

# Csk Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP69314

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P41240</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	50704

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	1445
<b>Other Names</b>	CSK; Tyrosine-protein kinase CSK; C-Src kinase; Protein-tyrosine kinase CYL
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
<b>Storage Conditions</b>	-20°C

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	CSK
<b>Function</b>	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. May act as a negative regulator of EGFR and STAT3 signaling pathways (PubMed: <a href="#">26918609</a> ).
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P41241}. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P41241}. Note=Mainly cytoplasmic, also present in lipid rafts. {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P41241}

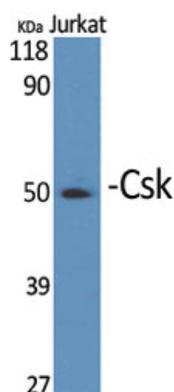
## Tissue Location

Expressed in lung and macrophages.

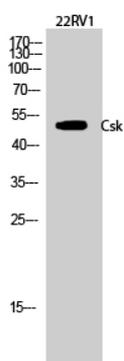
## Background

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, 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.

## Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Csk Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1 : 1000



Western Blot analysis of 22RV1 cells using Csk Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1 : 1000

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