

ZAP70 Antibody (internal region)
Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody
Catalog # AF3720a**Specification**

ZAP70 Antibody (internal region) - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P43403
Other Accession	NP_001070.2 , 7535 , 22637 (mouse) , 301348 (rat)
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Dog
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	69872

ZAP70 Antibody (internal region) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 7535**Other Names**

Tyrosine-protein kinase ZAP-70, 2.7.10.2, 70 kDa zeta-chain associated protein, Syk-related tyrosine kinase, ZAP70, SRK

Format

0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

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

ZAP70 Antibody (internal region) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ZAP70 Antibody (internal region) - Protein Information**Name** ZAP70**Synonyms** SRK**Function**

Tyrosine kinase that plays an essential role in regulation of the adaptive immune response. Regulates motility, adhesion and cytokine expression of mature T-cells, as well as thymocyte development. Contributes also to the development and activation of primary B- lymphocytes.

When antigen presenting cells (APC) activate T-cell receptor (TCR), a series of phosphorylations lead to the recruitment of ZAP70 to the doubly phosphorylated TCR component CD247/CD3Z through ITAM motif at the plasma membrane. This recruitment serves to localize to the stimulated TCR and to relieve its autoinhibited conformation. Release of ZAP70 active conformation is further stabilized by phosphorylation mediated by LCK. Subsequently, ZAP70 phosphorylates at least 2 essential adapter proteins: LAT and LCP2. In turn, a large number of signaling molecules are recruited and ultimately lead to lymphokine production, T-cell proliferation and differentiation. Furthermore, ZAP70 controls cytoskeleton modifications, adhesion and mobility of T-lymphocytes, thus ensuring correct delivery of effectors to the APC. ZAP70 is also required for TCR-CD247/CD3Z internalization and degradation through interaction with the E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase CBL and adapter proteins SLA and SLA2. Thus, ZAP70 regulates both T-cell activation switch on and switch off by modulating TCR expression at the T-cell surface. During thymocyte development, ZAP70 promotes survival and cell-cycle progression of developing thymocytes before positive selection (when cells are still CD4/CD8 double negative). Additionally, ZAP70-dependent signaling pathway may also contribute to primary B-cells formation and activation through B-cell receptor (BCR).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=In quiescent T-lymphocytes, it is cytoplasmic. Upon TCR activation, it is recruited at the plasma membrane by interacting with CD247/CD3Z. Colocalizes together with RHOH in the immunological synapse. RHOH is required for its proper localization to the cell membrane and cytoskeleton fractions in the thymocytes (By similarity).

Tissue Location

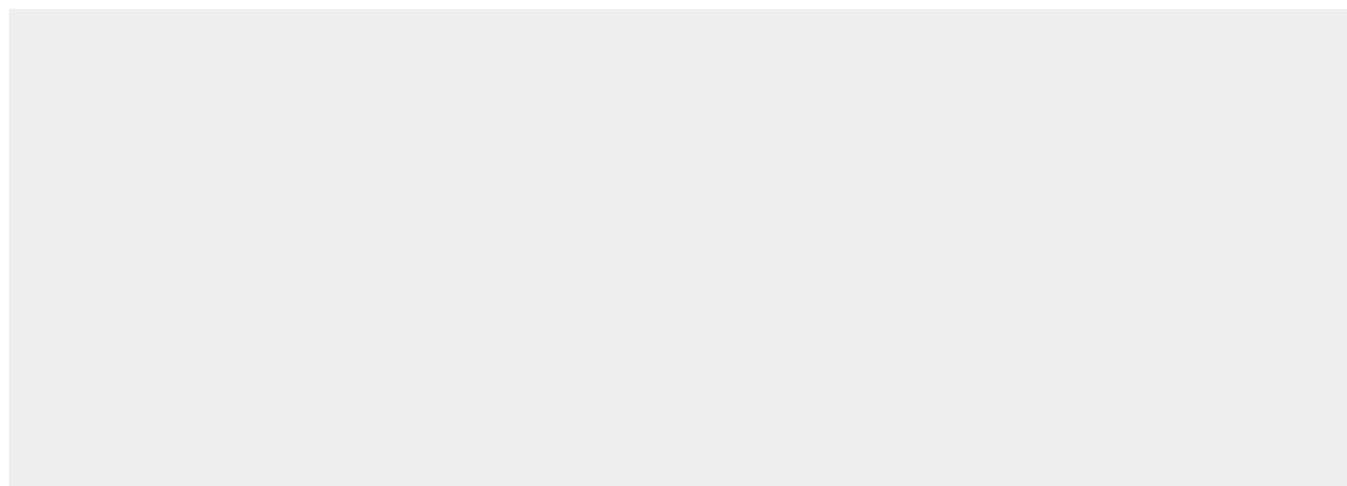
Expressed in T- and natural killer cells. Also present in early thymocytes and pro/pre B-cells

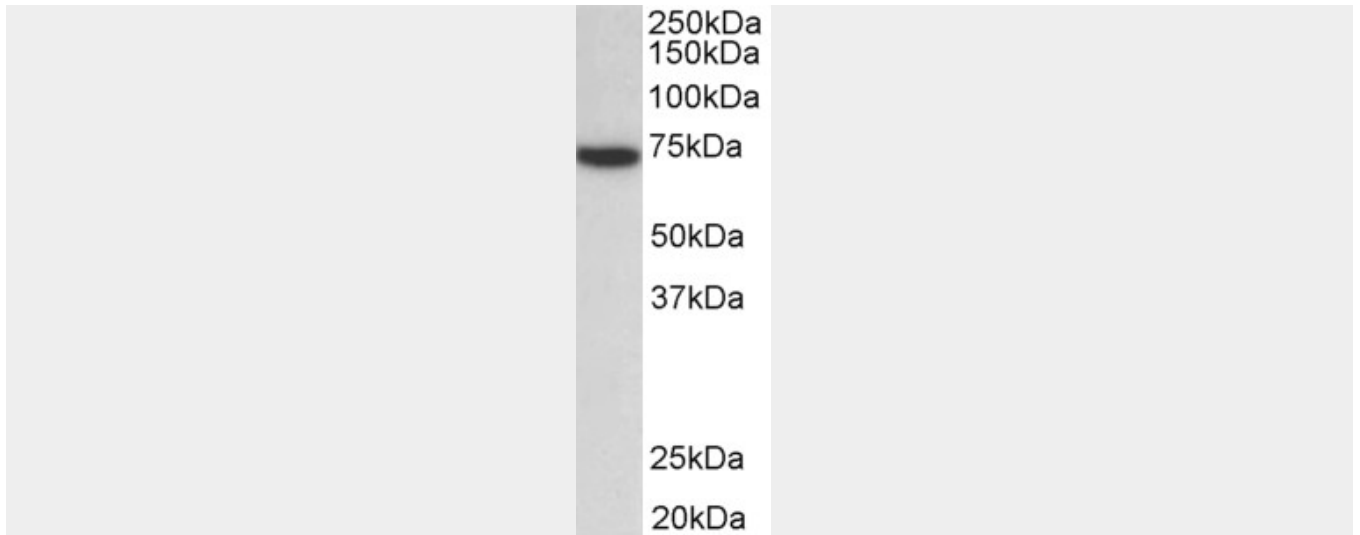
ZAP70 Antibody (internal region) - Protocols

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](#)

ZAP70 Antibody (internal region) - Images





AF3720a (0.3 µg/ml) staining of Jurkat lysate (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

ZAP70 Antibody (internal region) - Background

This antibody is expected to recognize isoform 1 (NP_001070.2) only.

ZAP70 Antibody (internal region) - References

ZAP-70 expression as a surrogate for immunoglobulin-variable-region mutations in chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Crespo M, Bosch F, Villamor N, Bellosillo B, Colomer D, Rozman M, Marcé S, López-Guillermo A, Campo E, Montserrat E. N Engl J Med. 2003 May 1;348(18):1764-75. PMID: 12724482