

fish (G-7): sc-376211

BACKGROUND

Fish, a potential Src substrate, is a broadly expressed adaptor protein containing five SH3 domains and a phox homology (PX) domain. The Src family of protein tyrosine kinases act in signal transduction pathways. Src kinases vary in expression but are strongly regulated *in vivo*; catalytic activity is repressed by interacting with the SH3 domain. In Src-transformed fibroblasts and in normal cells treated with certain growth factors fish is tyrosine-phosphorylated. Treatment of cells with cytochalasin D results in rapid tyrosine phosphorylation of fish, along with activation of Src. Fish is likely to be involved in tyrosine kinase signaling and may have a role in cytoskeletal changes.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SH3PXD2A (human) mapping to 10q24.33; Sh3pxd2a (mouse) mapping to 19 C3.

SOURCE

fish (G-7) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 825-1124 mapping at the C-terminus of fish of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG₁ kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

fish (G-7) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-376211 AC), 500 µg/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-376211 HRP), 200 µg/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-376211 PE), fluorescein (sc-376211 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-376211 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-376211 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-376211 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-376211 AF647), 200 µg/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-376211 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-376211 AF790), 200 µg/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

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RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

fish (G-7) is recommended for detection of fish of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for fish siRNA (h): sc-35376, fish siRNA (m): sc-35377, fish shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-35376-SH, fish shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-35377-SH, fish shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35376-V and fish shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35377-V.

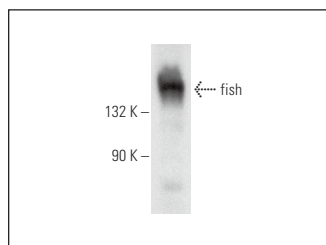
Molecular Weight of fish: 140 kDa.

Positive Controls: Sol8 cell lysate: sc-2249, HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200 or K-562 whole cell lysate: sc-2203.

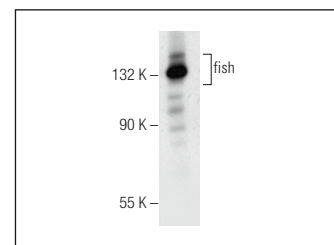
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgGκ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

DATA



fish (G-7): sc-376211. Western blot analysis of fish expression in Sol8 whole cell lysate.



fish (G-7): sc-376211. Western blot analysis of fish expression in K-562 whole cell lysate.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Licon-Munoz, Y., et al. 2017. F-Actin reorganization by V-ATPase inhibition in prostate cancer. *Biol. Open* 6: 1734-1744.
2. Ulu, A., et al. 2018. Stress-activated MAPKs and CRM1 regulate the subcellular localization of Net1A to control cell motility and invasion. *J. Cell Sci.* 131: jcs204644.
3. Verma, S.K., et al. 2018. Cell-surface phosphatidylserine regulates osteoclast precursor fusion. *J. Biol. Chem.* 293: 254-270.
4. Wisdom, K.M., et al. 2018. Matrix mechanical plasticity regulates cancer cell migration through confining microenvironments. *Nat. Commun.* 9: 4144.
5. Liu, G., et al. 2020. IKKε phosphorylates kindlin-2 to induce invadopodia formation and promote colorectal cancer metastasis. *Theranostics* 10: 2358-2373.
6. Sheng, Y., et al. 2021. Hyaluronan synthase 2 (HAS2) regulates cell phenotype and invadopodia formation in luminal-like breast cancer cells. *Mol. Cell. Biochem.* 476: 3383-3391.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.