

Phospho-Syk (Tyr348) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog #: EAB13128

Host/Isotype	Clonality	Applications	MW (kDa)	Reactivity
Rabbit IgG	Polyclonal	WB, IHC-P, IF, ELISA	72	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey

Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

WB (Western Blotting)	1:500-2000
IHC-P (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)	1:50-300
IF (Immunofluorescence)	1:50-300
ELISA (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay)	1:5000-20000

Product Information

Conjugate	Unconjugate
Specificity	Phospho-Syk (Tyr348) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Syk protein only when phosphorylated at Tyr348.
Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	1mg/ml
Format	Liquid
Formulation	In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol
Shipping	Gel Pack
Storage	Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks
UniProt ID	P43405
Entrez-Gene Id	6850

Product Description

Syk (spleen tyrosine kinase) is a 635 amino acid protein that contains one protein kinase domain and two SH2 domains. One of several members of the protein kinase superfamily, Syk functions as a positive effector of B cell antigen receptor (CD79)-stimulated responses, coupling CD79 with the movement of one calcium ion through one of two phospho-regulated pathways. Specifically, calcium ions travel through either a phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI 3-kinase)-dependent pathway when Syk is not phosphorylated, or through a phospholipase C (PLC) γ -dependent pathway when human Syk is phosphorylated on Tyr 348 and Tyr 352. Via its ability to influence CD79 activity and to control the movement of calcium through the cell, Syk plays an important role in a variety of cellular responses, including differentiation, phagocytosis, proliferation and B cell development. Syk expression is upregulated in T cell lymphoma, suggesting a possible role for Syk in tumorigenesis. Two isoforms of Syk, designated short and long, exist due to alternative splicing events.

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