Best Tools for immunology Research

Crk II Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YM1024
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Dog;Rabbit
Applications :	WB
Target :	Crk II
Fields :	>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>ErbB signaling pathway;>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Chemokine signaling pathway;>>Focal adhesion;>>Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis;>>Neurotrophin signaling pathway;>>Regulation of actin cytoskeleton;>>Insulin signaling pathway;>>Growth hormone synthesis, secretion and action;>>Bacterial invasion of epithelial cells;>>Shigellosis;>>Yersinia infection;>>Human cytomegalovirus infection;>>Human immunodeficiency virus 1 infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Renal cell carcinoma;>>Chronic myeloid leukemia
Gene Name :	CRK
Protein Name :	Adapter molecule crk
Human Gene Id :	1398
Human Swiss Prot No :	P46108
Mouse Gene Id :	12928
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q64010
Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q63768
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant human Crk II protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
Specificity :	Crk II Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Crk II protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Monoclonal, Mouse

Dilution :	WB 1:1000 - 1:2000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	Affinity purification
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	34kD
Cell Pathway :	MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;ErbB_HER;Chemokine;Focal adhesion;Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis;Neurotrophin;Regulates Actin and Cytoskeleton;Insulin_Receptor;Pathways in cancer;Renal cell carcinoma
Background :	This gene encodes a member of an adapter protein family that binds to several tyrosine-phosphorylated proteins. The product of this gene has several SH2 and SH3 domains (src-homology domains) and is involved in several signaling pathways, recruiting cytoplasmic proteins in the vicinity of tyrosine kinase through SH2-phosphotyrosine interaction. The N-terminal SH2 domain of this protein functions as a positive regulator of transformation whereas the C-terminal SH3 domain functions as a negative regulator of transformation. Two alternative transcripts encoding different isoforms with distinct biological activity have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Function :	domain:The C-terminal SH3 domain function as a negative modulator for transformation and the N-terminal SH3 domain appears to function as a positive regulator for transformation.,domain:The SH2 domain mediates interaction with SHB.,function:The Crk-I and Crk-II forms differ in their biological activities. Crk-II has less transforming activity than Crk-I. Crk-II mediates attachment-induced MAPK8 activation, membrane ruffling and cell motility in a Rac-dependent manner. Involved in phagocytosis of apoptotic cells and cell motility via its interaction with DOCK1 and DOCK4.,PTM:Phosphorylated on Tyr-221 upon cell adhesion. Results in the negative regulation of the association with SH2- and SH3-binding partners, possibly by the formation of an intramolecular interaction of phosphorylated Tyr-221 with the SH2 domain. This leads finally to the down-regulation of the Crk signaling pathway.,PTM:P
Subcellular Location :	Cytoplasm . Cell membrane . Translocated to the plasma membrane upon cell adhesion. .
Expression :	Embryonic lung,Epithelium,Eye,Lung,Placenta,
Sort :	4571
No4 :	1

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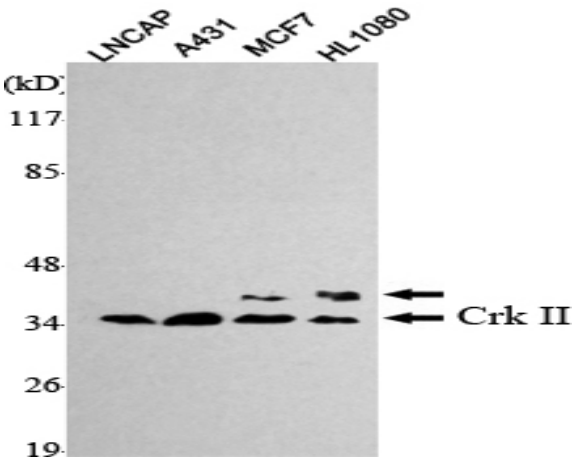
Host : Mouse

Modifications : Unmodified

Products Images



Western Blot analysis using Crk II Monoclonal Antibody against LNCAP, A431, MCF7, HL1080 cell lysate.