

# HSH2D Rabbit pAb

HSH2D Rabbit pAb  
Catalog # AP55229

## Product Information

---

<b>Application</b>	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q96JZ2</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Rat
<b>Predicted</b>	Human, Mouse, Dog, Horse, Sheep
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	39002
<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid
<b>Immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HSH2D
<b>Epitope Specificity</b>	21-120/352
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purity</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>SUBCELLULAR LOCATION</b>	Cytoplasm. Nucleus.
<b>SIMILARITY</b>	Contains 1 SH2 domain.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	May be phosphorylated by FES and ACK1.
<b>Important Note</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
<b>Background Descriptions</b>	HSH2 is a 352 amino acid nuclear and cytoplasmic protein that is predominantly expressed in spleen and hematopoietic cells, such as peripheral blood leukocytes, and weakly expressed in prostate, thymus, heart, small intestine and placenta. Containing an SH2 domain, four PXXP polyproline sequences and two possible tyrosine phosphorylation sites, HSH2 interacts with tyrosine kinases Fes and ACK. Considered an adaptor protein, HSH2 participates in tyrosine kinase signaling and may be involved in the regulation of cytokine signaling and cytoskeletal reorganization in hematopoietic cells. HSH2 may also act to attenuate apoptosis through modulating the apoptotic response by promoting mitochondrial stability. HSH2 exists as two alternatively spliced isoforms and is encoded by a gene located on human chromosome 19p13.11.

## Additional Information

---

<b>Gene ID</b>	84941
<b>Other Names</b>	Hematopoietic SH2 domain-containing protein, Hematopoietic SH2 protein, Adaptor in lymphocytes of unknown function X, HSH2D, ALX
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	Predominantly expressed in spleen and hematopoietic cells such as peripheral blood leukocytes and weakly expressed in prostate, thymus, heart,

small intestine and placenta.

**Dilution**

IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

## Protein Information

---

**Name**

HSH2D

**Synonyms**

ALX

**Function**

May be a modulator of the apoptotic response through its ability to affect mitochondrial stability (By similarity). Adapter protein involved in tyrosine kinase and CD28 signaling. Seems to affect CD28-mediated activation of the RE/AP element of the interleukin-2 promoter.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

**Tissue Location**

Predominantly expressed in spleen and hematopoietic cells such as peripheral blood leukocytes and weakly expressed in prostate, thymus, heart, small intestine and placenta

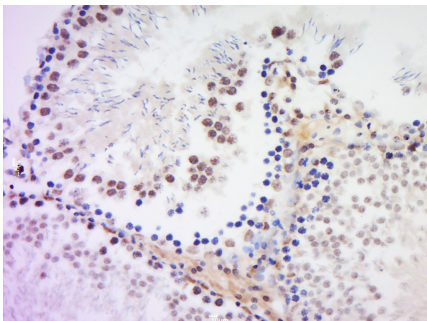
## Background

---

HSH2 is a 352 amino acid nuclear and cytoplasmic protein that is predominantly expressed in spleen and hematopoietic cells, such as peripheral blood leukocytes, and weakly expressed in prostate, thymus, heart, small intestine and placenta. Containing an SH2 domain, four PXXP polyproline sequences and two possible tyrosine phosphorylation sites, HSH2 interacts with tyrosine kinases Fes and ACK. Considered an adaptor protein, HSH2 participates in tyrosine kinase signaling and may be involved in the regulation of cytokine signaling and cytoskeletal reorganization in hematopoietic cells. HSH2 may also act to attenuate apoptosis through modulating the apoptotic response by promoting mitochondrial stability. HSH2 exists as two alternatively spliced isoforms and is encoded by a gene located on human chromosome 19p13.11.

## Images

---



Tissue/cell: Rat testis tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer ( 0.01M, pH 6.0 ), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-HSH2D Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(AP55229) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.