

### SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP22070b

### **Specification**

# SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term) - Product Information

Application WB, FC,E
Primary Accession A1X283
Reactivity Human
Host Rabbit
Clonality polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW 101579

# SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term) - Additional Information

### Gene ID 285590

#### **Other Names**

SH3 and PX domain-containing protein 2B, Adapter protein HOFI, Factor for adipocyte differentiation 49, Tyrosine kinase substrate with four SH3 domains, SH3PXD2B, FAD49, KIAA1295, TKS4

### Target/Specificity

This SH3PXD2B antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 596-628 amino acids from human SH3PXD2B.

# Dilution

WB~~1:2000 FC~~1:25

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

#### Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

#### Storage

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

#### **Precautions**

SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

# SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term) - Protein Information

#### Name SH3PXD2B



### Synonyms FAD49, KIAA1295, TKS4

**Function** Adapter protein involved in invadopodia and podosome formation and extracellular matrix degradation. Binds matrix metalloproteinases (ADAMs), NADPH oxidases (NOXs) and phosphoinositides. Acts as an organizer protein that allows NOX1- or NOX3-dependent reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation and ROS localization. Plays a role in mitotic clonal expansion during the immediate early stage of adipocyte differentiation (By similarity).

# **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Cell projection, podosome. Note=Cytoplasmic in normal cells and localizes to podosomes in SRC-transformed cells.

### **Tissue Location**

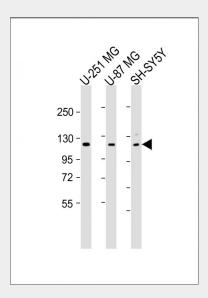
Expressed in fibroblasts.

### SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term) - Protocols

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

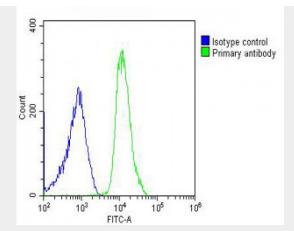
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

### SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term) - Images



All lanes: Anti-SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: U-251 MG whole cell lysate Lane 2: U-87 MG whole cell lysate Lane 3: SH-SY5Y whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu$ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size: 102 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.





Overlay histogram showing U-2OS cells stained with AP22070b (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then icubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP22070b, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OH191631) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

## SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term) - Background

Adapter protein involved in invadopodia and podosome formation and extracellular matrix degradation. Binds matrix metalloproteinases (ADAMs), NADPH oxidases (NOXs) and phosphoinositides. Acts as an organizer protein that allows NOX1- or NOX3-dependent reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation and ROS localization. Plays a role in mitotic clonal expansion during the immediate early stage of adipocyte differentiation (By similarity).

### SH3PXD2B Antibody (C-Term) - References

Hishida T.,et al.FEBS J. 275:5576-5588(2008). Lanyi A.,et al.Submitted (JUN-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Schmutz J.,et al.Nature 431:268-274(2004). Nagase T.,et al.DNA Res. 7:65-73(2000). Abram C.L.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 278:16844-16851(2003).