

Hck (phospho Tyr521) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YP0494

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB;ELISA

Target: Hck

Fields: >>Chemokine signaling pathway;>>Fc gamma R-mediated

phagocytosis;>>Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus infection

Gene Name: HCK

Protein Name: Tyrosine-protein kinase HCK

P08631

P08103

Human Gene Id: 3055

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 15162

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene Id: 25734

Rat Swiss Prot No: P50545

Immunogen: Synthesized phospho-peptide around the phosphorylation site of human Hck

(phospho Tyr521)

Specificity: Phospho-Hck (Y521) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Hck

protein only when phosphorylated at Y521.

Formulation: Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

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Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 60kD

Cell Pathway: Chemokine;Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis;

Background: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the Src family of tyrosine

kinases. This protein is primarily hemopoietic, particularly in cells of the myeloid and B-lymphoid lineages. It may help couple the Fc receptor to the activation of the respiratory burst. In addition, it may play a role in neutrophil migration and in the degranulation of neutrophils. Multiple isoforms with different subcellular distributions are produced due to both alternative splicing and the use of alternative translation initiation codons, including a non-AUG (CUG) codon.

[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010],

Function : catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine

phosphate.,domain:The SH3 domain mediates binding to HIV-1 Nef.,function:May serve as part of a signaling pathway coupling the Fc receptor to the activation of the respiratory burst. May also contribute to neutrophil migration and may regulate the degranulation process of neutrophils.,PTM:Isoform p59-HCK contains a N-myristoyl glycine at position 3 (By similarity). Isoform p59-HCK contains a S-palmitoyl cysteine at position 3.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. SRC subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 1 SH2 domain.,similarity:Contains 1 SH3 domain.,subunit:May interact (via SH3 domain) with HIV-1 Nef and Vif. This interaction would stimulates its tyrosine-kinase activity. Interacts (via SH3

domain) with HEV ORF3 protein.,tissu

Subcellular Location:

[Isoform 1]: Lysosome. Membrane; Lipid-anchor. Cell projection, podosome membrane; Lipid-anchor. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Associated with specialized secretory lysosomes called azurophil granules. At least half of this isoform is found in the cytoplasm, some of this fraction is myristoylated.; [Isoform 2]: Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor. Membrane, caveola; Lipid-anchor. Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Golgi apparatus. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Lysosome. Nucleus. 20% of this isoform is associated with caveolae. Localization at the cell membrane and at caveolae requires palmitoylation at Cys-3. Colocalizes with the actin cytoskeleton at focal adhesions.; Cytoplasmic

vesicle, secretory vesicle. Cytoplasm, cytosol.

Expression : Detected in monocytes and neutrophils (at protein level). Expressed

predominantly in cells of the myeloid and B-lymphoid lineages. Highly expressed

in granulocytes. Detected in tonsil.



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