADAMs), NADPH oxidases (NOXs) and phosphoinositides. Acts as an organizer protein that allows NOX1- or NOX3-dependent reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation and ROS localization. Plays a role in mitotic clonal expansion during the immediate early stage of adipocyte differentiation (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cell projection, podosome. Note=Cytoplasmic in normal cells and localizes to podosomes in SRC-transformed cells.

Tissue Location

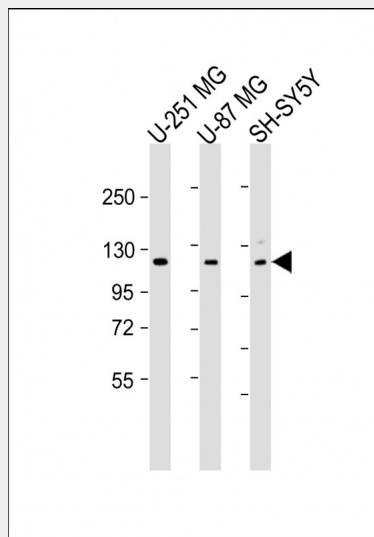
Expressed in fibroblasts.

SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term) - Protocols

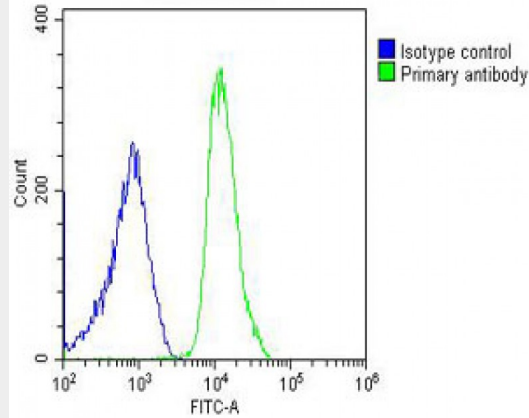
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term) - Images



All lanes : Anti-SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: U-251 MG whole cell lysate Lane 2: U-87 MG whole cell lysate Lane 3: SH-SY5Y whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 102 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.



Overlay histogram showing U-2OS cells stained with AP22070b (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP22070b, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OH191631) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG (1µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term) - Background

Adapter protein involved in invadopodia and podosome formation and extracellular matrix degradation. Binds matrix metalloproteinases (ADAMs), NADPH oxidases (NOXs) and phosphoinositides. Acts as an organizer protein that allows NOX1- or NOX3-dependent reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation and ROS localization. Plays a role in mitotic clonal expansion during the immediate early stage of adipocyte differentiation (By similarity).

SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term) - References

- Hishida T., et al. FEBS J. 275:5576-5588(2008).
- Lanyi A., et al. Submitted (JUN-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
- Schmutz J., et al. Nature 431:268-274(2004).
- Nagase T., et al. DNA Res. 7:65-73(2000).
- Abram C.L., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 278:16844-16851(2003).