

Anti-Crk II (Tyr-221), Phosphospecific Antibody

Catalog # AN1727

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P46108
Reactivity	Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	33831

Additional Information

Gene ID	1398
Other Names	cCrk, c-CRK

Target/Specificity	<p>The Crk family of adaptor proteins (Crk I, Crk II and CrkL) are Src Homology 2 (SH2) and Src Homology 3 (SH3) domain-containing proteins that form protein complexes important for transmitting signals downstream of tyrosine kinases. Both Crk II and CrkL are composed of a single SH2 domain, followed by two tandem SH3 domains. Crk II is also alternatively spliced to a minor product, Crk I, which is structurally and functionally more similar to the v-Crk oncogene. Both Crk II and CrkL are ubiquitously expressed and their SH domains are highly homologous, however both are required for mouse development and have distinct non-overlapping phenotypes in knockout mice. Phosphorylation may be important for regulating Crk activity. Crk II Tyr-221 (CrkL Tyr-207) phosphorylation is a negative regulatory site, while Crk Tyr-251 phosphorylation in the SH3 domain is a positive regulatory site. EGF stimulation induces phosphorylation of Tyr-251, which increases binding of Crk to the SH2 domain of Abl, and promotes transactivation of Abl.</p>
---------------------------	--

Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-Crk II (Tyr-221), Phosphospecific Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

The Crk family of adaptor proteins (Crk I, Crk II and CrkL) are Src Homology 2 (SH2) and Src Homology 3 (SH3) domain-containing proteins that form protein complexes important for transmitting signals

downstream of tyrosine kinases. Both Crk II and CrkL are composed of a single SH2 domain, followed by two tandem SH3 domains. Crk II is also alternatively spliced to a minor product, Crk I, which is structurally and functionally more similar to the v-Crk oncogene. Both Crk II and CrkL are ubiquitously expressed and their SH domains are highly homologous, however both are required for mouse development and have distinct non-overlapping phenotypes in knockout mice. Phosphorylation may be important for regulating Crk activity. Crk II Tyr-221 (CrkL Tyr-207) phosphorylation is a negative regulatory site, while Crk Tyr-251 phosphorylation in the SH3 domain is a positive regulatory site. EGF stimulation induces phosphorylation of Tyr-251, which increases binding of Crk to the SH2 domain of Abl, and promotes transactivation of Abl.

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