



Rabbit Anti-Phospho-Syk (Tyr348) antibody

SL7456R

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| Product Name: | Phospho-Syk (Tyr348) |
| Chinese Name: | 磷酸化非受体酪氨酸蛋白激酶抗体 |
| Alias: | Syk (phospho Y348); p-Syk (phospho Y348); EC 2.7.10.2; kinase Syk; KSYK; KSYK_HUMAN; p72-Syk; p72syk; Spleen tyrosine kinase; Syk; Tyrosine protein kinase SYK; Tyrosine-protein kinase SYK. |
| Organism Species: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| React Species: | Human,Mouse,Rat, |
| Applications: | WB=1:500-2000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user. |
| Molecular weight: | 72kDa |
| Cellular localization: | cytoplasmicThe cell membrane |
| Form: | Lyophilized or Liquid |
| Concentration: | 1mg/ml |
| immunogen: | KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human Syk around the phosphorylation site of Tyr348:EV(p-Y)ES |
| Lsotype: | IgG |
| Purification: | affinity purified by Protein A |
| Storage Buffer: | 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. |
| Storage: | Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C. |
| PubMed: | PubMed |
| Product Detail: | This 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. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010]

Function:

Non-receptor tyrosine kinase which mediates signal transduction downstream of a variety of transmembrane receptors including classical immunoreceptors like the B-cell receptor (BCR). Regulates several biological processes including innate and adaptive immunity, cell adhesion, osteoclast maturation, platelet activation and vascular development. Assembles into signaling complexes with activated receptors at the plasma membrane via interaction between its SH2 domains and the receptor tyrosine-phosphorylated ITAM domains. The association with the receptor can also be indirect and mediated by adapter proteins containing ITAM or partial hemITAM domains. The phosphorylation of the ITAM domains is generally mediated by SRC subfamily kinases upon engagement of the receptor. More rarely signal transduction via SYK could be ITAM-independent. Direct downstream effectors phosphorylated by SYK include VAV1, PLCG1, PI-3-kinase, LCP2 and BLNK. Initially identified as essential in B-cell receptor (BCR) signaling, it is necessary for the maturation of B-cells most probably at the pro-B to pre-B transition. Activated upon BCR engagement, it phosphorylates and activates BLNK an adapter linking the activated BCR to downstream signaling adapters and effectors. It also phosphorylates and activates PLCG1 and the PKC signaling pathway. It also phosphorylates BTK and regulates its activity in B-cell antigen receptor (BCR)-coupled signaling. In addition to its function downstream of BCR plays also a role in T-cell receptor signaling. Plays also a crucial role in the innate immune response to fungal, bacterial and viral pathogens. It is for instance activated by the membrane lectin CLEC7A. Upon stimulation by fungal proteins, CLEC7A together with SYK activates immune cells inducing the production of ROS. Also activates the inflammasome and NF-kappa-B-mediated transcription of chemokines and cytokines in presence of pathogens. Regulates neutrophil degranulation and phagocytosis through activation of the MAPK signaling cascade. Also mediates the activation of dendritic cells by cell necrosis stimuli. Also involved in mast cells activation. Also functions downstream of receptors mediating cell adhesion. Relays for instance, integrin-mediated neutrophils and macrophages activation and P-selectin receptor/SELPG-mediated recruitment of leukocytes to inflammatory loci. Plays also a role in non-immune processes. It is for instance involved in vascular development where it may regulate blood and lymphatic vascular separation. It is also required for osteoclast development and function. Functions in the activation of platelets by collagen, mediating PLCG2 phosphorylation and activation. May be coupled to the collagen receptor by the ITAM domain-containing FCER1G. Also activated by the membrane lectin CLEC1B that is required for activation of platelets by PDPN/podoplanin. Involved in platelet adhesion being activated by ITGB3 engaged by fibrinogen.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane. Cytoplasm, cytosol.

Tissue Specificity:

Widely expressed in hematopoietic cells (at protein level). Within the B-cells compartment it is for instance expressed for pro-B-cells to plasma cells.

Post-translational modifications:

Ubiquitinated by CBLB after BCR activation; which promotes proteasomal degradation.

Autophosphorylated. Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by LYN following receptors engagement. Phosphorylation on Tyr-323 creates a binding site for CBL, an adapter protein that serves as a negative regulator of BCR-stimulated calcium ion signaling. Phosphorylation at Tyr-348 creates a binding site for VAV1. Phosphorylation on Tyr-348 and Tyr-352 enhances the phosphorylation and activation of phospholipase C-gamma and the early phase of calcium ion mobilization via a phosphoinositide 3-kinase-independent pathway (By similarity). Phosphorylation on Ser-297 is very common, it peaks 5 minutes after BCR stimulation, and creates a binding site for YWHAG. Phosphorylation at Tyr-630 creates a binding site for BLNK. Dephosphorylated by PTPN6.

Similarity:

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily.

Tyr protein kinase family.

SYK/ZAP-70 subfamily.

Contains 1 protein kinase domain. Contains 2 SH2 domains.

SWISS:

P43405

Gene ID:

6850

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 6850](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 20963](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 25155](#) Rat

[Omim: 600085](#) Human

[SwissProt: P43405](#) Human

[SwissProt: P48025](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q64725](#) Rat

[Unigene: 371720](#) Human

[Unigene: 375031](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 87407](#) Rat

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This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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