

Datasheet for ABIN392834
anti-PTPRA antibody (N-Term)[Go to Product page](#)

1 Image

Overview

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Quantity: | 400 µL |
| Target: | PTPRA |
| Binding Specificity: | AA 89-120, N-Term |
| Reactivity: | Human, Mouse |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB) |

Product Details

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|---------------|---|
| Immunogen: | This PTP alpha antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 89-120 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human PTP alpha. |
| Clone: | RB0549 |
| Isotype: | Ig Fraction |
| Purification: | This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS. |

Target Details

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|-------------------|--|
| Target: | PTPRA |
| Alternative Name: | PTP alpha (PTPRA Products) |
| Background: | Phosphorylation of receptors by protein kinases is a process that can be reversed by a group of enzymes called protein phosphatases. Coordinated control of kinases and phosphatases |

Target Details

provides the cell with the capacity to rapidly switch between phosphorylated and dephosphorylated protein states in dynamic response to environmental stimuli. Activation of critical enzymes by kinase phosphorylation alone is not enough to provide adequate regulation ?it is the combination with phosphatase dephosphorylation that effectively creates on/off switches to control cellular events. Errors in control, either through kinases or their counterpart phosphatases, can lead to unchecked cell growth attributable to human cancers and developmental disorders. Potential mechanisms to control dephosphorylation include changes in the expression of protein phosphatases, their subcellular localization, phosphorylation of phosphatase catalytic and regulatory subunits and regulation by endogenous phosphatase inhibitors. Most protein phosphatases are not stringently specific for their substrates. Consequently, changes in phosphatase activity may have a broad impact on dephosphorylation and turnover of phosphoproteins that are substrates for different kinases. This may be an important point of control to connect cellular circuitry of interrelated signaling pathways, and to synchronize physiological responses.

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|-------------------|---|
| Molecular Weight: | 90719 |
| Gene ID: | 5786 |
| NCBI Accession: | NP_002827 , NP_543030 , NP_543031 |
| UniProt: | P18433 |

Application Details

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|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Application Notes: | WB: 1:1000 |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |

Handling

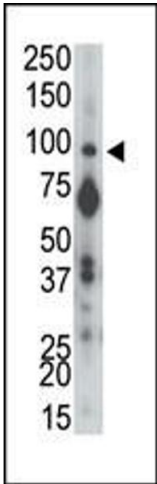
| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Format: | Liquid |
| Buffer: | Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09 % (W/V) sodium azide. |
| Preservative: | Sodium azide |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only. |
| Storage: | 4 °C,-20 °C |
| Storage Comment: | Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 °C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20 °C in small |

Handling

aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Expiry Date: 6 months

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. The anti-PTPalpha N-term Pab (ABIN392834 and ABIN2842259) is used in Western blot to detect PTPalpha in mouse brain tissue lysate.