

## PTPRC

**Reactivity:**Human

**Tested applications:**WB IHC FC

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:200 - 1:500 IHC 1:50 - 1:100 FC 1:20 - 1:50

**Calculated MW:**147kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human PTPRC

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

b

**Synonym:**

PTPRC; Leukocyte common antigen; L-CA; T200;

**Catalog #:**A0371

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**5788

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P08575

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

The protein phosphatase (PTP) receptor CD45 is a type I transmembrane protein comprised of a pair of intracellular tyrosine phosphatase domains and a variable extracellular domain generated by alternative splicing (1). The catalytic activity of CD45 is a function of the first phosphatase domain (D1) while the second phosphatase domain (D2) may interact with and stabilize the first domain, or recruit/bind substrates (2,3). CD45 interacts directly with antigen receptor complex proteins or activates Src family kinases involved in the regulation of T- and B-cell antigen receptor signaling (1). Specifically, CD45 dephosphorylates Src-family kinases Lck and Fyn at their conserved negative regulatory carboxy-terminal tyrosine residues and upregulates kinase activity. Conversely, studies indicate that CD45 can also inhibit Lck and Fyn by dephosphorylating their positive regulatory autophosphorylation site. CD45 appears to be both a positive and a negative regulator that conducts signals depending on specific stimuli and cell type (1). Human leukocytes including lymphocytes, eosinophils, monocytes, basophils and neutrophils express CD45, while erythrocytes and platelets are negative for CD45 expression (4).

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