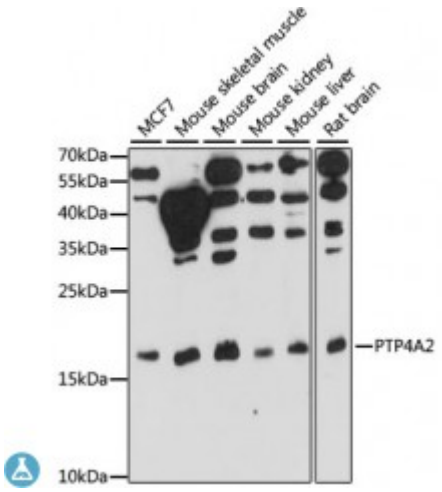
Anti-PTP4A2 Antibody



Description	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to a small class of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) family. PTPs are cell signaling molecules that play regulatory roles in a variety of cellular processes. PTPs in this class contain a protein tyrosine phosphatase catalytic domain and a characteristic C-terminal prenylation motif. This PTP has been shown to primarily associate with plasmic and endosomal membrane through its C-terminal prenylation. This PTP was found to interact with the beta-subunit of Rab geranylgeranyltransferase II (beta GGT II), and thus may function as a regulator of GGT II activity. Overexpression of this gene in mammalian cells conferred a transformed phenotype, which suggested its role in tumorigenesis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. Related pseudogenes exist on chromosomes 11, 12 and 17.

Model	STJ117530
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 30-100 of human PTP4A2 (NP_536316.1).
Gene ID	8073
Gene Symbol	PTP4A2
Dilution range	WB 1:200 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitously expressed, with highest levels in skeletal muscle, heart and thymus, Overexpressed in prostate tumor tissue

Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA 2
Molecular Weight	19.127 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:9635OMIM:601584Reactome:R-HSA-8873719
Alternative Names	Protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA 2
Function	Protein tyrosine phosphatase which stimulates progression from G1 into S phase during mitosis, Promotes tumors, Inhibits geranylgeranyl transferase type II activity by blocking the association between RABGGTA and RABGGTB,
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane, Early endosome, Cytoplasm
Post-translational Modifications	Farnesylated, Farnesylation is required for membrane targeting and for interaction with RABGGTB, Unfarnesylated forms are redirected to the nucleus and cytosol