

Csk Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP69315

Product Information

Application WB, IF, ICC, E **Primary Accession** P41240

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalCalculated MW50704

Additional Information

Gene ID 1445

Other Names CSK; Tyrosine-protein kinase CSK; C-Src kinase; Protein-tyrosine kinase CYL

Dilution WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000.

ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications. IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A

E~~N/A

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

azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

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

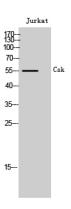
rafts

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, 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 Jurkat cells using Csk Polyclonal Antibody

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