

Product Name

Monoclonal Mouse
Anti-PTPRR protein isoforms (PTPBR7, PTP-SL and
PTPPBS) γ Immunoglobulin, clone 6A6

CAT No.

MQ 10.101-100

LOT No.

TD10.101-0126-07

Quantity

100 μ g

Edition: February 1, 2012

Intended use

This product is for research use only. NOT for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
This product is tested for use in immunoblotting (IB), immunoprecipitation (IP) or immunohistochemistry (IHC)

Reagent provided

The antibody has been lyophilized in a 10 mM ammonium bicarbonate buffer. Each vial contains 2 mg BSA.

Isotype

Mouse IgG2a

Immunogen

Recombinant PTP-SL-GST (NCBI accession number BN000437, expression vector pGEX-2T), expressed in *E. coli*.

Specificity

Specificity has been tested in immunoblotting (figure 1). Crossreacts with the striatum enriched phosphatase (STEP). Additional tests for cross reactivity have not yet been performed.

Purity

Protein A purified.

Precautions

1. For professional users.
2. As with any product derived from biological sources, proper handling procedures should be used.
3. The product may be used in different techniques and in combination with different sample types and materials, therefore each individual laboratory should validate the applied test system.

Preparation of the antibody

- Recommended antibody concentration: 0.5 mg/ml (when dissolved at 0.5 mg/ml, the BSA concentration will be 1%).
- Recommended solvent; 100 mM PBS or Tris-HCl, pH 7.0
- Additional sodium azide (up to 0.05%) is recommended for long term storage.
- For a 0.5 mg/ml antibody concentration in 1% BSA, dissolve in 200 μ l buffer.

NOTE: Be careful opening the vial since the antibody resides in a vacuum.

Storage instructions

Dissolve the antibody and store at 2-8°C.

Dilution guidelines

Optimum working dilutions of the product are not yet determined.

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Unless the stability in the actual test system has been established, it is recommended to dilute the product immediately before use.

Relevance

Protein tyrosine phosphatases (PTPs) are the enzymes that are instrumental in determining the spatial and temporal balance between the tyrosine phosphorylated and non-phosphorylated targets, and thus coordinately regulate these cellular responses to extracellular cues. The *Ptpr* gene gives rise to 4 different neuronal phosphatases which differ in length of their N-terminal part and subcellular localization. PTPBR7 (72 kDa) is receptor-like, PTP-SL (60 kDa) is membrane associated and PTPBS γ (42 and 37 kDa) is a cytosolic phosphatase. This antibody is directed to the common part of these proteins.

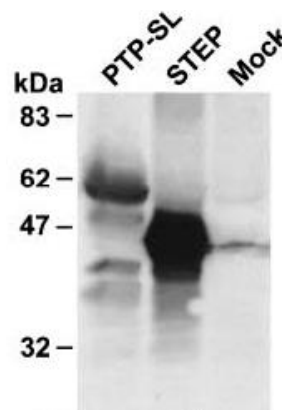
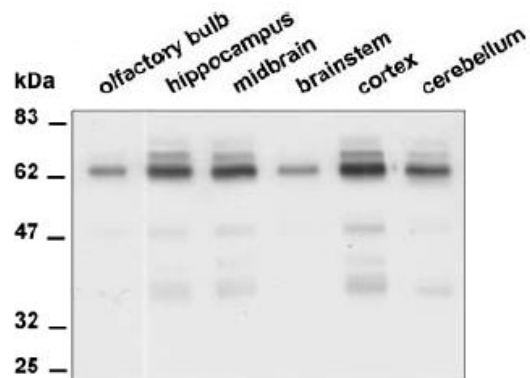


Figure 1: Neuro-2a cells were transiently transfected with PTP-SL or STEP expression plasmids, as indicated above the lanes. Mock transfected cells were included as negative controls. Lysates were directly subjected to Western blot analysis using monoclonal antibodies 6A6. In the PTP-SL lane: at 60 kDa PTP-SL, at 42 and 37 kDa two PTPBS γ isoforms.



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Figure 2: Monoclonal antibody 6A6 immunoprecipitates from different brain regions, visualized on blot using STEP absorbed α -SL that is immunoreactive towards all PTPRR proteins.

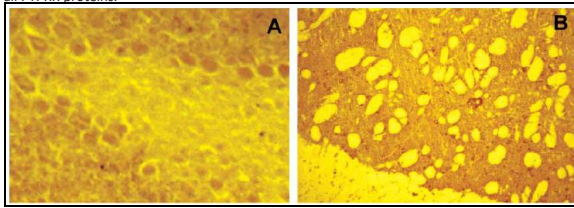


Figure 3: Immunolocalization of PTPRR protein in mouse brain. Brain cryosections were stained using a mixture of three different monoclonal antibodies (1E3, 3E11 and 6A6) immunoreactive towards the common part in PTPRR isoforms and that cross-react with STEP. Positive staining is observed in the Purkinje cells of the cerebellum (A), both the neurones and neuropil of the striatum (B). The staining of the striatum reflects STEP immunoreactivity.

References

- 1) Chirivi RGS et al. Characterization of multiple transcripts and isoforms derived from the mouse protein tyrosine phosphatase gene *Ptprr*. *Genes to Cells* 9, 919-933, 2004.