10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Syk (Central region) Antibody
Catalog # AN1982

Specification

Anti-Syk (Central region) Antibody - Product Information

Primary Accession	P43405
Reactivity	**Bovine**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Mouse Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1**
Calculated MW	**72066**

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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Syk (Central region) Antibody - Images

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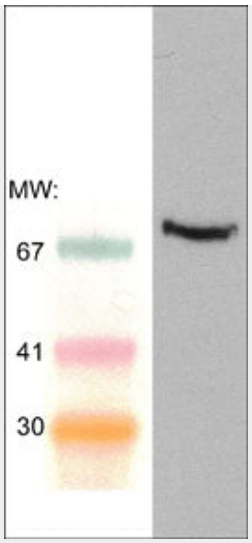

Western blot of adult mouse spleen lysate. The blot was probed with mouse monoclonal anti-Syk (Central region) antibody at 1:250.

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 Igα, TCRζ, CD3ε, FcεRIβ, and FceRIγ. 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 Cγ1 and VAV. Studies in Syk-/- mast cells identified defects in both the ERK-MAP and JNK-MAP kinase pathways.