

Rabbit anti-Human CSK Polyclonal Antibody | anti-CSK antibody

Anti-CSK Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

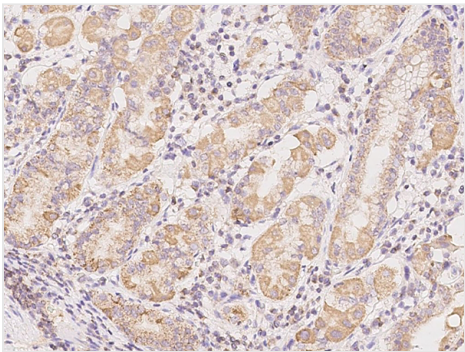
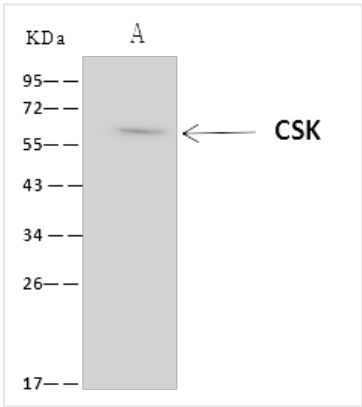
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA255982	Rabbit	Human	Immunoprecipitation, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

CSK; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-CSK Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; CSK Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; c-src tyrosine kinase; anti-CSK antibody

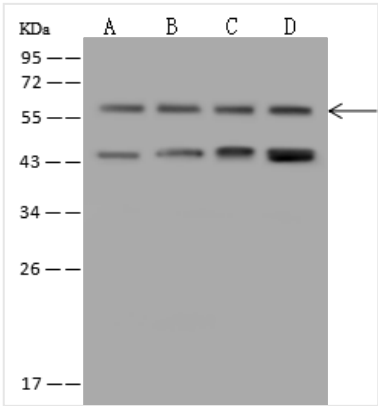
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human CSK
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-CSK antibody	IP (Immunoprecipitation), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human CSK fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human CSK fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human CSK in human stomach with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

IP (Immunoprecipitation)
CSK was immunoprecipitated using: Lane A: 0.5 mg NIH-3T3 Whole Cell Lysate 4 uL anti-CSK rabbit polyclonal antibody and 60 ug of Immunomagnetic beads Protein A/G. Primary antibody: Anti-CSK rabbit polyclonal antibody, at 1:100 dilution. Secondary antibody: Clean-Blot IP Detection Reagent (HRP) at 1:1000 dilution. Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 50 kDa. Observed band size: 57 kDa.



WB (Western Blot)
Anti-CSK rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution. Lane A: Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate. Lane B: RAW264.7 Whole Cell Lysate. Lane C: NIH3T3 Whole Cell Lysate. Lane D: HL-60 Whole Cell Lysate. Lysates/proteins at 30 ug per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 50 kDa. Observed band size: 57 kDa.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-CSK antibody	The tyrosine kinase c-Src has been implicated as a modulator of cell proliferation, spreading, and migration. These functions are also regulated by Met. The structure of a large fragment of the c-Src kinase comprises the regulatory and kinase domains and the carboxy-terminal tail. c-Src kinase interactions among domains and is stabilized by binding of the phosphorylated tail to the SH2 domain. This molecule is locked in a conformation that simultaneously disrupts the kinase active site and sequesters the binding surfaces of the SH2 and SH3 domains. The structure shows how appropriate cellular signals, or transforming mutations in v-Src, could break these interactions to produce an open, active kinase. The protein-tyrosine kinase activity of c-Src kinase is inhibited by phosphorylation of tyr527, within the c-Src c-terminal tail. Genetic and biochemical data have suggested that this negative regulation requires an intact Src homology 2 (SH2) domain. Since SH2 domains recognize phosphotyrosine, it is possible that these two non-catalytic domains associate, and thereby repress c-Src kinase activity. Experiments have suggested that c-Src kinase plays a role in the biological behaviour of colonic carcinoma cells induced by migratory factors such as EGF, perhaps acting in conjunction with FAK to regulate focal adhesion turnover and tumour cell motility. Furthermore, although c-Src kinase has been implicated in colonic tumour progression, in the adenoma to carcinoma in vitro model c-Src is not the driving force for this progression but co-operates with other molecules in carcinoma development. References
Product Categories/Family for anti-CSK antibody	EGFR Signaling Pathway

References

Brauninger A. et al., 1992, Gene. 110: 205-11. Sondhi D. et al., 1999, Biochemistry. 38 (34): 11147-55. Ogawa A. et al., 2002, J Biol Chem. 277 (17): 14351-4. Cole PA. et al., 2003, Curr Opin Chem Biol. 7 (5): 580-5. Baumeister U. et al., 2005, EMBO J. 24 (9): 1686-95.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/csk-antibody-immunoprecipitation-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/255982>