

## ARG41485 anti-Lyn antibody

Package: 100 µl  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Lyn
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Lyn
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of Human Lyn.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	JTK8; Lck/Yes-related novel protein tyrosine kinase; V-yes-1 Yamaguchi sarcoma viral related oncogene homolog; p56Lyn; Tyrosine-protein kinase Lyn; p53Lyn; EC 2.7.10.2

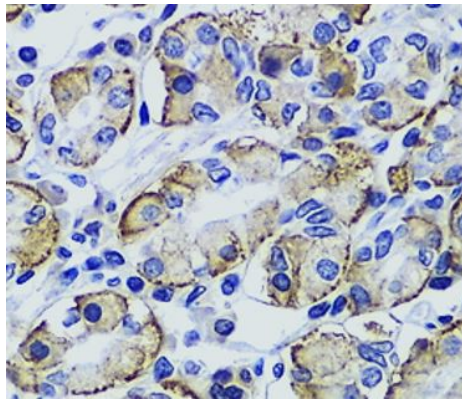
### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:100
	WB	1:200 - 1:500
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	Mouse kidney	
Observed Size	~ 56 kDa	

### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
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. 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.

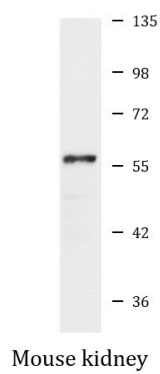
Gene Symbol	LYN
Gene Full Name	LYN proto-oncogene, Src family tyrosine kinase
Background	This gene encodes a tyrosine protein kinase, which maybe involved in the regulation of mast cell degranulation, and erythroid differentiation. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2011]
Function	Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that transmits signals from cell surface receptors and plays an important role in the regulation of innate and adaptive immune responses, hematopoiesis, responses to growth factors and cytokines, integrin signaling, but also responses to DNA damage and genotoxic agents. Functions primarily as negative regulator, but can also function as activator, depending on the context. Required for the initiation of the B-cell response, but also for its down-regulation and termination. Plays an important role in the regulation of B-cell differentiation, proliferation, survival and apoptosis, and is important for immune self-tolerance. Acts downstream of several immune receptors, including the B-cell receptor, CD79A, CD79B, CD5, CD19, CD22, FCER1, FCGR2, FCGR1A, TLR2 and TLR4. Plays a role in the inflammatory response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide. Mediates the responses to cytokines and growth factors in hematopoietic progenitors, platelets, erythrocytes, and in mature myeloid cells, such as dendritic cells, neutrophils and eosinophils. Acts downstream of EPOR, KIT, MPL, the chemokine receptor CXCR4, as well as the receptors for IL3, IL5 and CSF2. Plays an important role in integrin signaling. Regulates cell proliferation, survival, differentiation, migration, adhesion, degranulation, and cytokine release. Down-regulates signaling pathways by phosphorylation of immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIM), that then serve as binding sites for phosphatases, such as PTPN6/SHP-1, PTPN11/SHP-2 and INPP5D/SHIP-1, that modulate signaling by dephosphorylation of kinases and their substrates. Phosphorylates LIME1 in response to CD22 activation. Phosphorylates BTK, CBL, CD5, CD19, CD72, CD79A, CD79B, CSF2RB, DOK1, HCLS1, LILRB3/PIR-B, MS4A2/FCER1B, PTK2B/PYK2, SYK and TEC. Promotes phosphorylation of SIRPA, PTPN6/SHP-1, PTPN11/SHP-2 and INPP5D/SHIP-1. Mediates phosphorylation of the BCR-ABL fusion protein. Required for rapid phosphorylation of FER in response to FCER1 activation. Mediates KIT phosphorylation. Acts as an effector of EPOR (erythropoietin receptor) in controlling KIT expression and may play a role in erythroid differentiation during the switch between proliferation and maturation. Depending on the context, activates or inhibits several signaling cascades. Regulates phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase activity and AKT1 activation. Regulates activation of the MAP kinase signaling cascade, including activation of MAP2K1/MEK1, MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1, MAPK8/JNK1 and MAPK9/JNK2. Mediates activation of STAT5A and/or STAT5B. Phosphorylates LPXN on 'Tyr-72'. Kinase activity facilitates TLR4-TLR6 heterodimerization and signal initiation. [UniProt]
Research Area	Signaling Transduction antibody; Src Family Protein Tyrosine Kinases antibody
Calculated Mw	Isoform 1: 59 kDa Isoform 2: 56 kDa
PTM	Ubiquitinated by CBL, leading to its degradation. Ubiquitination is SH3-dependent.  Autophosphorylated. Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues in response to KIT signaling. Phosphorylation at Tyr-397 is required for optimal activity. Phosphorylation at Tyr-508 inhibits kinase activity. Phosphorylated at Tyr-508 by CSK. Dephosphorylated by PTPRC/CD45. Becomes rapidly phosphorylated upon activation of the B-cell receptor and the immunoglobulin receptor FCGR1A. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane. Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Golgi apparatus. Membrane; Lipid-anchor. Note=Accumulates in the nucleus by inhibition of CRM1-mediated nuclear export. Nuclear accumulation is increased by inhibition of its kinase activity. The trafficking from the Golgi apparatus to the plasma membrane occurs in a kinase domain-dependent but kinase activity independent manner and is mediated by exocytic vesicular transport. Detected on plasma membrane lipid rafts. [UniProt]



ARG41485 anti-Lyn antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human stomach tissue stained with ARG41485 anti-Lyn antibody at 1:100 dilution.

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ARG41485 anti-Lyn antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 µg of Mouse kidney lysate stained with ARG41485 anti-Lyn antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

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