

**Mouse Csk Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP21470b**

## Specification

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### Mouse Csk Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P41241</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	50716

### Mouse Csk Antibody (C-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 398-431 amino acids from the C-terminal region of Mouse Csk.

#### Dilution

WB~~1:2000

#### 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 (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### Mouse Csk Antibody (C-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

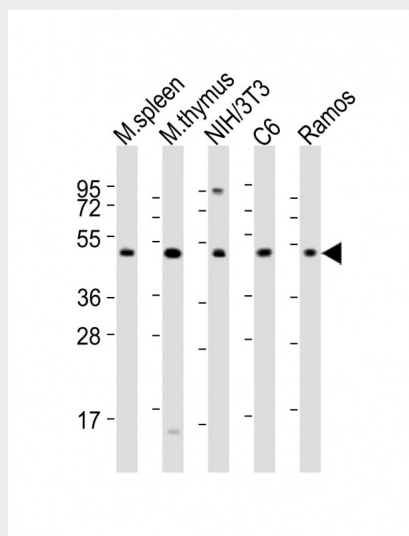
Ubiquitous, but most abundant in thymus and spleen, as well as in neonatal brain

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



All lanes : Anti-Csk Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: mouse spleen lysates Lane 2: mouse thymus lysates Lane 3: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysates Lane 4: C6 whole cell lysates Lane 5: Ramos whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu$ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 51 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

### Mouse Csk Antibody (C-term) - Background

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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 (C-term) - References**

- Klages S.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 91:2597-2601(1994).  
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Carninci P.,et al.Science 309:1559-1563(2005).  
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