

Hck Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP70293

Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, IF **Primary Accession** P08631

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalCalculated MW59600

Additional Information

Gene ID 3055

Other Names HCK; Tyrosine-protein kinase HCK; Hematopoietic cell kinase; Hemopoietic

cell kinase; p59-HCK/p60-HCK; p59Hck; p61Hck

Dilution WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200

Format Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium

azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

Protein Information

Name HCK

Function Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase found in hematopoietic cells that

transmits signals from cell surface receptors and plays an important role in the regulation of innate immune responses, including neutrophil, monocyte,

macrophage and mast cell functions, phagocytosis, cell survival and

proliferation, cell adhesion and migration. Acts downstream of receptors that bind the Fc region of immunoglobulins, such as FCGR1A and FCGR2A, but also CSF3R, PLAUR, the receptors for IFNG, IL2, IL6 and IL8, and integrins, such as ITGB1 and ITGB2. During the phagocytic process, mediates mobilization of secretory lysosomes, degranulation, and activation of NADPH oxidase to bring about the respiratory burst. Plays a role in the release of inflammatory molecules. Promotes reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton and actin polymerization, formation of podosomes and cell protrusions. Inhibits

TP73-mediated transcription activation and TP73-mediated apoptosis.

Phosphorylates CBL in response to activation of immunoglobulin gamma Fc region receptors. Phosphorylates ADAM15, BCR, ELMO1, FCGR2A, GAB1,

GAB2, RAPGEF1, STAT5B, TP73, VAV1 and WAS.

Cellular Location [Isoform 1]: Lysosome. Membrane; Lipid-anchor. Cell projection, podosome

membrane; Lipid-anchor. Cytoplasm, cytosol Note=Associated with specialized secretory lysosomes called azurophil granules. At least half of this isoform is found in the cytoplasm, some of this fraction is myristoylated Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle. Cytoplasm, cytosol

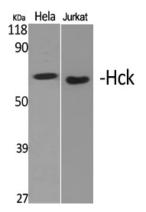
Tissue Location

Detected in monocytes and neutrophils (at protein level). Expressed predominantly in cells of the myeloid and B-lymphoid lineages. Highly expressed in granulocytes. Detected in tonsil

Background

Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase found in hematopoietic cells that transmits signals from cell surface receptors and plays an important role in the regulation of innate immune responses, including neutrophil, monocyte, macrophage and mast cell functions, phagocytosis, cell survival and proliferation, cell adhesion and migration. Acts downstream of receptors that bind the Fc region of immunoglobulins, such as FCGR1A and FCGR2A, but also CSF3R, PLAUR, the receptors for IFNG, IL2, IL6 and IL8, and integrins, such as ITGB1 and ITGB2. During the phagocytic process, mediates mobilization of secretory lysosomes, degranulation, and activation of NADPH oxidase to bring about the respiratory burst. Plays a role in the release of inflammatory molecules. Promotes reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton and actin polymerization, formation of podosomes and cell protrusions. Inhibits TP73-mediated transcription activation and TP73-mediated apoptosis. Phosphorylates CBL in response to activation of immunoglobulin gamma Fc region receptors. Phosphorylates ADAM15, BCR, ELMO1, FCGR2A, GAB1, GAB2, RAPGEF1, STAT5B, TP73, VAV1 and WAS.

Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Hck Polyclonal Antibody

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