10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

CSK Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AP52740

Product Information

Primary Accession	P41240
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2b
Calculated MW	50704

Additional Information

Gene ID	1445
Other Names	C SRC;C SRC kinase;C src Tyrosine Kinase;C-SRC kinase;c-src tyrosine kinase;Csk A;CSK; CSK_HUMAN;CYTOPLASMIC TYROSINE KINASE;EC 2.7.10.2;MGC112926;MGC117393;MGC154049;P60 Src; Protein tyrosine kinase CYL;Protein-tyrosine kinase CYL;Proto oncogene tyrosine protein kinase;Tyrosine protein kinase CSK;Tyrosine protein kinase CSK;Tyrosine-protein kinase CSK;zgc:154049.
Format	Purified mouse monoclonal in buffer containing 0.1M Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4,150 mM NaCl)with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide,0.1mg/mlBSA and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

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

Tissue Location	Expressed in lung and macrophages.

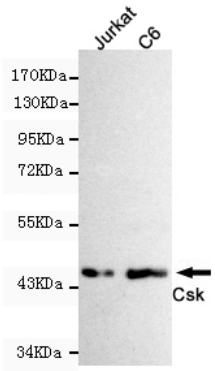
Background

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.

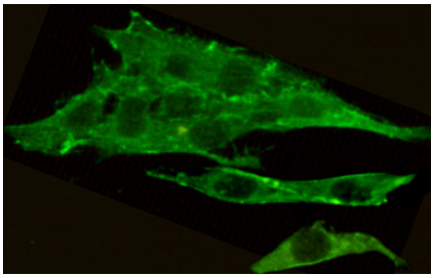
References

Partanen J.,et al.Oncogene 6:2013-2018(1991).
Braeuninger A.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 88:10411-10415(1991).
Brauninger A.,et al.Gene 110:205-211(1992).
Braeuninger A.,et al.Oncogene 8:1365-1369(1993).
Halleck A.,et al.Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Images



Western blot detection of CSK in C6 and Jurkat cell lysates using CSK mouse mAb (1:1000 diluted).Predicted band size:50KDa.Observed band size:50KDa.



Immunocytochemistry staining of C6 cells fixed by anhydrous methanol for 2 h at -20℃ and using anti-CSK mouse mAb (dilution 1:50).