

**SH-PTP1 Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP72474****Specification****SH-PTP1 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P29350</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**SH-PTP1 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5777**Other Names**

PTPN6; HCP; PTP1C; Tyrosine-protein phosphatase non-receptor type 6; Hematopoietic cell protein-tyrosine phosphatase; Protein-tyrosine phosphatase 1C; PTP-1C; Protein-tyrosine phosphatase SHP-1; SH-PTP1

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.  
IHC-P~~N/A

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**SH-PTP1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** PTPN6**Synonyms** HCP, PTP1C**Function**

Tyrosine phosphatase enzyme that plays important roles in controlling immune signaling pathways and fundamental physiological processes such as hematopoiesis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14739280" target="\_blank">14739280</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29925997" target="\_blank">29925997</a>). Dephosphorylates and negatively regulate several receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) such as EGFR, PDGFR and FGFR, thereby modulating their signaling activities (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21258366" target="\_blank">21258366</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9733788" target="\_blank">9733788</a>). When recruited to immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM)-containing receptors such as immunoglobulin-like transcript 2/LILRB1, programmed cell death protein 1/PDCD1, CD3D, CD22,

CLEC12A and other receptors involved in immune regulation, initiates their dephosphorylation and subsequently inhibits downstream signaling events (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11907092" target="\_blank">11907092</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14739280" target="\_blank">14739280</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37932456" target="\_blank">37932456</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38166031" target="\_blank">38166031</a>). Modulates the signaling of several cytokine receptors including IL-4 receptor (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9065461" target="\_blank">9065461</a>). Additionally, targets multiple cytoplasmic signaling molecules including STING1, LCK or STAT1 among others involved in diverse cellular processes including modulation of T-cell activation or cGAS-STING signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34811497" target="\_blank">34811497</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38532423" target="\_blank">38532423</a>). Within the nucleus, negatively regulates the activity of some transcription factors such as NFAT5 via direct dephosphorylation. Also acts as a key transcriptional regulator of hepatic gluconeogenesis by controlling recruitment of RNA polymerase II to the PCK1 promoter together with STAT5A (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37595871" target="\_blank">37595871</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus Note=In neurons, translocates into the nucleus after treatment with angiotensin II (By similarity). Shuttles between the cytoplasm and nucleus via its association with PDPK1.

#### **Tissue Location**

Isoform 1 is expressed in hematopoietic cells. Isoform 2 is expressed in non-hematopoietic cells

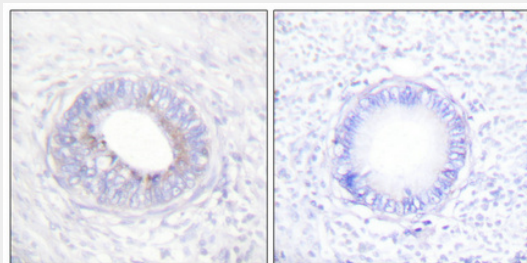
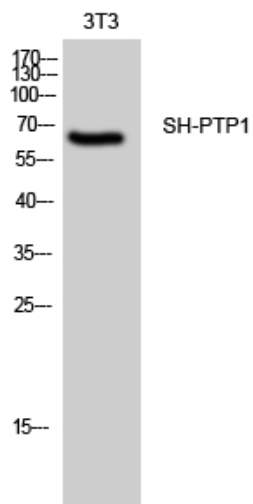
### **SH-PTP1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**

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](#)

### **SH-PTP1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images**





### SH-PTP1 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Modulates signaling by tyrosine phosphorylated cell surface receptors such as KIT and the EGF receptor/EGFR. The SH2 regions may interact with other cellular components to modulate its own phosphatase activity against interacting substrates. Together with MTUS1, induces UBE2V2 expression upon angiotensin II stimulation. Plays a key role in hematopoiesis.