

DUSP15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP8457a

Specification

DUSP15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession O9H1R2
Other Accession O6PGN7

DUSP15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 128853

Other Names

Dual specificity protein phosphatase 15, VH1-related member Y, Vaccinia virus VH1-related dual-specific protein phosphatase Y, DUSP15, C20orf57, VHY

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP8457a was selected from the N-term region of human DUSP15. 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.

DUSP15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name DUSP15 (HGNC:16236)

Function

May dephosphorylate MAPK13, ATF2, ERBB3, PDGFRB and SNX6 (PubMed:22792334).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location

Highly expressed in testis (PubMed:15138252). Expressed in brain; up-regulated in patients with multiple sclerosis gray matter lesions (PubMed:22792334).



DUSP15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

• Blocking Peptides

DUSP15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

DUSP15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

DUSP15 belongs to the non-receptor class of the protein-tyrosine phosphatase family. This protein has both protein-tyrosine phophatase activity and serine/threonine-specific phosphatase activity, and therefore is known as a dual specificity phosphatase.

DUSP15 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Alonso, A., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 279(31):32586-32591 (2004).