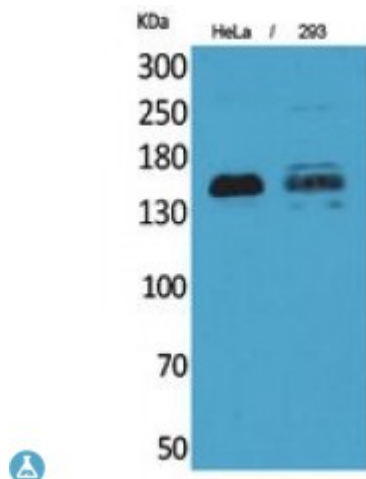


Anti-CD148 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to CD148.
Model	STJ96765
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CD148.
Immunogen Region	861-910 aa, Internal
Gene ID	5795
Gene Symbol	PTPRJ
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC-P 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	CD148 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD148 protein.
Tissue Specificity	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.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	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 CD antigen CD148

Molecular Weight	50/150 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:9673OMIM:600925
Alternative Names	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 CD antigen CD148
Function	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.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane. Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell projection, ruffle membrane Cell junction. After T-cell stimulation, it is temporarily excluded from immunological synapses.
Post-translational Modifications	N- and O-glycosylated.