

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human SPRY1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human SPRY2, 3, or 4 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 669534
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human SPRY1 Met1-Lys178 Accession # O43609
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

SPRY1 (sprouty homolog 1) is a 34-38 kDa member of the sprouty family of proteins. It is widely expressed, being found in multiple embryonic and adult tissues. SPRY1 is considered a negative regulator of cellular signaling. In particular, it appears to both inhibit MAP kinase signaling following RTK activation, and block TCR signaling following antigen activation. It interacts with a number of molecules, including PLC-γ1, LAT, CBL, caveolin-1 and SPRY2. Human SPRY1 is 319 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains one CBL-TKB binding site (aa 51-57) that is phosphorylated at Tyr53, a Ser-rich region (aa 112-131), and a Cys-rich domain (aa 181-306) that mediates intracellular translocation. SPRY1 undergoes serine phosphorylation, ubiquitination and palmitoylation, the latter which induces SPRY1 to associate with cell membranes. Over aa 1-178, human SPRY1 shares 76% aa identity with mouse SPRY1.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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