

Product Name: ZAP-70 (phospho Tyr292) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab05642**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phosphorylated
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000
Molecular Weight	70kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	ZAP70
Alternative Names	ZAP70; SRK; Tyrosine-protein kinase ZAP-70; 70 kDa zeta-chain associated protein; Syk-related tyrosine kinase
Gene ID	7535.0
SwissProt ID	P43403
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ZAP-70 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr292. AA range:258-307

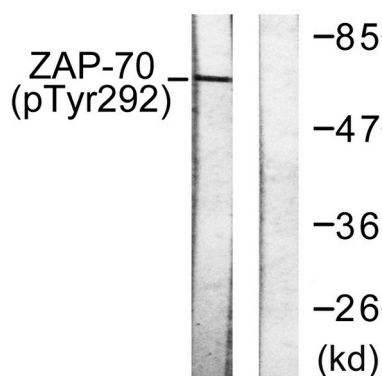
Background

This gene encodes an enzyme belonging to the protein tyrosine kinase family, and it plays a role in T-cell development and lymphocyte activation. This enzyme, which is phosphorylated on tyrosine residues upon T-cell antigen receptor (TCR) stimulation, functions in the initial step of TCR-mediated signal transduction in combination with the Src family kinases, Lck and Fyn. This enzyme is also essential for thymocyte development. Mutations in this gene cause selective T-cell defect, a severe combined immunodeficiency disease characterized by a selective absence of CD8-positive T-cells. Two transcript variants that encode different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate,disease:Defects in ZAP70 are the cause of selective T-cell defect (STD) [MIM:176947]. STD is an autosomal recessive form of severe combined immunodeficiency characterized by a selective absence of CD8-type T-cells.,domain:The SH2 domain binds to the phosphorylated tyrosine-based activation motif (TAM) of CD3Z.,function:Plays a role in T-cell development and lymphocyte activation. Essential for TCR-mediated IL-2 production. Isoform 1 induces TCR-mediated signal transduction, isoform 2 does not.,online information:ZAP70 mutation db,PTM:Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues upon T-cell antigen receptor (TCR) stimulation. Tyr-319 phosphorylation is essential for full activity.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. SYK/ZAP-70 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 2 SH2 domains.,subcellular location:After antigen stimulation, isoform 1 concentrates at the immunological synapse and isoform 2 remains cytoplasmic.,subunit:Interacts with SLA2 when it is phosphorylated. Interacts with CD3Z and with phosphorylated NFAM1. Interacts with CBLB (By similarity). Interacts with CBL and SLA when it is phosphorylated. The association with SLA (or SLA2) and CBL probably leads to its destruction. Interacts with SHB. Interacts with DEF6 (By similarity). Interacts with FCRL3.,tissue specificity:Expressed in T- and natural killer cells.,

Research Area

Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity;T_Cell_Receptor;Primary immunodeficiency;

Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells treated with UV 15', using ZAP-70 (Phospho-Tyr292) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.