



# Lad Monoclonal Antibody

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Catalog No</b>         | BYmab-03945   |
| <b>Isotype</b>            | IgG   |
| <b>Reactivity</b>         | Human;Rat;Mouse;  |
| <b>Applications</b>       | WB  |
| <b>Gene Name</b>          | SH2D2A  |
| <b>Protein Name</b>       | SH2 domain-containing protein 2A  |
| <b>Immunogen</b>          | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SH2D2A. AA range:211-260  |
| <b>Specificity</b>        | Lad Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Lad protein.   |
| <b>Formulation</b>        | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.   |
| <b>Source</b>             | Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG   |
| <b>Purification</b>       | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  |
| <b>Dilution</b>           | WB 1:500-2000   |
| <b>Concentration</b>      | 1 mg/ml   |
| <b>Purity</b>             | ≥90%  |
| <b>Storage Stability</b>  | -20°C/1 year  |
| <b>Synonyms</b>           | SH2D2A; SCAP; TSAD; VRAP; SH2 domain-containing protein 2A; SH2 domain-containing adapter protein; T cell-specific adapter protein; TSAd; VEGF receptor-associated protein  |
| <b>Observed Band</b>      | 48kD  |
| <b>Cell Pathway</b>       | Cytoplasm.  |
| <b>Tissue Specificity</b> | Expression limited to tissues of the immune system and, in particular, activated T-cells. Expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes, thymus and spleen. Much lower expression or undetectable, in brain, placenta, skeletal muscle, prostate, testis, ovary, small intestine, and colon. Expressed at low levels in unstimulated T-cells, but not expressed in normal resting or activated B-cells. According to PubMed:10692392, expression is not restricted to activated T-cells, but strongly expressed in blood cell lineages, the endothelium and other cell and tissue types, such as heart, lung, and liver. |
| <b>Function</b>           | function:Could be a T-cell-specific adapter protein involved in the control of T-cell activation. May play a role in the CD4-p56-LCK-dependent signal transduction pathway. Could also play an important role in normal and pathological  |

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angiogenesis. Could be an adapter protein that facilitates and regulates interaction of KDR with effector proteins important to endothelial cell survival and proliferation.,induction:Rapidly induced after activation of T-cells. However, the gene continues to be expressed in long-term cultures of activated T-cells.,PTM:Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues.,similarity:Contains 1 SH2 domain.,subunit:Interacts with KDR.,tissue specificity:Expression limited to tissues of the immune system and, in particular, activated T-cells. Expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes, thymus and spleen. Much lower expression or undetectable, in brain, placenta, skeletal muscle, pr

#### Background

This gene encodes an adaptor protein thought to function in T-cell signal transduction. A related protein in mouse is responsible for the activation of lymphocyte-specific protein-tyrosine kinase and functions in downstream signaling. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010],

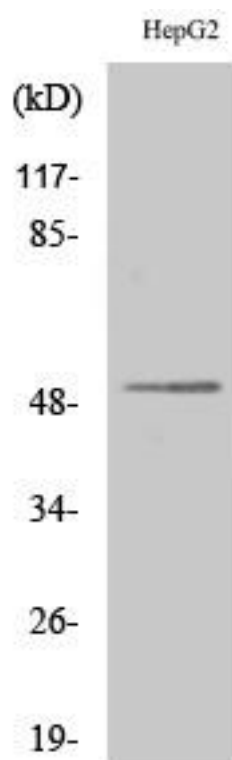
#### matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

#### Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Lad Monoclonal Antibody

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