

**Product Datasheet** 

Order: order@ebiocell.com

TEL: (540)808-3925

Supprt: tech@ebiocell.com
Web: www.ebiocell.com

## SHIP1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog #: EAB10862

Host/Isotype	Clonality	Applications	MW (kDa)	Reactivity
Rabbit IgG	Polyclonal	WB, IHC-P, ELISA	133	Human, Mouse, Rat

## **Applications Dilutions**

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

WB(Western Blotting) 1:500-2000
IHC-P(Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin) 1:50-300
ELISA(Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay) 1:5000-20000

## **Product Information**

**Conjugate** Unconjugate

Specificity SHIP1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of SHIP1 protein.

**Purification** Affinity purification

Concentration1mg/mlFormatLiquid

Formulation In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol

Shipping Gel Pack

Storage Storag

Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks

 UniProt ID
 Q92835

 Entrez-Gene Id
 3635

## **Product Description**

This gene is a member of the inositol polyphosphate-5-phosphatase (INPP5) family and encodes a protein with an N-terminal SH2 domain, an inositol phosphatase domain, and two C-terminal protein interaction domains. Expression of this protein is restricted to hematopoietic cells where its movement from the cytosol to the plasma membrane is mediated by tyrosine phosphorylation. At the plasma membrane, the protein hydrolyzes the 5' phosphate from phosphatidylinositol (3,4,5)-trisphosphate and inositol-1,3,4,5-tetrakisphosphate, thereby affecting multiple signaling pathways. The protein is also partly localized to the nucleus, where it may be involved in nuclear inositol phosphate signaling processes. Overall, the protein functions as a negative regulator of myeloid cell proliferation and survival. Mutations in this gene are associated with defects and cancers of the immune system. Deficiencies in the encoded protein, SHIP1, have been associated with Inflammatory Bowel Disease types such as Crohn's Disease and Ulcerative Colitis. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants.