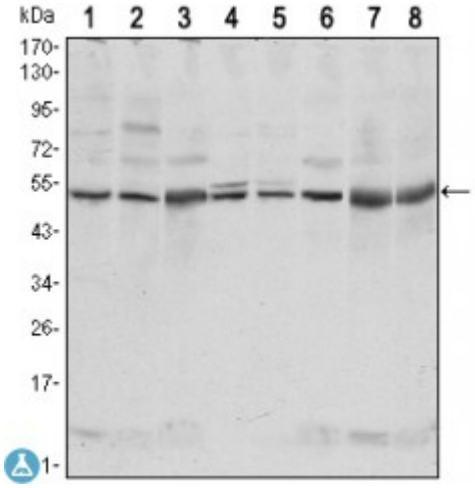
Anti-Csk antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to Csk.

Model	STJ97972
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Simian
Applications	ELISA, FC, IF, WB
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human Csk expressed in E. Coli.
Gene ID	1445
Gene Symbol	CSK
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IF 1:200-1:1000FC 1:200-1:400ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	Csk Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Csk protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in lung and macrophages.
Purification	Affinity purification
Clone ID	5F3
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Tyrosine-protein kinase CSK C-Src kinase Protein-tyrosine kinase CYL
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG1

Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:2444OMIM:124095
Alternative Names	Tyrosine-protein kinase CSK C-Src kinase Protein-tyrosine kinase CYL
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 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.
Sequence and Domain Family	The architecture of this protein is similar to that of Src-family kinases (SFKs) with one N-terminal SH3 domain, one SH2 domain, and a C-terminal kinase domain.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm Cell membrane. Mainly cytoplasmic, also present in lipid rafts.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated at Ser-364 by PKA, leading to increased activity. Autophosphorylated.