

## SH2D1A

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:**WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200

**Calculated MW:**14kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human SH2D1A

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

SH2D1A;DSHP;EBVS;FLJ18687;FLJ92177;IMD5;LYP;MTCP1;SAP;XLP; XLPD ;

**Catalog #:**A1143

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**4068

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**O60880

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

SH2D1A and SH2D1B are small, adaptor proteins with a single SH2-domain that play important signal transduction roles mediated by the signaling lymphocytic activation molecule (SLAM) family receptors (1). SH2D1A (also called SAP or SLAM-associated protein) is frequently mutated in patients with X-linked lymphoproliferative disease (Duncans disease), which is characterized by extreme susceptibility to Epstein-Barr virus; approximately 50 different SH2D1A mutations have been reported to date (2-4). The single SH2D1B gene in humans (also called EAT-2 or Ewing's sarcoma's/FLI1-activated transcript 2) is present as a pair of duplicated EAT-2A and EAT-2B genes with identical genomic organization in mouse and rat (5,6).

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