

**DUSP16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP8458a****Specification**

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**DUSP16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q9BY84](#)**DUSP16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 80824**Other Names**

Dual specificity protein phosphatase 16, Mitogen-activated protein kinase phosphatase 7, MAP kinase phosphatase 7, MKP-7, DUSP16, KIAA1700, MKP7

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody <a href=/product/products/AP8458a>AP8458a</a> was selected from the N-term region of human DUSP16. 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.

**DUSP16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** DUSP16**Synonyms** KIAA1700, MKP7**Function**

Dual specificity protein phosphatase involved in the inactivation of MAP kinases. Dephosphorylates MAPK10 bound to ARRB2.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Note=After dissociation upon AGTR stimulation, re-associates with ARRB2 on endocytic vesicles

## **DUSP16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## **DUSP16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

## **DUSP16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

DUSP16 is involved in the inactivation of MAP kinases. The activation of mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascades transduces various extracellular signals to the nucleus to induce gene expression, cell proliferation, differentiation, cell cycle arrest, and apoptosis. For full activation of MAPKs, dual-specificity kinases phosphorylate both threonine and tyrosine residues in MAPK TXY motifs. MKPs are dual-specificity phosphatases that dephosphorylate the TXY motif, thereby negatively regulating MAPK activity.

## **DUSP16 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Katagiri, C., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 280(15):14716-14722 (2005).Hoornaert, I., et al., Oncogene 22(49):7728-7736 (2003).Masuda, K., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(34):32448-32456 (2003).Willoughby, E.A., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(12):10731-10736 (2003).Masuda, K., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 276(42):39002-39011 (2001).