

Immunotag™ PYK2 (phospho Tyr579) Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITP0810
Product Description	Immunotag™ PYK2 (phospho Tyr579) Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	PYK2 (Tyr579)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthesized phospho-peptide around the phosphorylation site of human PYK2 (phospho Tyr579)
Specificity	Phospho-PYK2 (Y579) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PYK2 protein only when phosphorylated at Y579.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	PTK2B
Accession No.	Q14289 Q9QVP9 P70600
Alternate Names	PTK2B; FAK2; PYK2; RAFTK; Protein-tyrosine kinase 2-beta; Calcium-dependent tyrosine kinase; CADTK; Calcium-regulated non-receptor proline-rich tyrosine kinase; Cell adhesion kinase beta; CAK-beta; CAKB; Focal adhesion kinase 2; FADK 2; Pro

Antibody Specification

Description	protein tyrosine kinase 2 beta(PTK2B) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a cytoplasmic protein tyrosine kinase which is involved in calcium-induced regulation of ion channels and activation of the map kinase signaling pathway. The encoded protein may represent an important signaling intermediate between neuropeptide-activated receptors or neurotransmitters that increase calcium flux and the downstream signals that regulate neuronal activity. The encoded protein undergoes rapid tyrosine phosphorylation and activation in response to increases in the intracellular calcium concentration, nicotinic acetylcholine receptor activation, membrane depolarization, or protein kinase C activation. This protein has been shown to bind CRK-associated substrate, nephrocystin, GTPase regulator associated with FAK, and the SH2 domain of GRB2. The encoded protein is a member of the FAK subfamily of protein tyrosine kinases but lacks significant sequence similarity t
Cell Pathway/ Category	Calcium,Chemokine,Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity,Leukocyte transendothelial migration,GnRH,
Protein Expression	Brain,Hippocampus,Lymph,Monocyte,Platelet,Testis,
Subcellular Localization	nucleus,nucleoplasm,cytoplasm,cytosol,cytoskeleton,focal adhesion,cell cortex,postsynaptic density,NMDA selective glutamate receptor complex,lamellipodium,axon,dendrite,growth cone,extrinsic compone
Protein Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,function:Involved in calcium induced regulation of ion channel and activation of the map kinase signaling pathway. May represent an important signaling intermediate between neuropeptide activated receptors or neurotransmitters that increase calcium flux and the downstream signals that regulate neuronal activity. Interacts with the SH2 domain of Grb2. May phosphorylate the voltage-gated potassium channel protein Kv1.2. Its activation is highly correlated with the stimulation of c-Jun N-terminal kinase activity. Involved in osmotic stress-dependent SNCA 'Tyr-125' phosphorylation.,PTM:Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues in response to various stimuli that elevate the intracellular calcium concentration, as well as by PKC activation. Recruitment by nephrocystin to cell matrix adhesions initiates Tyr-402 phosphorylation. In monocytes, adherence to substrata is required for tyrosine phosphorylation and kinase activation. Angiotensin II, thapsigargin and L-alpha-lysophosphatidic acid (LPA) also induce autophosphorylation and increase kinase activity.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. FAK subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 FERM domain.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,subcellular location:Interaction with nephrocystin induces the membrane-association of the kinase.,subunit:Interacts with Crk-associated substrate (Cas), PTPNS1 and SH2D3C (By similarity). Interacts with nephrocystin, ASAP2, OPHN1L, SKAP2 and TGFB1I1.,tissue specificity:Most abundant in the brain, with highest levels in amygdala and hippocampus. Low levels in kidney. Also expressed in spleen and lymphocytes.,
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