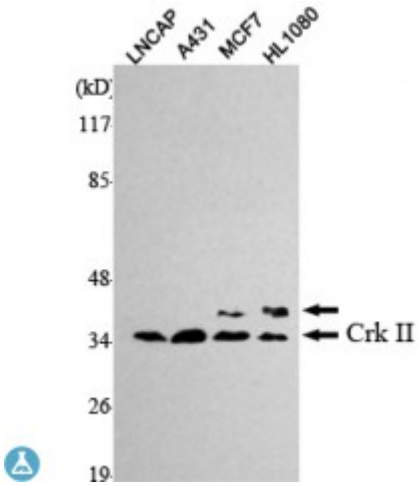
Anti-Crk II antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to Crk II.

Model	STJ98480
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Canine, Human, Mouse, Rabbit
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Purified recombinant human Crk II protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
Gene ID	1398
Gene Symbol	CRK
Dilution range	WB 1:1000-1:2000
Specificity	Crk II Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Crk II protein.
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Adapter molecule crk Proto-oncogene c-Crk p38
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	Purified mouse monoclonal in buffer containing 0.1M Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl) with 0.2% sodium azide, 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Database Links	HGNC:2362OMIM:164762
Alternative Names	Adapter molecule crk Proto-oncogene c-Crk p38
Function	Isoform Crk-II: Regulates cell adhesion, spreading and migration. Mediates attachment-induced MAPK8 activation, membrane ruffling and cell motility in a Rac-dependent manner. Involved in phagocytosis of apoptotic cells and cell motility via its interaction with DOCK1 and DOCK4. May regulate the EFNA5-EPHA3 signaling.
Sequence and Domain Family	The C-terminal SH3 domain function as a negative modulator for transformation and the N-terminal SH3 domain appears to function as a positive regulator for transformation. The SH2 domain mediates interaction with tyrosine phosphorylated proteins. Mediates interaction with SHB.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm Cell membrane. Translocated to the plasma membrane upon cell adhesion.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylation of Crk-II (40 kDa) gives rise to a 42 kDa form. Isoform Crk-II is phosphorylated by KIT.; Phosphorylated on Tyr-221 upon cell adhesion. Results in the negative regulation of the association with SH2- and SH3-binding partners, possibly by the formation of an intramolecular interaction of phosphorylated Tyr-221 with the SH2 domain. This leads finally to the down-regulation of the Crk signaling pathway. Proline isomerization at Pro-237 by PPIA acts as a switch between two conformations: an autoinhibitory conformation in the cis form, where the tandem SH3 domains interact intramolecularly, and an activated conformation in the trans form.