

Mouse Csk Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP20789a

Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, E **Primary Accession** P41241

Reactivity Human, Rat, Mouse

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Clone Names RB50568
Calculated MW 50716

Additional Information

Gene ID 12988

Other Names Tyrosine-protein kinase CSK, C-Src kinase, Protein-tyrosine kinase MPK-2,

p50CSK, Csk

Target/Specificity This Mouse Csk antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH

conjugated synthetic peptide between 67-101amino acids from the

N-terminal region of human Mouse Csk.

Dilution WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide

affinity purification.

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 Mouse Csk Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in

diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name Csk

Function Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that plays an important role in the

regulation of cell growth, differentiation, migration and immune response. Phosphorylates tyrosine residues located in the C- terminal tails of Src-family kinases (SFKs) including LCK, SRC, HCK, FYN, LYN, CSK or YES1. Upon tail phosphorylation, Src-family members engage in intramolecular interactions

between the phosphotyrosine tail and the SH2 domain that result in an inactive conformation. To inhibit SFKs, CSK is recruited to the plasma membrane via binding to transmembrane proteins or adapter proteins located near the plasma membrane. Suppresses signaling by various surface receptors, including T-cell receptor (TCR) and B-cell receptor (BCR) by phosphorylating and maintaining inactive several positive effectors such as FYN or LCK (By similarity).

Cellular Location Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Note=Mainly cytoplasmic, also present in lipid

rafts

Tissue Location Ubiquitous, but most abundant in thymus and spleen, as well as in neonatal

brain

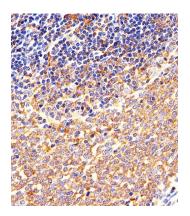
Background

Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that plays an important role in the regulation of cell growth, differentiation, migration and immune response. Phosphorylates tyrosine residues located in the C-terminal tails of Src-family kinases (SFKs) including LCK, SRC, HCK, FYN, LYN or YES1. Upon tail phosphorylation, Src-family members engage in intramolecular interactions between the phosphotyrosine tail and the SH2 domain that result in an inactive conformation. To inhibit SFKs, CSK is recruited to the plasma membrane via binding to transmembrane proteins or adapter proteins located near the plasma membrane. Suppresses signaling by various surface receptors, including T- cell receptor (TCR) and B-cell receptor (BCR) by phosphorylating and maintaining inactive several positive effectors such as FYN or LCK (By similarity).

References

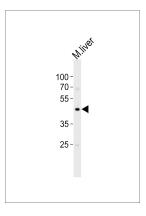
Klages S., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 91:2597-2601(1994). Farber C.R., et al. Submitted (JAN-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Carninci P., et al. Science 309:1559-1563(2005). Gilardi-Hebenstreit P., et al. Oncogene 7:2499-2506(1992). Lubec G., et al. Submitted (JAN-2009) to UniProtKB.

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded M.spleen section using Mouse Csk Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AP20789a). AP20789a was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining.

Western blot analysis of lysate from mouse liver tissue lysate, using Mouse Csk Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP20789a). AP20789a was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug.



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