

**CD148 Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP73583**Specification****CD148 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O12913</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>

**CD148 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5795**Other Names**

PTPRJ; DEP1; 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; CD148

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1/100-1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**CD148 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** PTPRJ**Synonyms** DEP1**Function**

Tyrosine phosphatase which dephosphorylates or contributes to the dephosphorylation of CTNND1, FLT3, PDGFRB, MET, KDR, LYN, SRC, MAPK1, MAPK3, EGFR, TJP1, OCLN, PIK3R1 and PIK3R2 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10821867" target="\_blank">10821867</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12062403" target="\_blank">12062403</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12370829" target="\_blank">12370829</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12475979" target="\_blank">12475979</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18348712" target="\_blank">18348712</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19494114" target="\_blank">19494114</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19922411" target="\_blank">19922411</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21262971" target="\_blank">21262971</a>). Plays a role in cell adhesion, migration, proliferation and

differentiation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12370829" target="\_blank">12370829</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14709717" target="\_blank">14709717</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16682945" target="\_blank">16682945</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19836242" target="\_blank">19836242</a>). Has a role in megakaryocytes and platelet formation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30591527" target="\_blank">30591527</a>). Involved in vascular development (By similarity). Regulator of macrophage adhesion and spreading (By similarity). Positively affects cell-matrix adhesion (By similarity). Positive regulator of platelet activation and thrombosis. Negative regulator of cell proliferation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16682945" target="\_blank">16682945</a>). Negative regulator of PDGF-stimulated cell migration; through dephosphorylation of PDGFR (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21091576" target="\_blank">21091576</a>). Positive regulator of endothelial cell survival, as well as of VEGF- induced SRC and AKT activation; through KDR dephosphorylation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18936167" target="\_blank">18936167</a>). Negative regulator of EGFR signaling pathway; through EGFR dephosphorylation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19836242" target="\_blank">19836242</a>). Enhances the barrier function of epithelial junctions during reassembly (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19332538" target="\_blank">19332538</a>). Negatively regulates T-cell receptor (TCR) signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11259588" target="\_blank">11259588</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9531590" target="\_blank">9531590</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9780142" target="\_blank">9780142</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11259588" target="\_blank">11259588</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12913111" target="\_blank">12913111</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell projection, ruffle membrane. Cell junction Note=After T-cell stimulation, it is temporarily excluded from immunological synapses

#### Tissue Location

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

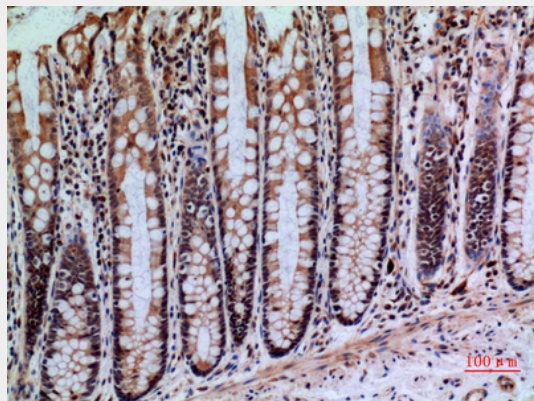
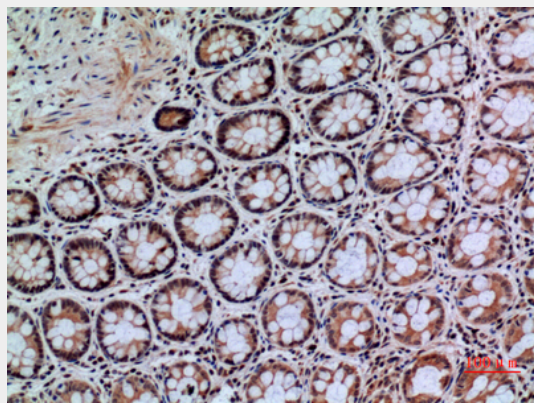
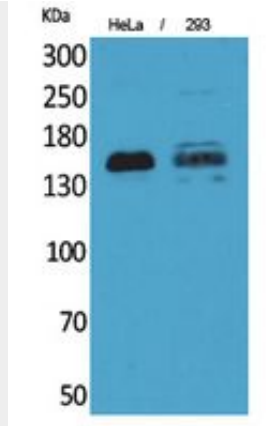
### CD148 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

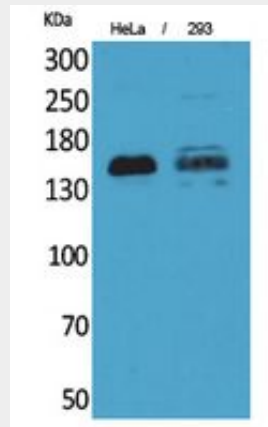
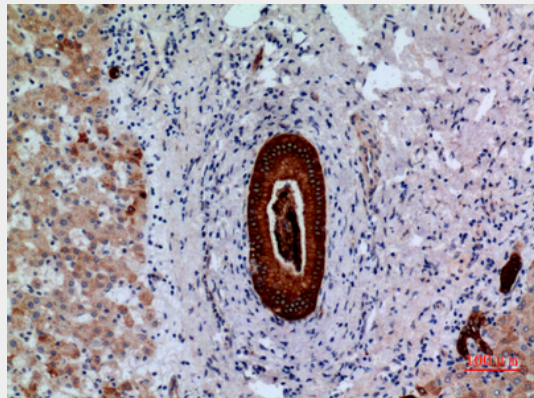
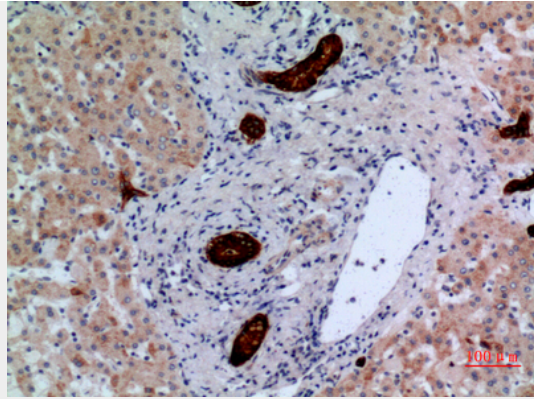
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

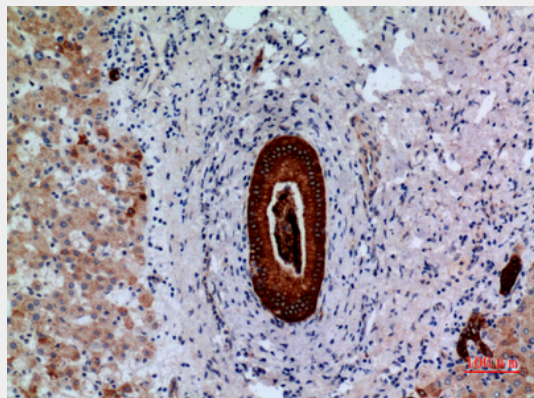
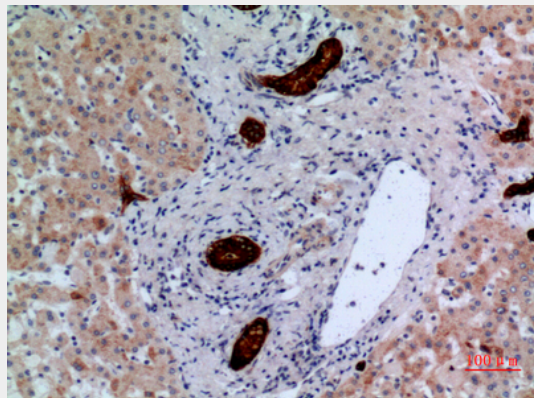
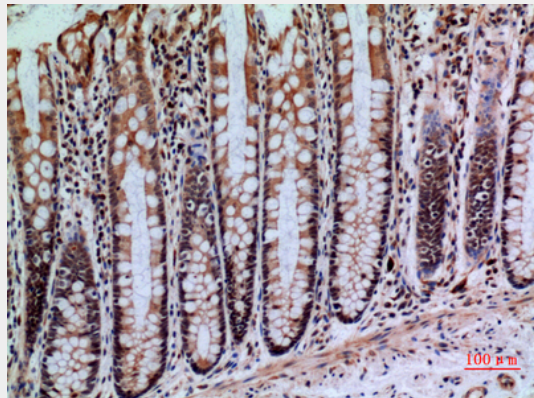
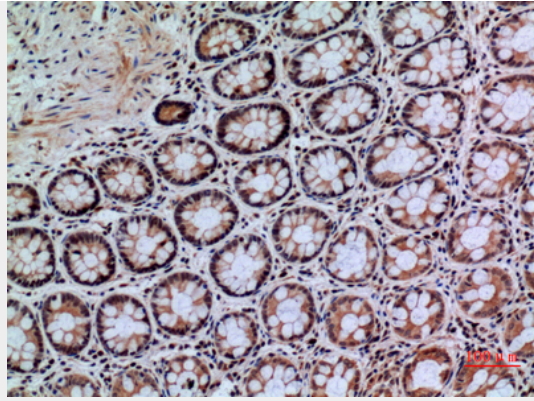
### CD148 Polyclonal Antibody - Images











## **CD148 Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

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.