

**Anti-Syk (Central region) Antibody**  
**Catalog # AN1982****Specification**

---

**Anti-Syk (Central region) Antibody - Product Information**

Primary Accession	<a href="#">P43405</a>
Reactivity	<b>Bovine</b>
Host	<b>Mouse</b>
Clonality	<b>Mouse Monoclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG1</b>
Calculated MW	<b>72066</b>

**Anti-Syk (Central region) Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID **6850****Other Names**

Tyrosine-protein kinase SYK, Spleen tyrosine kinase, p72-Syk

**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-Syk (Central region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

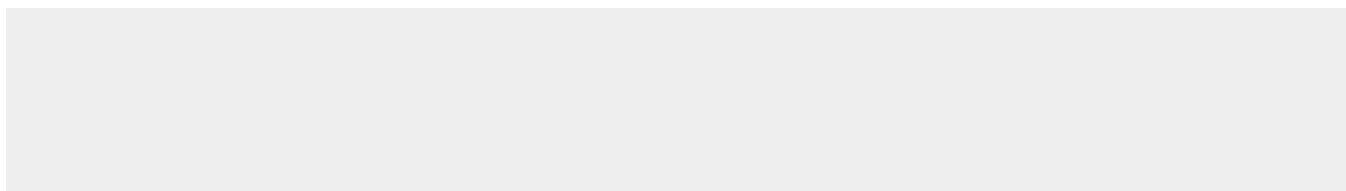
**Shipping**

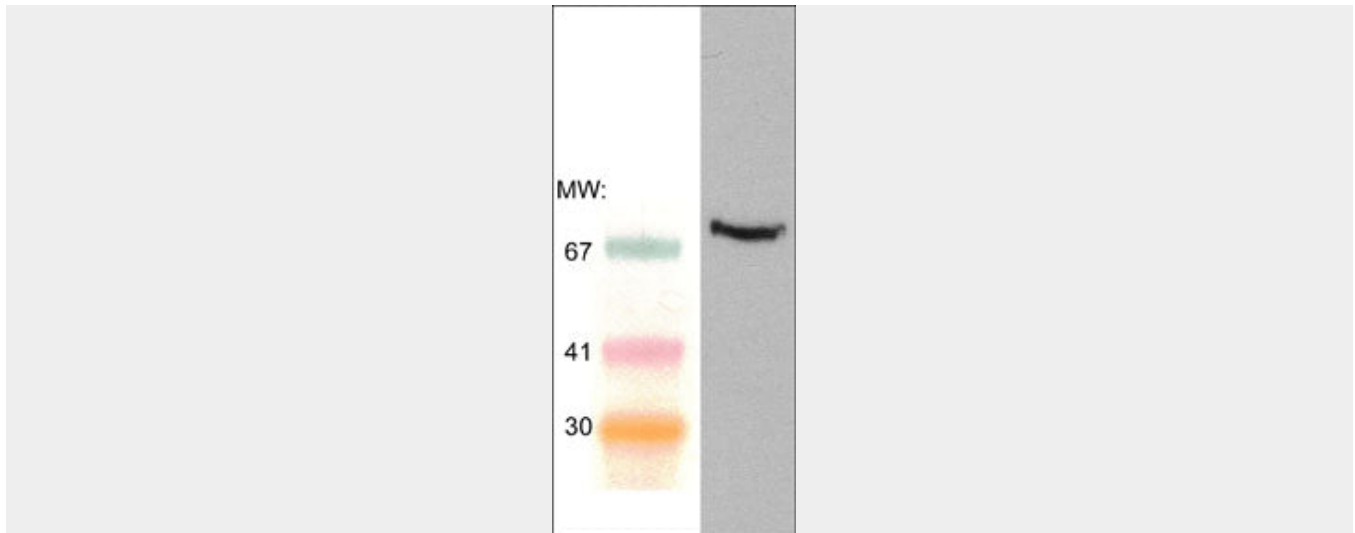
Blue Ice

**Anti-Syk (Central region) 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Anti-Syk (Central region) Antibody - Images**



Western blot of adult mouse spleen lysate. The blot was probed with mouse monoclonal anti-Syk (Central region) antibody at 1:250.

#### **Anti-Syk (Central region) Antibody - Background**

Syk is a member of the family of non-receptor type protein-tyrosine kinases and plays a crucial role in lymphocyte signaling and development. Syk is expressed in all hematopoietic cells and contributes to the signal transduction process by binding to a tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM) of immune receptors, including Ig $\alpha$ , TCR $\zeta$ , CD3 $\epsilon$ , Fc $\epsilon$ RI $\beta$ , and Fc $\epsilon$ RI $\gamma$ . Upon receptor activation, Syk binds to phosphorylated ITAMs via its two N-terminal SH2 domains, thereby activating Syk and causing tyrosines in Syk to undergo auto-phosphorylation or phosphorylation. These phosphorylated sites can act as binding sites for other signaling molecules or help to regulate enzymatic activity. For example, in mast cells, Syk can activate downstream targets such as phospholipase C $\gamma$ 1 and VAV. Studies in Syk $^{-/-}$  mast cells identified defects in both the ERK-MAP and JNK-MAP kinase pathways.