

bs-13662R**[Primary Antibody]****phospho-SLP76 (Tyr145) Rabbit pAb****BioSS**
ANTIBODIES

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— DATASHEET —

Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500) ICC/IF (1:100-500) ELISA (1:5000-10000) Reactivity: (predicted: Human, Rabbit, Pig, Cow, Horse) Predicted MW.: 60 kDa Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm
Clonality: Polyclonal		
GeneID: 3937	SWISS: Q13094	
Target: phospho-SLP76 (Tyr145)		
Immunogen: KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human SLP76 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr145: AD(p-Y)EP.		
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		
Concentration: 1mg/ml		
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
Background: The translational product of the Vav proto-oncogene is exclusively expressed in cells of hematopoietic origin and is critical for lymphocyte development and activation. However, the biochemical basis of Vav' s function is unclear. Vav contains a single SH2 domain that is required for its association with the T cell receptor (TCR). Overexpression of Vav or SLP-76 in Jurkat cells leads to NFAT activation and IL-2 production. When co-expressed, Vav and SLP-76 synergize to induce a robust basal and TCR-mediated IL-2 response. Although SLP-76 does not contain a motif that would indicate it to be a member of the tyrosine, serine/threonine or lipid kinase families, it does contain several putative SH2/SH3-binding domains and has been shown to physically associate with the adapter protein GRB2 as well as PLC g1. The discovery of SLP-76 represents an important step in elucidating the mechanism of Vav transformation and TCR-mediated NFAT activation.		