abcam

Product datasheet

PTPN14 peptide ab12578

1 Image

Description

Product name PTPN14 peptide

Purity > 90 % HPLC.

Animal free No

Nature Synthetic

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab12578 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications Blocking

Form Liquid

Additional notes - First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged

residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.

- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or

buffer.

- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not

dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.

- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is

cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.

- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior

to use.

This product was previously labelled as PTPD2

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw

cycles.

Information available upon request.

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General Info

Function Protein tyrosine phosphatase which may play a role in the regulation of lymphangiogenesis.

Tissue specificity Expressed in a variety of human tissues including kidney, skeletal muscle, lung and placenta.

Involvement in disease Defects in PTPN14 are a cause of choanal atresia and lymphedema (CHATLY) [MIM:613611]. A

> disease characterized by posterior choanal atresia and lymphedema. Additional features are a high-arched palate, hypoplastic nipples, and mild pectus excavatum. Note=A homozygous deletion in PTPN14 predicted to result in frameshift and premature truncation, has been shown to

be the cause of choanal atresia and lymphedema in one family.

Sequence similarities Belongs to the protein-tyrosine phosphatase family. Non-receptor class subfamily.

Contains 1 FERM domain.

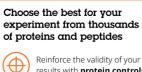
Contains 1 tyrosine-protein phosphatase domain.

Post-translational modifications

Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.

Cellular localization Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton.

Images





results with **protein controls**



Validate specific, reliable reagents with blocking peptides



Keep working on targets without specific antibodies with fusion-tagged proteins



Get consistent, reproducible results with premium bioactive proteins

PTPN14 peptide (ab12578)

To learn more about our protein and peptide range click **here**.

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