10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-CSK Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO11809

Specification

Anti-CSK Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P41240
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Tyrosine-protein kinase CSK(CSK) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-CSK Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1445

Other Names
Tyrosine-protein kinase CSK, 2.7.10.2, C-Src kinase, Protein-tyrosine kinase CYL, CSK

Calculated MW
50704 MW KDa

Application Details
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization
Cytoplasm . Cell membrane . Mainly cytoplasmic, also present in lipid rafts. .

Tissue Specificity
Expressed in lung and macrophages. .

Protein Name
Tyrosine-protein kinase CSK

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
E.coli-derived human CSK recombinant protein (Position: S2-G204). Human CSK shares 99% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with both mouse and rat CSK.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage	**At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

Sequence Similarities
Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. CSK subfamily.

Anti-CSK Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name CSK

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, CSK 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.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Note=Mainly cytoplasmic, also present in lipid rafts

Tissue Location
Expressed in lung and macrophages.

Anti-CSK Picoband 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-CSK Picoband Antibody - Images

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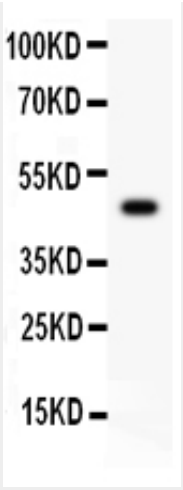

Anti-CSK Picoband antibody, ABO11809-1.jpgAll lanes: Anti CSK (ABO11809) at 0.5ug/mlWB: Recombinant Human CSK Protein 0.5ngPredicted bind size: 47KDObserved bind size: 47KD

Anti-CSK Picoband antibody, ABO11809-2.jpgAll lanes: Anti CSK (ABO11809) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: Rat Testis Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 2: Rat Thymus Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 3: Mouse Liver Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 4: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 5: JURKAT Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 6: A549 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 7: MCF-7 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 8: NIH3T3 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 9: NEURO Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 51KDObserved bind size: 51KD

Anti-CSK Picoband Antibody - Background

CSK also known as C-Src kinase, is a non-receptor protein tyrosine kinase protein that in humans is encoded by the CSK gene. It is mapped to 15q24.1. CSK suppresses activity of the Src family of protein kinases by phosphorylation of Src family members at a conserved C-terminal site in Src. Csk's control of the Src family activity is widely thought to be central to regulation of the immune response. CSK can downregulate tyrosine kinase activity of the SRC oncoprotein through tyrosine phosphorylation of the SRC carboxy terminus. Since cell transformation by SRC oncoproteins is caused by various mechanisms that interfere with this phosphorylation, the CSK gene might function as an antioncogene.