

Syk (D1I5Q) Rabbit mAb



✓ 100 µl
 (10 western blots)

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Entrez-Gene ID #6850
Swiss-Prot Acc. #P43405

Applications W, IP Endogenous	Species Cross-Reactivity* H, M, R	Molecular Wt. 72 kDa	Isotype Rabbit IgG**
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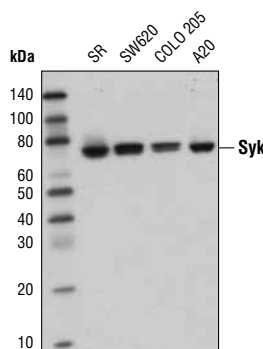
Background: Syk is a protein tyrosine kinase that plays an important role in intracellular signal transduction in hematopoietic cells (1-3). Syk interacts with immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motifs (ITAMs) located in the cytoplasmic domains of immune receptors (4). It couples the activated immunoreceptors to downstream signaling events that mediate diverse cellular responses, including proliferation, differentiation, and phagocytosis (4). There is also evidence of a role for Syk in nonimmune cells, and investigators have indicated that Syk is a potential tumor suppressor in human breast carcinomas (5). Tyr323 is a negative regulatory phosphorylation site within the SH2-kinase linker region in Syk. Phosphorylation of Tyr323 provides a direct binding site to the TKB domain of Cbl (6,7). Tyrosine 352 of Syk is involved in the association of PLC-γ1 (8). Tyrosines 525 and 526 are located in the activation loop of the Syk kinase domain, and phosphorylation of Tyr525/526 of human Syk (equivalent to the Tyr519/520 of mouse Syk) is essential for Syk function (9).

Specificity/Sensitivity: Syk (D1I5Q) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total Syk protein.

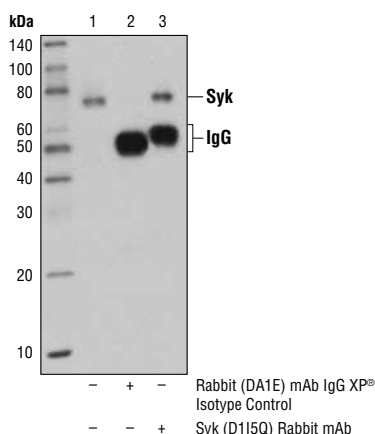
Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the amino terminus of human Syk protein.

Background References:

- (1) Cheng, A.M. and Chan, A.C. (1997) *Curr. Opin. Immunol.* 9, 528-533.
- (2) Kurosaki, T. et al. (1997) *Curr. Opin. Immunol.* 9, 309-318.
- (3) Chu, D.H. et al. (1998) *Immunol. Rev.* 165, 167-180.
- (4) Turner, M. et al. (2000) *Immunol. Today* 21, 148-154.
- (5) Coopman, P.J. et al. (2000) *Nature* 406, 742-747.
- (6) Deckert, M. et al. (1998) *J. Biol. Chem.* 273, 8867-8874.
- (7) Rao, N. et al. (2001) *EMBO J.* 20, 7085-7095.
- (8) Law, C.L. et al. (1996) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 16, 1305-1315.
- (9) Zhang, J. et al. (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* 275, 35442-35447.



Western blot analysis of extracts from various cell lines using Syk (D1I5Q) Rabbit mAb.



Immunoprecipitation of Syk protein from SR cell extracts, using Rabbit (DA1E) mAb IgG XP® Isotype Control #3900 (lane 2) or Syk (D1I5Q) Rabbit mAb (lane 3). Lane 1 is 10% input. Western blot analysis was performed using Syk (D1I5Q) Rabbit mAb.

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

***Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.**

****Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting 1:1000
 Immunoprecipitation 1:100

For product specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended complementary products.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide
Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine
 Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.