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TPTEa Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6811a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P56180
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB4973
Calculated MW	64322
Antigen Region	42-74

Additional Information

Gene ID	7179
Other Names	Putative tyrosine-protein phosphatase TPTE, Cancer/testis antigen 44, CT44, Transmembrane phosphatase with tensin homology, Tumor antigen BJ-HCC-5, TPTE
Target/Specificity	This TPTEa antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 42-74 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human TPTEa.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	TPTEa Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	TPTE
Function	Could be involved in signal transduction.
Cellular Location	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Location	Exclusively expressed in testis.

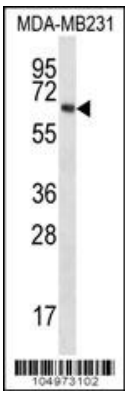
Background

Ubiquitin is a 76 amino acid highly conserved eukaryotic polypeptide that selectively marks cellular proteins for proteolytic degradation by the 26S proteasome. The process of target selection, covalent attachment and shuttle to the 26S proteasome is a vital means of regulating the concentrations of key regulatory proteins in the cell by limiting their lifespans. Polyubiquitination is a common feature of this modification. Serial steps for modification include the activation of ubiquitin, an ATP-dependent formation of a thioester bond between ubiquitin and the enzyme E1, transfer by transacylation of ubiquitin from E1 to the ubiquitin conjugating enzyme E2, and covalent linkage to the target protein directly by E2 or via E3 ligase enzyme. Deubiquitination enzymes also exist to reverse the marking of protein substrates. Posttranslational tagging by Ub is involved in a multitude of cellular processes, including the cell cycle, cell growth and differentiation, embryogenesis, apoptosis, signal transduction, DNA repair, regulation of transcription and DNA replication, transmembrane transport, stress responses, the immune response, and nervous system functions.

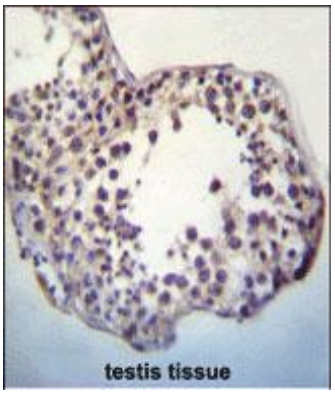
References

Hattori, M., et al., Nature 405(6784):311-319 (2000).
Chen, H., et al., Hum. Genet. 105(5):399-409 (1999).

Images



TPTEa Antibody (E57) (Cat. #AP6811a) western blot analysis in MDA-MB231 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the TPTEa antibody detected the TPTEa protein (arrow).



TPTEa Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP6811a)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human testis tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of TPTEa Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.