

## Recombinant Phospho-Zap-70 (Tyr319)/Phospho-Syk (Tyr352) Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN301336L

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

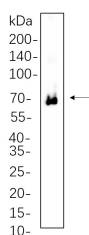
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues around (Tyr319)/(Tyr352) of Human Phospho-Zap-70/Phospho-Syk
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG,k
<b>Clone</b>	B1103
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

### Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
<b>WB</b>	1:2000-1:10000
<b>IF</b>	1:200-1:1000
<b>ELISA</b>	1:5000-1:20000

### Data



Western Blot with Recombinant Phospho-Zap-70 (Tyr319)/Phospho-Syk (Tyr352) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000 dilution. Lane A: Jurkat cell lysate.

**Observed-MW:70 kDa**

**Calculated-MW:70 kDa**

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

ZAP70 gene encodes an enzyme belonging to the protein tyrosine kinase family, and it plays a role in T-cell development and lymphocyte activation. This enzyme, which is phosphorylated on tyrosine residues upon T-cell antigen receptor (TCR) stimulation, functions in the initial step of TCR-mediated signal transduction in combination with the Src family kinases, Lck and Fyn. This enzyme is also essential for thymocyte development. Mutations in this gene cause selective T-cell defect, a severe combined immunodeficiency disease characterized by a selective absence of CD8-positive T-cells. Two transcript variants that encode different isoforms have been found for this gene. SYK gene encodes a member of the family of non-receptor type Tyr protein kinases. This protein is widely expressed in hematopoietic cells and is involved in coupling activated immunoreceptors to downstream signaling events that mediate diverse cellular responses, including proliferation, differentiation, and phagocytosis. It is thought to be a modulator of epithelial cell growth and a potential tumour suppressor in human breast carcinomas. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

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