

Product datasheet for TA356516

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PCPTP1 (PTPRR) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type: Primary Antibodies

Applications: WB

Reactivity: Human Rabbit

Clonality: Polyclonal

Immunogen: The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the C terminal region of human

PTPRR

Specificity: Expected reactivity: Cow, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat

Homology: Cow: 100%; Dog: 100%; Guinea Pig: 100%; Horse: 100%; Human: 100%; Mouse:

100%; Rabbit: 100%; Rat: 100%

Formulation: Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2%

sucrose.

Note that this product is shipped as lyophilized powder to China customers.

Concentration: lot specific

Purification: Affinity Purified
Conjugation: Unconjugated

Storage: For short term use, store at 2-8°C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20°C in small

aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Stability: Shelf life: one year from despatch.

Predicted Protein Size: 46kDa

Gene Name: protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type R

Database Link: NP 570897

Entrez Gene 5801 Human

Q7Z2V8





Background:

PTPRR is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) family. PTPs are known to be signaling molecules that regulate a variety of cellular processes including cell growth, differentiation, mitotic cycle, and oncogenic transformation. This PTP possesses an extracellular region, a single transmembrane region, and a single intracellular catalytic domains, and thus represents a receptor-type PTP. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) family. PTPs are known to be signaling molecules that regulate a variety of cellular processes including cell growth, differentiation, mitotic cycle, and oncogenic transformation. This PTP possesses an extracellular region, a single transmembrane region, and a single intracellular catalytic domains, and thus represents a receptor-type PTP. The similar gene predominately expressed in mouse brain was found to associate with, and thus regulate the activity and cellular localization of MAP kinases. The rat counterpart of this gene was reported to be regulated by the nerve growth factor, which suggested the function of this gene in neuronal growth and differentiation. Telomerase is a ribonucleoprotein polymerase that maintains telomere ends by addition of the telomere repeat TTAGGG. The enzyme consists of a protein component with reverse transcriptase activity, and an RNA component, encoded by this gene, that serves as a template for the telomere repeat. Telomerase expression plays a role in cellular senescence, as it is normally repressed in postnatal somatic cells resulting in progressive shortening of telomeres. Deregulation of telomerase expression in somatic cells may be involved in oncogenesis. Studies in mouse suggest that telomerase also participates in chromosomal repair, since de novo synthesis of telomere repeats may occur at double-stranded breaks. Mutations in this gene cause autosomal dominant dyskeratosis congenita, and may also be associated with some cases of aplastic anemia.

Synonyms: Ch-1PTPase; DKFZp781C1038; EC-PTP; ECPTP; FLJ34328; MGC131968; MGC148170; NC-

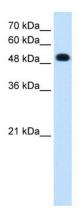
PTPCOM1; PCPTP1; PTP-SL; PTPBR7; PTPRQ

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Phosphatase, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: MAPK signaling pathway



Product images:



WB Suggested Anti-PTPRR Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 ug/ml

Positive Control: Jurkat cell lysate