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CD148 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP73583

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	Q12913
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	145941

Additional Information

Gene ID	5795
Other Names	PTPRJ; DEP1; Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase eta; Protein-tyrosine phosphatase eta; R-PTP-eta; Density-enhanced phosphatase 1; DEP-1; HPTP eta; Protein-tyrosine phosphatase receptor type J; R-PTP-J; CD148
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1/100-1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1/100-1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

Name	PTPRJ
Synonyms	DEP1
Function	Tyrosine phosphatase which dephosphorylates or contributes to the dephosphorylation of CTNND1, FLT3, PDGFRB, MET, KDR, LYN, SRC, MAPK1, MAPK3, EGFR, TJP1, OCLN, PIK3R1 and PIK3R2 (PubMed:10821867, PubMed:12062403, PubMed:12370829, PubMed:12475979, PubMed:18348712, PubMed:19494114, PubMed:19922411, PubMed:21262971). Plays a role in cell adhesion, migration, proliferation and differentiation (PubMed:12370829, PubMed:14709717, PubMed:16682945, PubMed:19836242). Has a role in megakaryocytes and platelet formation (PubMed:30591527). Involved in vascular development (By similarity). Regulator of macrophage adhesion and spreading (By similarity). Positively affects cell-matrix adhesion (By similarity). Positive regulator of platelet

activation and thrombosis. Negative regulator of cell proliferation (PubMed:16682945). Negative regulator of PDGF-stimulated cell migration; through dephosphorylation of PDGFR (PubMed:21091576). Positive regulator of endothelial cell survival, as well as of VEGF- induced SRC and AKT activation; through KDR dephosphorylation (PubMed:18936167). Negative regulator of EGFR signaling pathway; through EGFR dephosphorylation (PubMed:19836242). Enhances the barrier function of epithelial junctions during reassembly (PubMed:19332538). Negatively regulates T-cell receptor (TCR) signaling (PubMed:11259588, PubMed:9531590, PubMed:9780142). Upon T-cell TCR activation, it is up- regulated and excluded from the immunological synapses, while upon T- cell-antigen presenting cells (APC) disengagement, it is no longer excluded and can dephosphorylate PLCG1 and LAT to down-regulate prolongation of signaling (PubMed:11259588, PubMed:12913111).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell projection, ruffle membrane. Cell junction Note=After T-cell stimulation, it is temporarily excluded from immunological synapses

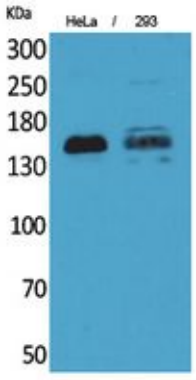
Tissue Location

Expressed in the promyelocytic cell line HL-60, the granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor-dependent leukemic cell line F-36P, and the IL3 and erythropoietin-dependent leukemic cell line F-36E. Expressed predominantly in epithelial cells and lymphocytes. Enhanced expression at high cell density

Background

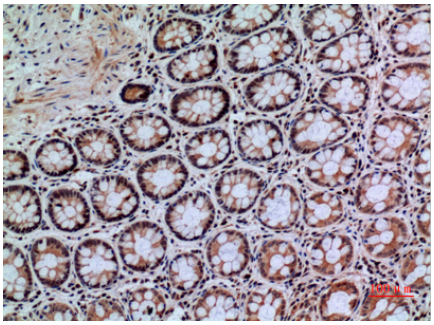
Tyrosine phosphatase which dephosphorylates or contributes to the dephosphorylation of CTNND1, FLT3, PDGFRB, MET, RET (variant MEN2A), KDR, LYN, SRC, MAPK1, MAPK3, EGFR, TJP1, OCLN, PIK3R1 and PIK3R2. Plays a role in cell adhesion, migration, proliferation and differentiation. Involved in vascular development. Regulator of macrophage adhesion and spreading. Positively affects cell-matrix adhesion. Positive regulator of platelet activation and thrombosis. Negative regulator of cell proliferation. Negative regulator of PDGF-stimulated cell migration; through dephosphorylation of PDGFR. Positive regulator of endothelial cell survival, as well as of VEGF-induced SRC and AKT activation; through KDR dephosphorylation. Negative regulator of EGFR signaling pathway; through EGFR dephosphorylation. Enhances the barrier function of epithelial junctions during reassembly. Negatively regulates T-cell receptor (TCR) signaling. Upon T-cell TCR activation, it is up-regulated and excluded from the immunological synapses, while upon T-cell-antigen presenting cells (APC) disengagement, it is no longer excluded and can dephosphorylate PLCG1 and LAT to down-regulate prolongation of signaling.

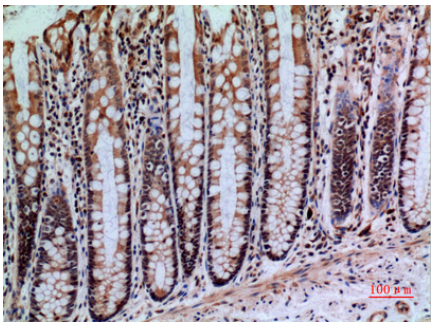
Images



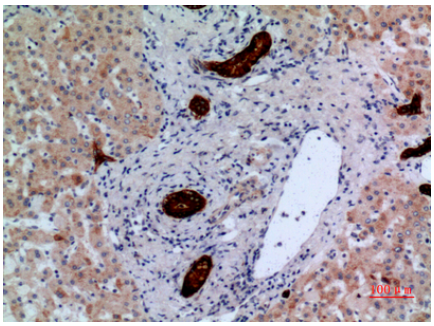
Western Blot analysis of HeLa, 293 cells using CD148 Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003,Inventbiotech,MN,USA).

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-colon, antibody was diluted at 1:100

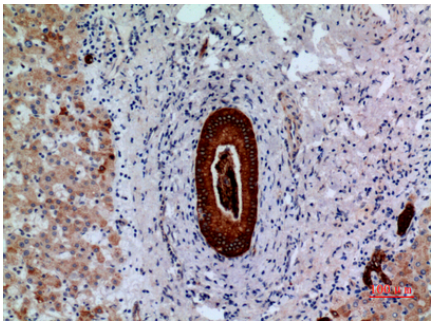




Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-colon, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-liver, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-liver, antibody was diluted at 1:100

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.