ARG45473
anti-CSK antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes CSK
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Specificity	CSK
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	CSK
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant protein containing to human CSK.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Protein-tyrosine kinase CYL; C-Src kinase; Tyrosine-protein kinase CSK; EC 2.7.10.2

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IHC-P	0.5-1 µg/ml
WB	0.1-0.5 µg/ml

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Observed Size: 51 kDa

Properties

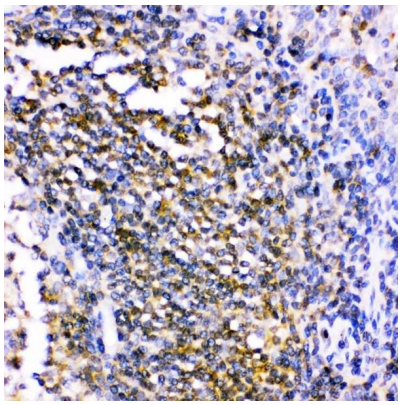
Form	Powder
Purification	Affinity purified
Buffer	0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na2HPO4, 0.05% Sodium azide and 5% BSA.
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	5% BSA
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

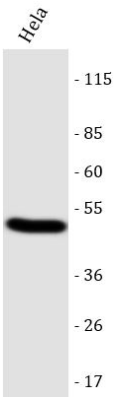
Gene Symbol	CSK
Gene Full Name	c-src tyrosine kinase
Background	C-terminal Src kinase (Csk) is a non-receptor protein tyrosine kinase which resembles Src-family kinases, but unlike them lacks the conserved autophosphorylation site, the regulatory C-terminal tyrosine as well as myristylation and palmitylation. Csk negatively regulates Src-family kinases by phosphorylation of their C-terminal regulatory tyrosine. Disruption of the csk gene causes constitutive activation of Src-family kinases, and overexpression of Csk usually counteracts their signaling. The Csk-mediated regulation of those Src-family kinases that are localized in lipid rafts is enabled by a ubiquitously expressed transmembrane adaptor PAG (also known as Cbp, Csk-binding protein), which recruits Csk.
Function	Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that plays an important role in the regulation of cell growth, differentiation, migration and immune response. Phosphorylates tyrosine residues located in the C-terminal tails of Src-family kinases (SFKs) including LCK, SRC, HCK, FYN, LYN or YES1. Upon tail phosphorylation, Src-family members engage in intramolecular interactions between the phosphotyrosine tail and the SH2 domain that result in an inactive conformation. To inhibit SFKs, CSK is recruited to the plasma membrane via binding to transmembrane proteins or adapter proteins located near the plasma membrane. Suppresses signaling by various surface receptors, including T-cell receptor (TCR) and B-cell receptor (BCR) by phosphorylating and maintaining inactive several positive effectors such as FYN or LCK. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	51 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylated at Ser-364 by PKA, leading to increased activity. Autophosphorylated. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane; Cytoplasm; Membrane. [UniProt]

Images



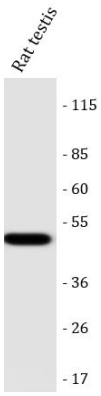
ARG45473 anti-CSK antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Human tonsil stained with ARG45473 anti-CSK antibody at 1 µg/ml dilution.



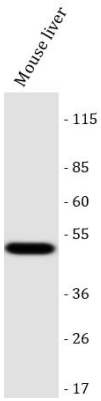
ARG45473 anti-CSK antibody WB image

Western blot: Hela stained with ARG45473 anti-CSK antibody at 0.5 µg/ml dilution.



ARG45473 anti-CSK antibody WB image

Western blot: Rat testis stained with ARG45473 anti-CSK antibody at 0.5 µg/ml dilution.



ARG45473 anti-CSK antibody WB image

Western blot: Mouse liver stained with ARG45473 anti-CSK antibody at 0.5 µg/ml dilution.