

**PTPH1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP8426a****Specification**

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**PTPH1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P26045](#)**PTPH1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5774**Other Names**

Tyrosine-protein phosphatase non-receptor type 3, Protein-tyrosine phosphatase H1, PTP-H1, PTPN3, PTPH1

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP8426a](/product/products/AP8426a) was selected from the Center region of human PTPH1 . 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.

**PTPH1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** PTPN3**Synonyms** PTPH1**Function**

May act at junctions between the membrane and the cytoskeleton. Possesses tyrosine phosphatase activity.

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton

**PTPH1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### **PTPH1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images**

#### **PTPH1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Phosphorylation of receptors by protein kinases is a process that can be reversed by a group of enzymes called protein phosphatases. Coordinated control of kinases and phosphatases provides the cell with the capacity to rapidly switch between phosphorylated and dephosphorylated protein states in dynamic response to environmental stimuli. Activation of critical enzymes by kinase phosphorylation alone is not enough to provide adequate regulation ? it is the combination with phosphatase dephosphorylation that effectively creates on/off switches to control cellular events. Errors in control, either through kinases or their counterpart phosphatases, can lead to unchecked cell growth attributable to human cancers and developmental disorders. Potential mechanisms to control dephosphorylation include changes in the expression of protein phosphatases, their subcellular localization, phosphorylation of phosphatase catalytic and regulatory subunits and regulation by endogenous phosphatase inhibitors. Most protein phosphatases are not stringently specific for their substrates. Consequently, changes in phosphatase activity may have a broad impact on dephosphorylation and turnover of phosphoproteins that are substrates for different kinases. This may be an important point of control to connect cellular circuitry of interrelated signaling pathways, and to synchronize physiological responses.

#### **PTPH1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References**

Ikuta, S., et al., J. Gastroenterol. 29(6):727-732 (1994). Arimura, Y., et al., Tumour Biol. 13(3):180-186 (1992). Yang, Q., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 88(14):5949-5953 (1991).