

**Mouse Csk Antibody (N-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP20789a****Specification**

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**Mouse Csk Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Application       | IHC-P, WB,E  |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P41241</a>   |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">P32577</a> , <a href="#">P41240</a> , <a href="#">Q0VBZ0</a> |
| Reactivity        | Mouse  |
| Predicted         | Bovine, Human, Rat   |
| Host              | Rabbit   |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal   |
| Isotype           | Rabbit IgG   |
| Calculated MW     | 50716  |

**Mouse Csk Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 12988**Other Names**

Tyrosine-protein kinase CSK, C-Src kinase, Protein-tyrosine kinase MPK-2, p50CSK, Csk

**Target/Specificity**

This Mouse Csk antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 67-101 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human Mouse Csk.

**Dilution**

IHC-P~~1:25

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

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

**Precautions**

Mouse Csk Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Mouse Csk Antibody (N-term) - 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 (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

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

#### Tissue Location

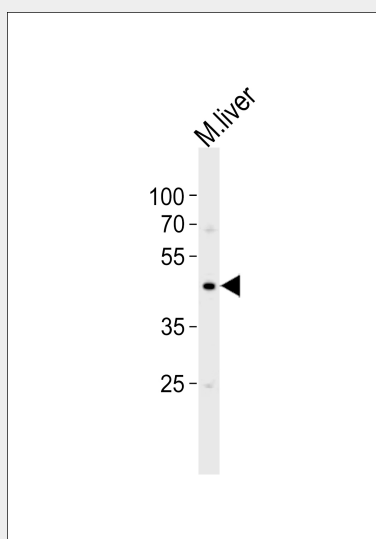
Ubiquitous, but most abundant in thymus and spleen, as well as in neonatal brain

### Mouse Csk Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

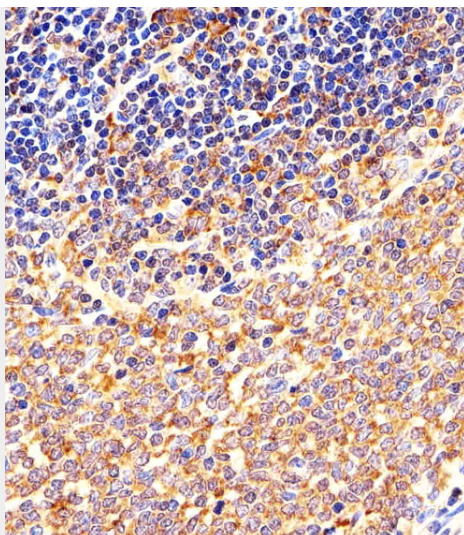
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Mouse Csk Antibody (N-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysate from mouse liver tissue lysate, using Mouse Csk Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP20789a). AP20789a was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded M.spleen section using Mouse Csk Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AP20789a). AP20789a was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining.

#### **Mouse Csk Antibody (N-term) - Background**

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 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 (By similarity).

#### **Mouse Csk Antibody (N-term) - References**

Klages S.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 91:2597-2601(1994).  
Farber C.R.,et al.Submitted (JAN-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Carninci P.,et al.Science 309:1559-1563(2005).  
Gilardi-Hebenstreit P.,et al.Oncogene 7:2499-2506(1992).  
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