



# Anti-INPPL1 polyclonal antibody (CABT-B8812)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human INPPL1, identical to the related rat and mouse sequences
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Source/Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Purification</b>	Immunogen affinity purified
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	WB, IHC-P
<b>Format</b>	Lyophilized
<b>Size</b>	100 µg
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	Stable for 1 year at -20°C and 3 months at 4°C. For maximum recovery of the product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and before removing the cap. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	INPPL1 (Inositol polyphosphate phosphatase-like 1), also called SHIP2, encodes inositol polyphosphate-5 phosphatase-like 1, a protein that in addition to the phosphatase domain contains an SH2 (src-homology domain 2) motif. INPPL1 is a member of the family of inositol triphosphate phosphatases. The INPPL1 gene is mapped on 11q13.4. Immunoblot analysis
---------------------	---

revealed that SHIP2 was widely expressed in fibroblast and nonhematopoietic tumor cell lines, unlike the SHIP protein, which was found only in cell lines of hematopoietic origin. Using human epithelial cell lines and primary human corneal and epidermal keratinocytes, Yu et al. (2008) showed that microRNA-184 (MIR184) interfered with the ability of MIR205 to downregulate expression of SHIP2. SHIP2 may play a significant role in regulation of phosphatidylinositol 3-prime-kinase signaling by growth factors and insulin. By targeting the translation-initiating ATG codon and deleting the first 18 exons encoding Inpp1, Sleeman et al. (2005) generated Inpp1<sup>-/-</sup> mice that were null for Inpp1 mRNA and protein.

---