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# FYN Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2266b

## Product Information

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|---|---|
| **Application** | WB, FC, IHC-P, E |
| **Primary Accession** | P06241 |
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Predicted** | Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken |
| **Host** | Mouse |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal |
| **Isotype** | IgG1,κ |
| **Clone Names** | 1302CT390.118.237 |
| **Calculated MW** | 60762 |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 2534 |
| **Other Names** | Tyrosine-protein kinase Fyn, Proto-oncogene Syn, Proto-oncogene c-Fyn, Src-like kinase, SLK, p59-Fyn, FYN |
| **Target/Specificity** | This FYN antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant preotein from human FYN. |
| **Dilution** | WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:25 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration. |
| **Format** | Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS. |
| **Storage** | Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles. |
| **Precautions** | FYN Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |

## Protein Information

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| **Name** | FYN |
| **Function** | Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that plays a role in many biological processes including regulation of cell growth and survival, cell adhesion, integrin-mediated signaling, cytoskeletal remodeling, cell motility, immune response and axon guidance (PubMed:11536198, PubMed:15489916, |

PubMed:15557120, PubMed:16387660, PubMed:20100835, PubMed:7568038, PubMed:7822789). Inactive FYN is phosphorylated on its C-terminal tail within the catalytic domain (PubMed:15489916). Following activation by PKA, the protein subsequently associates with PTK2/FAK1, allowing PTK2/FAK1 phosphorylation, activation and targeting to focal adhesions (PubMed:15489916). Involved in the regulation of cell adhesion and motility through phosphorylation of CTNNB1 (beta-catenin) and CTNND1 (delta-catenin) (PubMed:17194753). Regulates cytoskeletal remodeling by phosphorylating several proteins including the actin regulator WAS and the microtubule-associated proteins MAP2 and MAPT (PubMed:14707117, PubMed:15536091). Promotes cell survival by phosphorylating AGAP2/PIKE- A and preventing its apoptotic cleavage (PubMed:16841086). Participates in signal transduction pathways that regulate the integrity of the glomerular slit diaphragm (an essential part of the glomerular filter of the kidney) by phosphorylating several slit diaphragm components including NPHS1, KIRREL1 and TRPC6 (PubMed:14761972, PubMed:18258597, PubMed:19179337). Plays a role in neural processes by phosphorylating DPYSL2, a multifunctional adapter protein within the central nervous system, ARHGAP32, a regulator for Rho family GTPases implicated in various neural functions, and SNCA, a small pre-synaptic protein (PubMed:11162638, PubMed:12788081, PubMed:19652227). Involved in reelin signaling by mediating phosphorylation of DAB1 following reelin (RELN)- binding to its receptor (By similarity). Participates in the downstream signaling pathways that lead to T-cell differentiation and proliferation following T-cell receptor (TCR) stimulation (PubMed:22080863). Phosphorylates PTK2B/PYK2 in response to T-cell receptor activation (PubMed:20028775). Also participates in negative feedback regulation of TCR signaling through phosphorylation of PAG1 and PDCD1 (PubMed:18056706, PubMed:32184441). Phosphorylation of PAG1 promotes interaction between PAG1 and CSK and recruitment of CSK to lipid rafts (PubMed:18056706). Phosphorylation of PDCD1 leads to the recruitment of PTPN11/SHP-2 that mediates dephosphorylation of key TCR proximal signaling molecules (PubMed:32184441). CSK maintains LCK and FYN in an inactive form (By similarity). Promotes CD28-induced phosphorylation of VAV1 (PubMed:11005864). In mast cells, phosphorylates CLNK after activation of immunoglobulin epsilon receptor signaling (By similarity). Can also promote CD244-mediated NK cell activation (PubMed:15713798).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus Cell membrane. Perikaryon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62844} Note=Present and active in lipid rafts (PubMed:12218089) Palmitoylation is crucial for proper trafficking (PubMed:8206991)

**Tissue Location**

Isoform 1 is highly expressed in the brain. Isoform 2 is expressed in cells of hemopoietic lineages, especially T- lymphocytes.

## Background

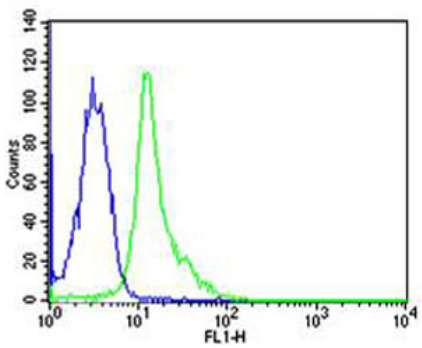
Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that plays a role in many biological processes including regulation of cell growth and survival, cell adhesion, integrin-mediated signaling, cytoskeletal remodeling, cell motility, immune response and axon guidance. Inactive FYN is phosphorylated on its C-terminal tail within the catalytic domain. Following activation by PKA, the protein subsequently associates with PTK2/FAK1, allowing PTK2/FAK1 phosphorylation, activation and targeting to focal adhesions. Involved in the regulation of cell adhesion and motility through phosphorylation of CTNNB1 (beta-catenin) and CTNND1 (delta- catenin). Regulates cytoskeletal remodeling by phosphorylating several proteins including the actin regulator WAS and the microtubule-associated proteins MAP2 and MAPT. Promotes cell survival by phosphorylating AGAP2/PIKE-A and preventing its apoptotic cleavage. Participates in signal transduction pathways that regulate the integrity of the glomerular slit diaphragm (an essential part of the glomerular filter of the kidney) by phosphorylating several slit diaphragm components including NPHS1, KIRREL and TRPC6. Plays a

role in neural processes by phosphorylating DPYSL2, a multifunctional adapter protein within the central nervous system, ARHGAP32, a regulator for Rho family GTPases implicated in various neural functions, and SNCA, a small pre-synaptic protein. Participates in the downstream signaling pathways that lead to T-cell differentiation and proliferation following T-cell receptor (TCR) stimulation. Also participates in negative feedback regulation of TCR signaling through phosphorylation of PAG1, thereby promoting interaction between PAG1 and CSK and recruitment of CSK to lipid rafts. CSK maintains LCK and FYN in an inactive form. Promotes CD28-induced phosphorylation of VAV1.

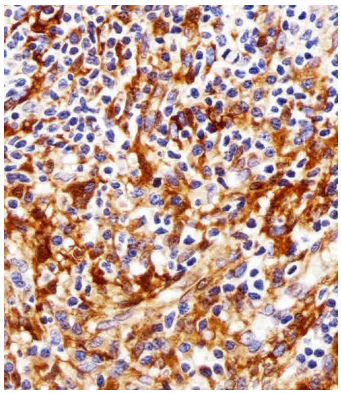
## References


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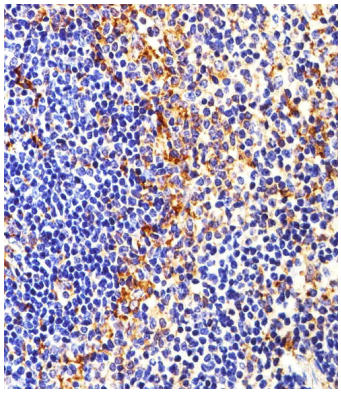

## Images



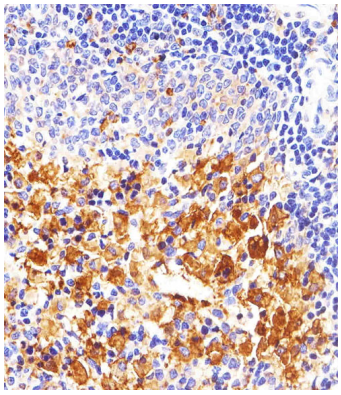

Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells using FYN(green, Cat#AM2266b) compared to an isotype control of mouse IgG1(blue). AM2266b was diluted at 1:25 dilution. An Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-mouse lgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



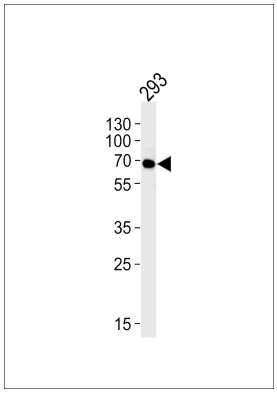
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. tonsil section using FYN(Cat#AM2266b). AM2266b was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded M. spleen section using FYN(Cat#AM2266b). AM2266b was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded R. spleen section using FYN(Cat#AM2266b). AM2266b was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining.




Western blot analysis of lysate from 293 cell line using FYN (Cat. # AM2266b). AM2266b was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-mouse IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:3000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35µg per lane.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.