

Mouse Hck Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AW5008

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P08103
Other Accession	P50545
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Calculated MW	59129
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

Additional Information

Gene ID	15162
Antigen Region	239-272
Other Names	Tyrosine-protein kinase HCK, B-cell/myeloid kinase, BMK, Hematopoietic cell kinase, Hemopoietic cell kinase, p56-HCK/p59-HCK, Hck
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Target/Specificity	This Mouse Hck antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 239-272 amino acids from the Central region of human Mouse Hck.
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 Hck Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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 (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle. Cytoplasm, cytosol [Isoform 2]: Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor. Membrane, caveola; Lipid-anchor. Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Golgi apparatus. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Lysosome. Nucleus. Note=20% of this isoform is associated with caveolae. Localization at the cell membrane and at caveolae requires palmitoylation at Cys-3. Colocalizes with the actin cytoskeleton at focal adhesions (By similarity)

Tissue Location

Expressed predominantly in cells of the myeloid and B-lymphoid lineages

Background

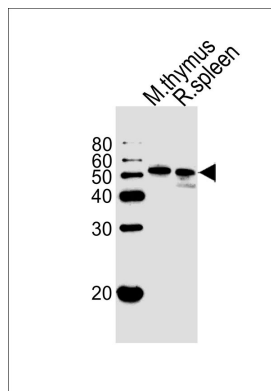
Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase found in hematopoietic cells that transmits signals from cell surface receptors and plays an important role in the regulation of innate immune responses, including neutrophil, monocyte, macrophage and mast cell functions, phagocytosis, cell survival and proliferation, 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 (By similarity).

References

- Klemsz M.J.,et al.Nucleic Acids Res. 15:9600-9600(1987).
Holtzman D.A.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 84:8325-8329(1987).
Carninci P.,et al.Science 309:1559-1563(2005).
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Images

Western blot analysis of lysate from mouse thymus and rat spleen tissue lysate(from left to right), using Mouse Hck Antibody (Center)(Cat. #AW5008). AW5008 was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.Lysate at 35ug.



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