abcam

Product datasheet

PTPN14 peptide ab12578

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.

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.

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit https://www.abcam.com/abpromise or contact our technical team.

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