

TPIPb Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6810b**Specification**

TPIPb Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q6XPS3](#)**TPIPb Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 93492**Other Names**

Phosphatidylinositol 3, 5-trisphosphate 3-phosphatase TPTE2, Lipid phosphatase TPIP, TPTE and PTEN homologous inositol lipid phosphatase, TPTE2, TPIP

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6810b](/product/products/AP6810b) was selected from the C-term region of human TPIPb . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TPIPb Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** TPTE2**Synonyms** TPIP {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11716755}**Function**

Acts as a lipid phosphatase, removing the phosphate in the D3 position of the inositol ring from phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5- trisphosphate.

Cellular Location

[Isoform 3]: Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein [Isoform 4]: Cytoplasm

Tissue Location

Isoform 3 is expressed in testis, brain and stomach while isoform 4 seems to be testis-specific

TIIPb Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

TIIPb Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

TIIPb Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Ubiquitin is a 76 amino acid highly conserved eukaryotic polypeptide that selectively marks cellular proteins for proteolytic degradation by the 26S proteasome. The process of target selection, covalent attachment and shuttle to the 26S proteasome is a vital means of regulating the concentrations of key regulatory proteins in the cell by limiting their lifespans. Polyubiquitination is a common feature of this modification. Serial steps for modification include the activation of ubiquitin, an ATP-dependent formation of a thioester bond between ubiquitin and the enzyme E1, transfer by transacylation of ubiquitin from E1 to the ubiquitin conjugating enzyme E2, and covalent linkage to the target protein directly by E2 or via E3 ligase enzyme. Deubiquitination enzymes also exist to reverse the marking of protein substrates. Posttranslational tagging by Ub is involved in a multitude of cellular processes, including the cell cycle, cell growth and differentiation, embryogenesis, apoptosis, signal transduction, DNA repair, regulation of transcription and DNA replication, transmembrane transport, stress responses, the immune response, and nervous system functions.