

Anti-ZAP70 (pY292) Antibody
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to ZAP70 (pY292)
Catalog # AP61251

Specification

Anti-ZAP70 (pY292) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P43403
Other Accession	P43404
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	69872

Anti-ZAP70 (pY292) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7535

Other Names

SRK; Tyrosine-protein kinase ZAP-70; 70 kDa zeta-chain associated protein; Syk-related tyrosine kinase

Target/Specificity

Recognizes endogenous levels of ZAP70 (pY292) protein.

Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000)

Format

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Anti-ZAP70 (pY292) Antibody - 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 serie 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 localization 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

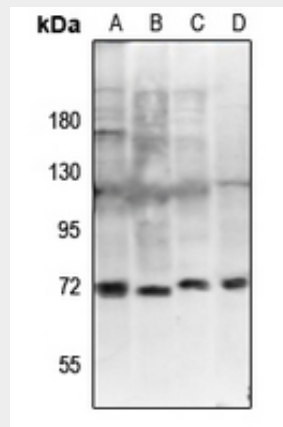
Expressed in T- and natural killer cells. Also present in early thymocytes and pro/pre B-cells

Anti-ZAP70 (pY292) 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-ZAP70 (pY292) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of ZAP70 (pY292) expression in Jurkat (A), Myla2059 (B), A549 (C), rat

thymus (D) whole cell lysates.

Anti-ZAP70 (pY292) Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human ZAP70 (pY292). The exact sequence is proprietary.