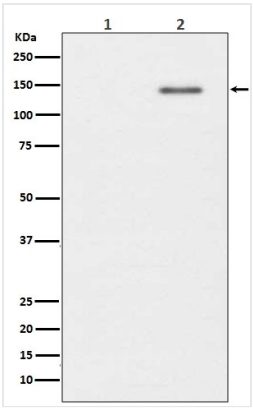
SHIP Antibody – Rabbit Monoclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	SHIP, Monoclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	Anti-Phospho-SHIP (Y1020) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-SHIP antibody
Product Synonym Gene Name	INPP5D
Product Synonym Names	Phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate 5-phosphatase 1; 3.1.3.86; Inositol polyphosphate-5-phosphatase of 145 kDa; SIP-145; SH2 domain-containing inositol 5'-phosphatase 1; SH2 domain-containing inositol phosphatase 1; SHIP-1; p150Ship; hp51CN; INPP5D; SHIP; SHIP1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Liquid
Purity/Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4 degree C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 degree C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Molecular Weight	133292 MW
OMIM	X98429 mRNA
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for Q92835
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human SHIP
Subcellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Membrane raft. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Translocates to the plasma membrane when activated, translocation is probably due to different mechanisms depending on the stimulus and cell type. Translocates from the cytoplasm to membrane ruffles in a FCGR3/CD16-dependent manner. Colocalizes with FC-gamma-RIIB receptor (FCGR2B) or FCGR3/CD16 at membrane ruffles. Tyrosine phosphorylation may also participate in membrane localization.
Tissue Specificity	Specifically expressed in immune and hematopoietic cells. Expressed in bone marrow and blood cells. Levels vary considerably within this compartment. Present in at least 74% of immature CD34+ cells, whereas within the more mature population of CD33+ cells, it is present in only 10% of cells. Present in the majority of T-cells, while it is present in a minority of B-cells (at protein level).
Contents	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Product Categories/Family for anti-SHIP antibody	Immunology; Adaptive Immunity; T Cells; cytotoxic cells; Signal Transduction; Signaling Pathway; Lipid Signaling; lipid Phosphatases
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 13485:2003 and EN ISO 13485:2012 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-SHIP antibody	Immunoprecipitation (IP), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunocytochemistry (ICC), Western Blot (WB)
Application Notes for anti-SHIP antibody	WB: 1:1000-1:2000 ICC/IF: 1:50-1:200 IP: 1:20

Related Product Information for anti-SHIP antibody	Phosphatidylinositol (PtdIns) phosphatase that specifically hydrolyzes the 5-phosphate of phosphatidylinositol-3,4,5-trisphosphate (PtdIns(3,4,5)P3) to produce PtdIns(3,4)P2, thereby negatively regulating the PI3K (phosphoinositide 3-kinase) pathways. Acts as a negative regulator of B-cell antigen receptor signaling. Mediates signaling from the FC-gamma-RIIB receptor (FCGR2B), playing a central role in terminating signal transduction from activating immune/hematopoietic cell receptor systems. Acts as a negative regulator of myeloid cell proliferation/survival and chemotaxis, mast cell degranulation, immune cells homeostasis, integrin alpha-IIb/beta-3 signaling in platelets and JNK signaling in B-cells. Regulates proliferation of osteoclast precursors, macrophage programming, phagocytosis and activation and is required for endotoxin tolerance. Involved in the control of cell-cell junctions, CD32a signaling in neutrophils and modulation of EGF-induced phospholipase C activity. Key regulator of neutrophil migration, by governing the formation of the leading edge and polarization required for chemotaxis. Modulates FCGR3/CD16-mediated cytotoxicity in NK cells. Mediates the activin/TGF-beta-induced apoptosis through its Smad-dependent expression. May also hydrolyze PtdIns(1,3,4,5)P4, and could thus affect the levels of the higher inositol polyphosphates like InsP6.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-SHIP antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for SHIP purchase	MBS1750279 is an antibody targeting SHIP. Also known as Anti-Phospho-SHIP (Y1020) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody. Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-SHIP antibody
Western blot analysis of Phospho-SHIP (Y1020) expression in (1) Raji cell lysate; (2) Raji cell treated with pervanadate lysate (MBS1750279).Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions. After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-INPP5D monoclonal antibody overnight at 4 degree C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for INPP5D

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for SHIP. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	64085167
NCBI GeneID	3635
NCBI Accession #	NP_001017915.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	Q92835
UniProt Secondary Accession #	O00145; Q13544; Q13545; Q6P5A4; Q92656; Q9UE80
UniProt Related Accession #	Q92835
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001017915.2
NCBI Official Full Name	phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate 5-phosphatase 1 isoform a

NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	inositol polyphosphate-5-phosphatase D
NCBI Official Symbol	INPP5D
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	SHIP; SHIP1; SHIP-1; hp51CN; SIP-145; p150Ship
UniProt Protein Name	Phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate 5-phosphatase 1
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Inositol polyphosphate-5-phosphatase of 145 kDa; SIP-145; SH2 domain-containing inositol 5'-phosphatase 1; SH2 domain-containing inositol phosphatase 1; SHIP-1; p150Ship; hp51CN
Protein Family	Phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate 5-phosphatase
UniProt Gene Name	INPP5D
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	SHIP; SHIP1; SIP-145; SH2 domain-containing inositol phosphatase 1; SHIP-1; hp51CN
NCBI Protein Information	phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate 5-phosphatase 1
NCBI Summary for SHIP	This gene is a member of the inositol polyphosphate-5-phosphatase (INPP5) family and encodes a protein with an N-terminal SH2 domain, an inositol phosphatase domain, and two C-terminal protein interaction domains. Expression of this protein is restricted to hematopoietic cells where its movement from the cytosol to the plasma membrane is mediated by tyrosine phosphorylation. At the plasma membrane, the protein hydrolyzes the 5' phosphate from phosphatidylinositol (3,4,5)-trisphosphate and inositol-1,3,4,5-tetrakisphosphate, thereby affecting multiple signaling pathways. The protein is also partly localized to the nucleus, where it may be involved in nuclear inositol phosphate signaling processes. Overall, the protein functions as a negative regulator of myeloid cell proliferation and survival. Mutations in this gene are associated with defects and cancers of the immune system. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2014]
UniProt Comments for SHIP	Phosphatidylinositol (PtdIns) phosphatase that specifically hydrolyzes the 5-phosphate of phosphatidylinositol-3,4,5-trisphosphate (PtdIns(3,4,5)P3) to produce PtdIns(3,4)P2, thereby negatively regulating the PI3K (phosphoinositide 3-kinase) pathways. Acts as a negative regulator of B-cell antigen receptor signaling. Mediates signaling from the FC-gamma-RIIB receptor (FCGR2B), playing a central role in terminating signal transduction from activating immune/hematopoietic cell receptor systems. Acts as a negative regulator of myeloid cell proliferation/survival and chemotaxis, mast cell degranulation, immune cells homeostasis, integrin alpha-IIb/beta-3 signaling in platelets and JNK signaling in B-cells. Regulates proliferation of osteoclast precursors, macrophage programming, phagocytosis and activation and is required for endotoxin tolerance. Involved in the control of cell-cell junctions, CD32a signaling in neutrophils and modulation of EGF-induced phospholipase C activity. Key regulator of neutrophil migration, by governing the formation of the leading edge and polarization required for chemotaxis. Modulates FCGR3/CD16-mediated cytotoxicity in NK cells. Mediates the activin/TGF-beta-induced apoptosis through its Smad-dependent expression. May also hydrolyze PtdIns(1,3,4,5)P4, and could thus affect the levels of the higher inositol polyphosphates like InsP6.
Research Articles on SHIP	**1.** JARID1B directly bound to PI3K/AKT signaling inhibitor SHIP1 gene promoter and decreased SHIP1 gene expression.
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