

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.

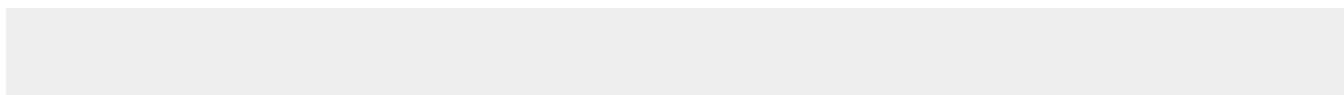
Shipping

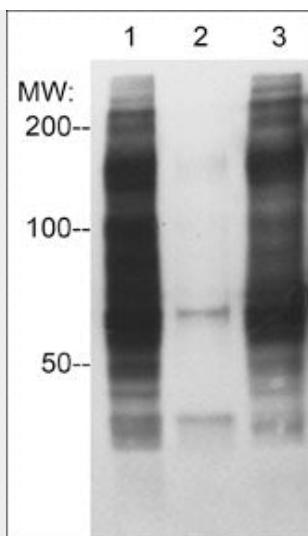
Blue Ice

Anti-Phosphotyrosine Antibody - Protocols

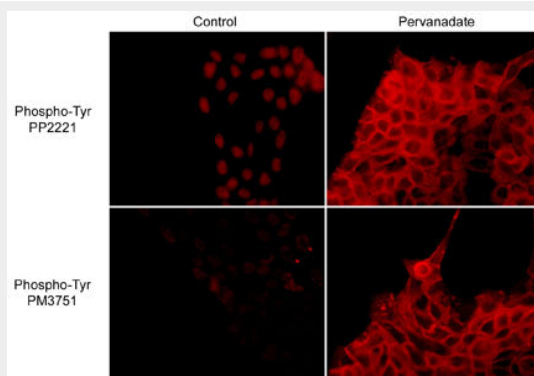
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Phosphotyrosine Antibody - Images



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.