

Human PTPp/PTPRT Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG Catalog Number: AF3697

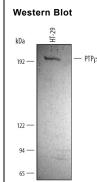
DESCRIPTION		
Species Reactivity	Human	
Specificity	Detects human PTPp/PTPRT in Western blots. In Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human LAR, PTPRM, K, S, G or DEP1/CD148 is observed.	
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG	
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified	
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human PTPp/PTPRT Gln26-Lys725 Accession # O14522	
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 μg/mL	See Below

DATA



Detection of Human PTPp/PTPRT by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of HT-29 human colon adenocarcinoma cell line. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Human PTPp/PTPRT Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF3697) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF109). A specific band was detected for PTPp/PTPRT at approximately 195 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 4.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE		
Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.	
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C	
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.	

BACKGROUND

Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase, Receptor-type T (PTPRT), also known as RPTPrho, dephosphorylates tyrosine residues in proteins. PTPRT is present in many tissues, including brain, heart, lung, and colon. Genetic screening of colon cancers indicates that the *PTPRT* gene has a high incidence of missense mutations that reduce phosphatase activity in the encoded protein. Overexpression of intact PTPRT in cancer cell lines inhibits cell proliferation, suggesting that the phosphatase is a tumor suppressor.

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