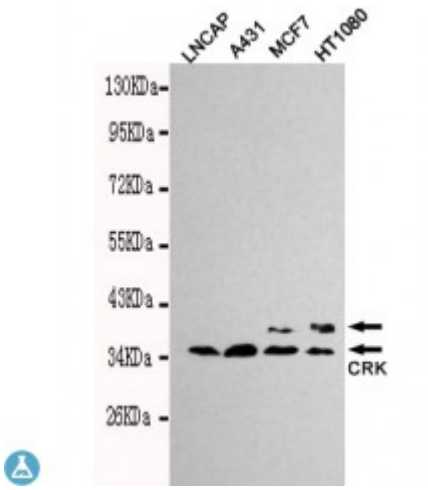
Anti-CrkII antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to CrkII.

Model	STJ99163
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Purified recombinant human CrkII protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
Gene ID	1398
Gene Symbol	CRK
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000ELISA 1:10000-20000
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of CrkII and does not cross-react with related proteins.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clone ID	3H7-E5-H8
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Adapter molecule crk Proto-oncogene c-Crk p38
Molecular Weight	34kDa
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG2b
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
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.