

CD148 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP73583**Specification****CD148 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q12913
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

CD148 Polyclonal Antibody - 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~~N/A

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

CD148 Polyclonal Antibody - 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)

target="_blank">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

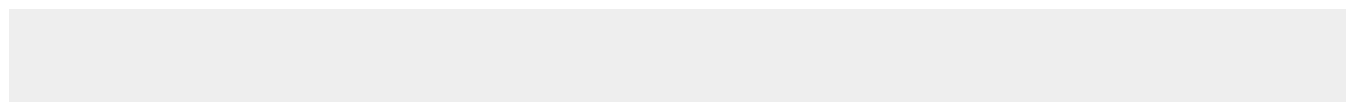
Expressed in the promyelocytic cell line HL-60, the granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor-dependent leukemic cell line F-36P, and the IL3 and erythropoietin-dependent leukemic cell line F-36E. Expressed predominantly in epithelial cells and lymphocytes. Enhanced expression at high cell density

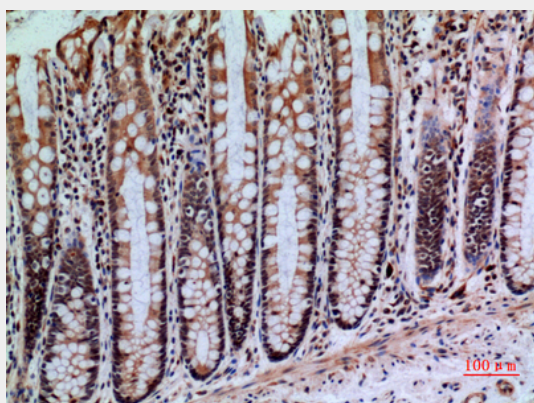
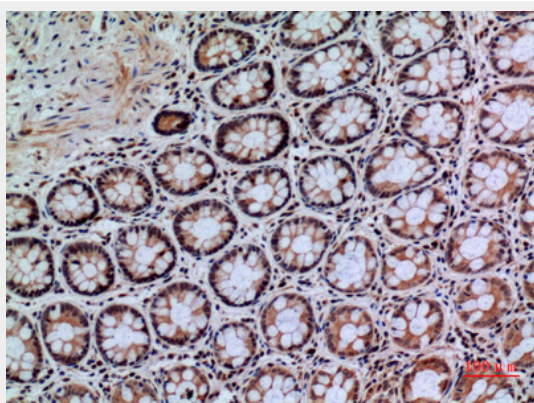
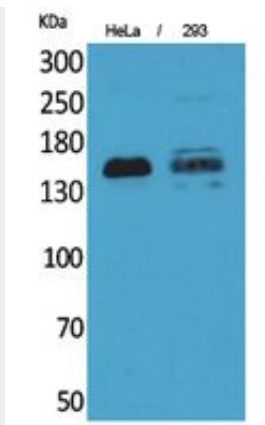
CD148 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

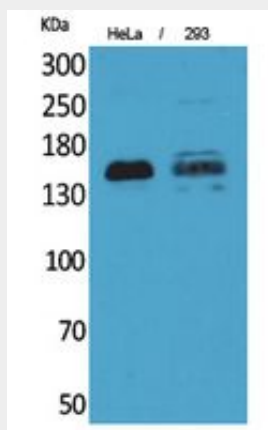
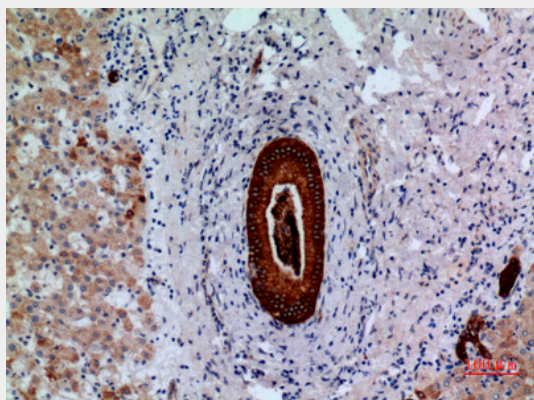
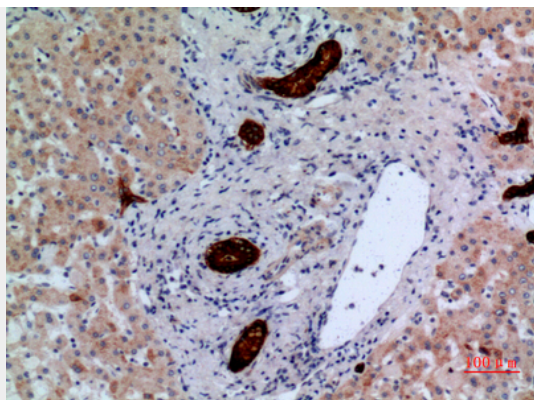
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

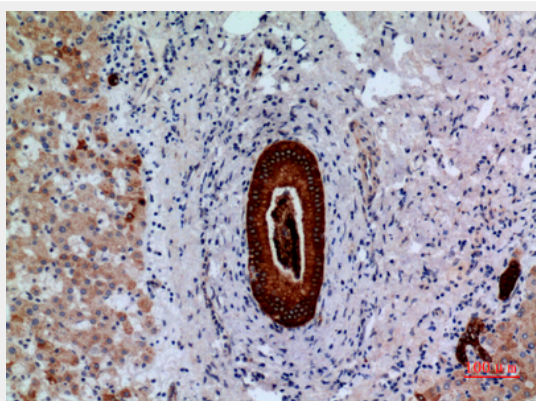
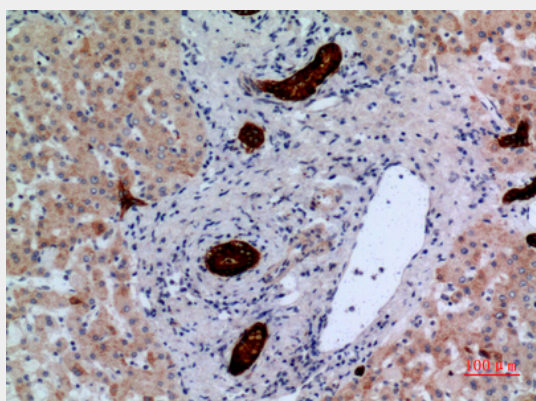
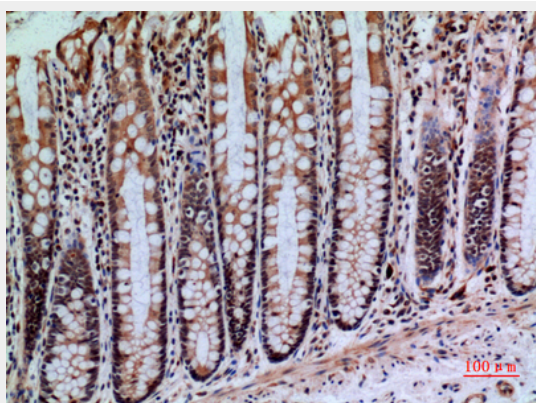
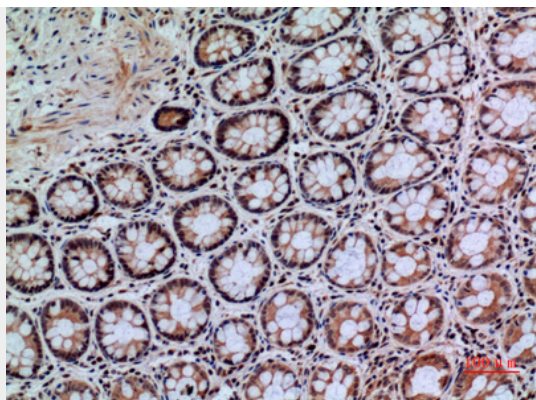
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CD148 Polyclonal Antibody - Images









CD148 Polyclonal Antibody - 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.