

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 reconstitution, 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

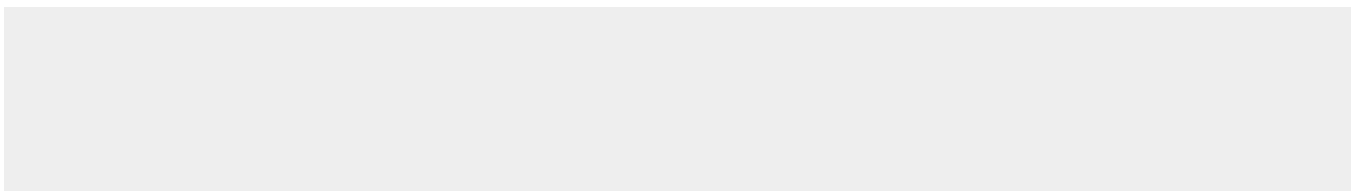
Expressed in lung and macrophages.

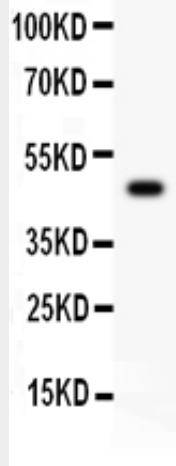
Anti-CSK Picoband Antibody - Protocols

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

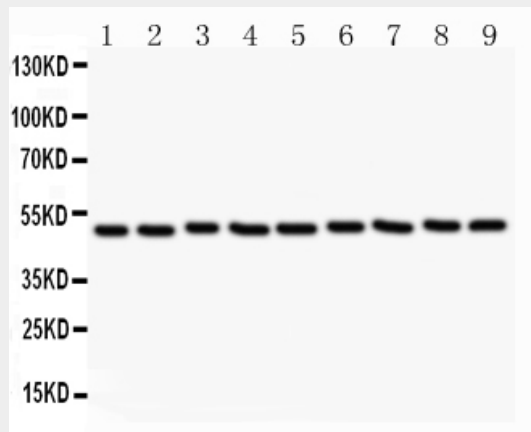
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-CSK Picoband Antibody - Images





Anti-CSK Picoband antibody, ABO11809-1.jpg All lanes: Anti CSK (ABO11809) at 0.5ug/ml WB: Recombinant Human CSK Protein 0.5ng Predicted bind size: 47KD Observed bind size: 47KD



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