



Rabbit Anti-phospho-HGS (Tyr334) antibody

SL16509R

Product Name:	phospho-HGS (Tyr334)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化肝细胞生长调节因子酪氨酸激酶底物抗体
Alias:	HGS (phospho Y334); p-HGS (phospho Y334); Hepatocyte growth factor regulated tyrosine kinase substrate; Hepatocyte growth factor-regulated tyrosine kinase substrate; HGF-regulated tyrosine kinase substrate; HGNC:4897; HGS; HGS_HUMAN; HRS; Human growth factor regulated tyrosine kinase substrate; Protein pp110; ZFYVE8.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	86kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human HGS around the phosphorylation site of Tyr334:RN(p-Y)WE
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. 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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	HGS is a regulates endosomal sorting and plays a critical role in the recycling and degradation of membrane receptors. The encoded protein sorts monoubiquitinated

membrane proteins into the multivesicular body, targeting these proteins for lysosome-dependent degradation. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2010].

Function:

Involved in intracellular signal transduction mediated by cytokines and growth factors. When associated with STAM, it suppresses DNA signaling upon stimulation by IL-2 and GM-CSF. Could be a direct effector of PI3-kinase in vesicular pathway via early endosomes and may regulate trafficking to early and late endosomes by recruiting clathrin. May concentrate ubiquitinated receptors within clathrin-coated regions. Involved in down-regulation of receptor tyrosine kinase via multivesicular body (MVBs) when complexed with STAM (ESCRT-0 complex). The ESCRT-0 complex binds ubiquitin and acts as sorting machinery that recognizes ubiquitinated receptors and transfers them to further sequential lysosomal sorting/trafficking processes. May contribute to the efficient recruitment of SMADs to the activin receptor complex. Involved in receptor recycling via its association with the CART complex, a multiprotein complex required for efficient transferrin receptor recycling but not for EGFR degradation.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Early endosome membrane. Endosome, multivesicular body membrane.

Tissue Specificity:

Ubiquitous expression in adult and fetal tissues with higher expression in testis and peripheral blood leukocytes.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated on Tyr-334. A minor site of phosphorylation on Tyr-329 is detected. Phosphorylation occurs in response to EGF, IL-2, GM-CSF and HGF. Ubiquitinated by ITCH.

Similarity:

Contains 1 FYVE-type zinc finger.
Contains 1 UIM (ubiquitin-interacting motif) repeat.
Contains 1 VHS domain.

SWISS:

O14964

Gene ID:

9146

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 9146](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 15239](#) Mouse

[Omim: 604375](#) Human

[SwissProt: O14964](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q99LI8](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 514590](#) Human

[Unigene: 7919](#) Mouse

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

www.sunlongbiotech.com/