

Anti-CrkL (Tyr-207), Phosphospecific Antibody

Catalog # AN1730

Product Information

ApplicationWBPrimary AccessionP46109ReactivityRatHostRabbit

Clonality Rabbit Polyclonal

Isotype IgG Calculated MW 33777

Additional Information

Gene ID 1399

Other Names v-crk sarcoma virus CT10 oncogene homolog, CRKII, CRKL

Target/Specificity 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 transmiting 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.

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-CrkL (Tyr-207), Phosphospecific Antibody is for research use only and not

for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping Blue Ice

Background

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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'.