

# Mouse Anti-Phosphotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody

## Mouse, Monoclonal (Phosphotyrosine)

Cat. No. DMAB4081

Lot. No. (See product label)

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

**Product Overview:** Monoclonal Antibody to Phosphotyrosine. Fluorescein conjugated

**Specificity:** Anti-Phosphotyrosine recognizes phosphotyrosine containing proteins with high affinity and specificity. Does not react with non-phosphorylated tyrosine, phosphothreonine, phosphoserine, AMP or ATP.

**Clone:** QY21

**Isotype:** IgG<sub>2b</sub>

**Source:** Tissue culture

**Host animal:** Mouse

**Format:** FITC, Liquid

**Applications:** Tyrosine residues are phosphorylated by a number of oncogene protein kinases and growth factor receptors. Anti-Phosphotyrosine may be used to study the biological significance of such protein modifications. Applications include identification of phosphorylated proteins in western blotting, isolation of phosphotyrosine containing proteins and immunohistochemical staining. We suggest a working dilution of approximately 1:100 for western blotting or other immunochemical techniques. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. High concentrations of salt (>0.2M) and divalent cations (>1mM) may inhibit binding of this antibody. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.

**Purification:** Covalently attached to anti Phosphotyrosine and purified to assure optimal fluorochrome/protein (F/P) molar ratios. Fluorescein has a maximum absorbance at 492nm and an emission maximum at 518nm

**Affinity Constant:** Not determined

### BACKGROUND

**Introduction:** The phosphorylation of specific tyrosine residues has been shown to be a primary mechanism of signal transduction during normal mitogenesis, cell cycle progression and oncogenic transformation, its role in other areas such as differentiation and gap junction communication, is a matter of active and ongoing research. Antibodies that specifically recognize phosphorylated tyrosine residues have proved to be invaluable to the study of tyrosine phosphorylated proteins and the biochemical pathways in which they function.

**Keywords:** Tyrosine; Tyr; Y

### PACKAGING

**Concentration:** 100ug/ml (OD280)

**Buffer:** 0.01M PBS pH 7.2, containing 2mM EDTA, 1% BSA

**Preservative:** 0.09% Sodium azide

**Storage:** Store at 2-8° C. DO NOT FREEZE.

**Warning:** This product contains sodium azide, which has been classified as Xn (Harmful), in European Directive 67/548/EEC in the concentration range of 0.1 – 1.0%. When disposing of this reagent through lead or copper plumbing, flush with copious volumes of water to prevent azide build-up in drains.

### REFERENCES

1. Glenn J. R., Jr. et al., (1988), J. Immunol. Metho. 109:277
2. Ruff-Jamison, S. et al., (1991), J. Biol. Chem. 266:6607