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Mouse Csk Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21470b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P41241
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Canine, Chicken
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 398-431 amino acids from the C-terminal region of Mouse Csk.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 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 (C-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). May act as a negative regulator of EGFR and STAT3 signaling pathways (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

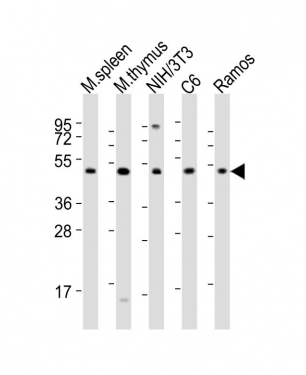
Background

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



All lanes : Anti-Csk Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: mouse spleen lysates Lane 2: mouse thymus lysates Lane 3: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysates Lane 4: C6 whole cell lysates Lane 5: Ramos whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 51 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

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