

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

**Specification**

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**SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term) - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">A1X283</a>
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

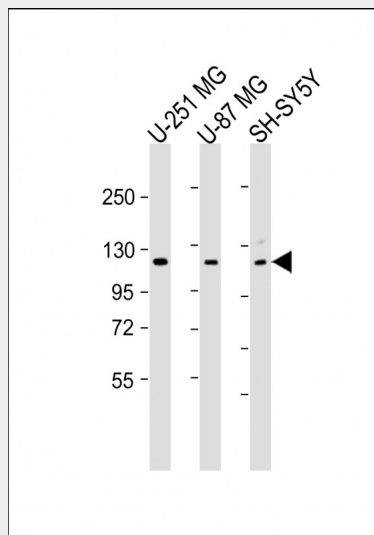
Expressed in fibroblasts.

### SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term) - Protocols

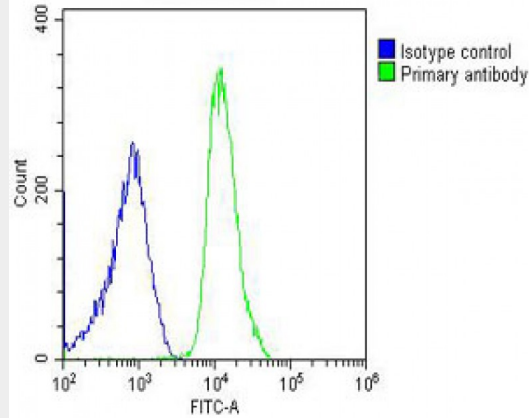
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [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/1x10<sup>6</sup> 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).