10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Anti-Crk II (Tyr-251), Phosphospecific Antibody

Catalog # AN1728

Specification

Anti-Crk II (Tyr-251), Phosphospecific Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P46108
Reactivity	**Bovine, Chicken, Drosophila, C.Elegans**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Rabbit Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**33831**

Anti-Crk II (Tyr-251), Phosphospecific Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**1398**

Other Names
v-crk sarcoma virus CT10 oncogene homolog, CRKII, CRKL

Target/Specificity
The Crk family of adaptor proteins (Crk I, Crk II and CrkL) are Src Homology 2 (SH2) and Src Homology 3 (SH3) domain-containing proteins that form protein complexes important for transmiting signals downstream of tyrosine kinases. Both Crk II and CrkL are composed of a single SH2 domain, followed by two tandem SH3 domains. Crk II is also alternatively spliced to a minor product, Crk I, which is structurally and functionally more similar to the v-Crk oncogene. Both Crk II and CrkL are ubiquitously expressed and their SH domains are highly homologous, however both are required for mouse development and have distinct non-overlapping phenotypes in knockout mice. Phosphorylation may be important for regulating Crk activity. Crk II Tyr-221 (CrkL Tyr-207) phosphorylation is a negative regulatory site, while Crk Tyr-251 phosphorylation in the SH3 domain is a positive regulatory site. EGF stimulation induces phosphorylation of Tyr-251, which increases binding of Crk to the SH2 domain of Abl, and promotes transactivation of Abl.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000

Format
Antigen Affinity Purified

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
Anti-Crk II (Tyr-251), Phosphospecific Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

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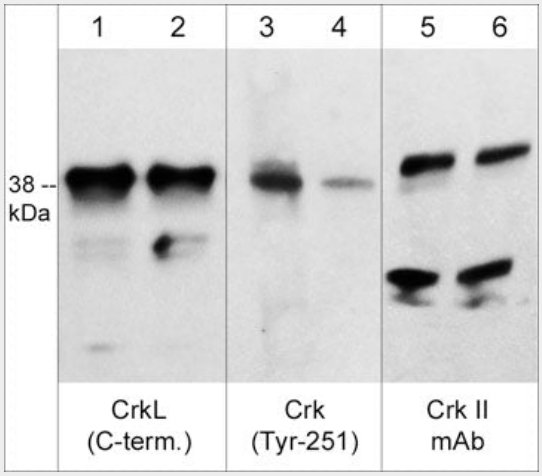
Anti-Crk II (Tyr-251), Phosphospecific Antibody - Protocols

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-Crk II (Tyr-251), Phosphospecific Antibody - Images



Western blot of human K562 cells stimulated with pervanadate (1 mM) for 30 min. (lanes 1-6). The blot was treated with akaline phosphatase to dephosphorylate Crk (lanes 2, 4 & 6), then the blot was probed with rabbit polyclonals CrkL (C-terminus) CP3081 (lanes 1 & 2), Crk (Tyr-251) phospho-specific CP3091 (lanes 3 & 4), and mouse monoclonal anti-Crk II (C-terminal region) (lanes 5 & 6).

Anti-Crk II (Tyr-251), Phosphospecific Antibody - Background

The Crk family of adaptor proteins (Crk I, Crk II and CrkL) are Src Homology 2 (SH2) and Src Homology 3 (SH3) domain-containing proteins that form protein complexes important for transmiting signals downstream of tyrosine kinases. Both Crk II and CrkL are composed of a single SH2 domain, followed by two tandem SH3 domains. Crk II is also alternatively spliced to a minor product, Crk I, which is structurally and functionally more similar to the v-Crk oncogene. Both Crk II and CrkL are ubiquitously expressed and their SH domains are highly homologous, however both are required for mouse development and have distinct non-overlapping phenotypes in knockout mice. Phosphorylation may be important for regulating Crk activity. Crk II Tyr-221 (CrkL Tyr-207) phosphorylation is a negative regulatory site, while Crk Tyr-251 phosphorylation in the SH3 domain is a positive regulatory site. EGF stimulation induces phosphorylation of Tyr-251, which increases binding of Crk to the SH2 domain of Abl, and promotes transactivation of Abl.