10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Phosphotyrosine Antibody
Catalog # AN1901

Specification

Anti-Phosphotyrosine Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC**
Primary Accession	N/A
Reactivity	**Bovine, Chicken**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Mouse Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG2b**

Anti-Phosphotyrosine Antibody - Additional Information

Other Names
Phosphotyrosine mAb

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC~~1:100~500

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
Anti-Phosphotyrosine Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

Anti-Phosphotyrosine Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Phosphotyrosine Antibody - Images

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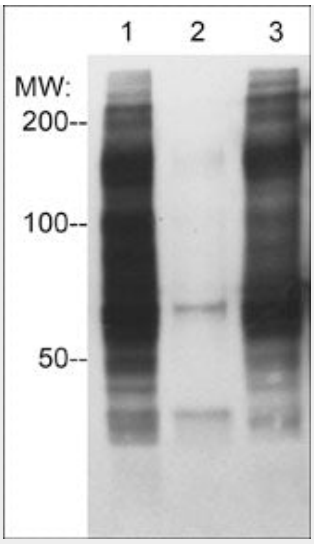
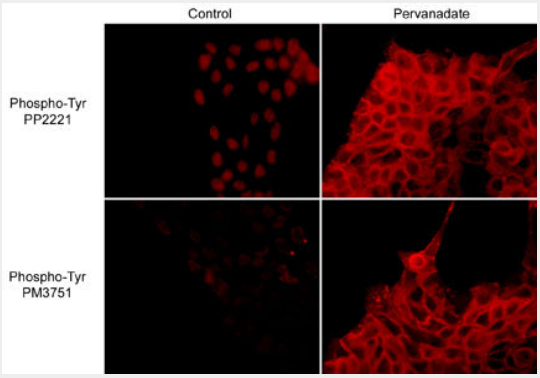


Western blot of HeLa cells treated with pervanadate (1 mM) for 30 min. Phosphotyrosine containing proteins were immunoprecipitated with rabbit polyclonal anti-Phosphotyrosine:Agarose (Lane 1) or with no antibody agarose beads (Lane 2), and blots were made that included the whole lysate (Lane 3). The blots were probed with mouse monoclonal anti-Phosphotyrosine (PM3751) to detect phosphotyrosine containing proteins.



Immunocytochemical labeling of phosphotyrosine in control and pervanadate-treated A431 cells. The cells were labeled with rabbit polyclonal anti-Phosphotyrosine (PP2221) and mouse monoclonal anti-Phosphotyrosine (PM3751), then the antibodies were detected using appropriate secondary antibodies conjugated to Cy3.

Anti-Phosphotyrosine Antibody - Background

Phosphorylation of specific tyrosine residues is an important post-translational modification for regulating the activity of most proteins. Stimulation of a variety of cell signaling pathways activates the receptor and non-receptor tyrosine kinases that mediate these protein modifications. Antibodies that can detect phosphotyrosine residues are excellent tools for characterizing changes in the post-translational state of a broad range of phosphotyrosine-containing proteins.
Immunoprecipitation of proteins of interest, followed by detection of phosphotyrosine using anti-phosphotyrosine antibody is commonly used to correlate changes in tyrosine phosphorylation state with alterations in protein activity.