

**Anti-CrkL (Tyr-207), Phosphospecific Antibody**  
**Catalog # AN1730****Specification****Anti-CrkL (Tyr-207), Phosphospecific Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                                        |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P46109</a>                 |
| Reactivity        | Bovine, Chicken, Drosophila, C.Elegans |
| Host              | Rabbit                                 |
| Clonality         | Rabbit Polyclonal                      |
| Isotype           | IgG                                    |
| Calculated MW     | 33777                                  |

**Anti-CrkL (Tyr-207), Phosphospecific Antibody - Additional Information**

|                                                        |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Gene ID                                                | 1399 |
| <b>Other Names</b>                                     |      |
| v-crk sarcoma virus CT10 oncogene homolog, CRKII, CRKL |      |

**Target/Specificity**

The Crk family of adaptor proteins (Crk I, Crk II and CrkL) are Src Homology 2 (SH2) and Src Homology 3 (SH3) domain-containing proteins that form protein complexes important for transmitting signals downstream of tyrosine kinases. Both Crk II and CrkL are composed of a single SH2 domain, followed by two tandem SH3 domains. Crk II is also alternatively spliced to a minor product, Crk I, which is structurally and functionally more similar to the v-Crk oncogene. Both Crk II and CrkL are ubiquitously expressed and their SH domains are highly homologous, however both are required for mouse development and have distinct non-overlapping phenotypes in knockout mice. Phosphorylation may be important for regulating Crk activity. Crk II Tyr-221 (CrkL Tyr-207) phosphorylation is a negative regulatory site, while Crk Tyr-251 phosphorylation in the SH3 domain is a positive regulatory site. EGF stimulation induces phosphorylation of Tyr-251, which increases binding of Crk to the SH2 domain of Abl, and promotes transactivation of Abl.

**Format**

Antigen Affinity Purified

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Anti-CrkL (Tyr-207), Phosphospecific Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Shipping**

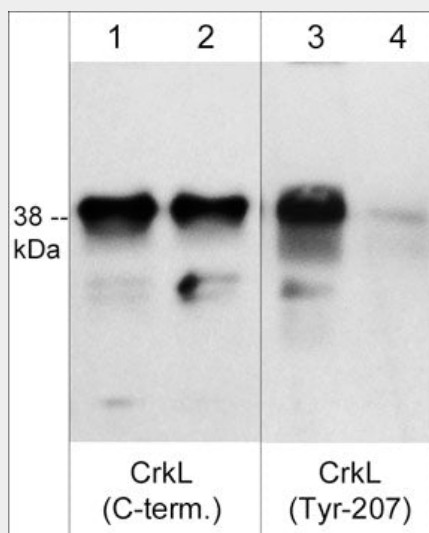
Blue Ice

**Anti-CrkL (Tyr-207), Phosphospecific Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### **Anti-CrkL (Tyr-207), Phosphospecific Antibody - Images**



Western blot of human K562 cells stimulated with pervanadate (1 mM) for 30 min. (lanes 1-4). The blot was treated with alkaline phosphatase to dephosphorylate CrkL (lanes 2 & 4), then the blot was probed with rabbit polyclonals CrkL (C-terminus) CP3081 (lanes 1 & 2) and CrkL (Tyr-207) phospho-specific CP4671 (lanes 3 & 4).

#### **Anti-CrkL (Tyr-207), Phosphospecific Antibody - Background**

The Crk family of adaptor proteins (Crk I, Crk II and CrkL) are Src Homology 2 (SH2) and Src Homology 3 (SH3) domain-containing proteins that form protein complexes important for transmitting signals downstream of tyrosine kinases. Both Crk II and CrkL are composed of a single SH2 domain, followed by two tandem SH3 domains. Crk II is also alternatively spliced to a minor product, Crk I, which is structurally and functionally more similar to the v-Crk oncogene. Both Crk II and CrkL are ubiquitously expressed and their SH domains are highly homologous, however both are required for mouse development and have distinct non-overlapping phenotypes in knockout mice. Phosphorylation may be important for regulating Crk activity. Crk II Tyr-221 (CrkL Tyr-207) phosphorylation is a negative regulatory site, while Crk Tyr-251 phosphorylation in the SH3 domain is a positive regulatory site. EGF stimulation induces phosphorylation of Tyr-251, which increases binding of Crk to the SH2 domain of Abl, and promotes transactivation of Abl.