

Rabbit Lyn Polyclonal Antibody | anti-Lyn antibody

Phospho-Lyn (Tyr508) Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA30990	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	Western Blot, Immunohistochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, ELISA

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Lyn; Polyclonal Antibody; Phospho-Lyn (Tyr508) Antibody; AA407514; EC 2.7.10.2; FLJ26625; Hck 2; JTK 8; JTK8; Lck/Yes related novel protein tyrosine kinase; LYN; LYN proto oncogene; Src family tyrosine kinase; LYN_HUMAN; ONCOGENE LYN; p53Lyn; p56Lyn; Tyrosine protein kinase LYN; Tyrosine-protein kinase Lyn; V yes 1 Yamaguchi sarcoma viral related oncogene homolog; Yamaguchi sarcoma viral (v yes 1) related oncogene homolog; anti-Lyn antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	Phospho-Lyn (Tyr508) antibody detects endogenous levels of Lyn only when phosphorylated at Tyrosine 507
Purity/Purification	From purified rabbit serum by affinity purification via sequential chromatography on phospho-and non-phospho-peptide affinity columns.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	491
Applicable Applications for anti-Lyn antibody	WB (Western Blot), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), ELISA
Application Notes	WB: 1:500-1:2000 IHC: 1:50-1:200 IF/ICC: 1:100-1:500
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Lyn around the phosphorylation site of Tyrosine 507
Subcellular Location	Cell Membrane. Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm > Perinuclear Region. Golgi Apparatus. 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.
Tissue Specificity	Detected in monocytes (at protein level). Detected in placenta, and in fetal brain, lung, liver and kidney. Widely expressed in a variety of organs, tissues, and cell types such as epidermoid, hematopoietic, and neuronal cells. Expressed in primary neuroblastoma tumors.
Predicted Cross Reactivity	Zebrafish, Bovine, Horse, Sheep, Rabbit, Dog, Chicken, Xenopus
Similarity	Zebrafish (100%), Bovine (100%), Horse (100%), Sheep (100%), Rabbit (100%), Dog (100%), Chicken (100%), Xenopus (89%)
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Epitope	Phospho Tyr508
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



IF (Immunofluorescence)

AAA30990 staining K562 by IF/ICC. The sample were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100, then blocked in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 25 degree C. The primary antibody was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37 degree C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) Ab, diluted at 1/600, was used as the secondary antibody.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

AAA30990 at 1/200 staining Rat ganstric tissue sections by IHC-P. The tissue was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The tissue was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



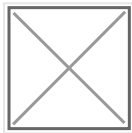
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

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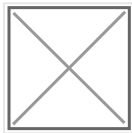
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IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

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IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Lyn antibody	Description: Lyn a tyrosine kinase of the Src family that plays a role in B cell antigen-receptor signaling. 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. Subunit Structure: Interacts with TEC. Interacts (via SH2 domain) with FLT3 (tyrosine phosphorylated). Interacts with LIME1 and with CD79A upon activation of the B-cell antigen receptor. Interacts with the B-cell receptor complex. Interacts with phosphorylated THEMIS2. Interacts with EPOR. Interacts with MS4A2/FCER1B. Interaction (via the SH2 and SH3 domains) with MUC1 is stimulated by IL7 and the subsequent phosphorylation increases the binding between MUC1 and CTNNB1/beta-catenin. Interacts with ADAM15. Interacts with NDFIP2 and more weakly with NDFIP1. Interacts with FASLG. Interacts with KIT. Interacts with HCLS1. Interacts with FCGR2B. Interacts with FCGR1A; the interaction may be indirect. Interacts with CD19, CD22, CD79A and CD79B. Interacts (via SH3 domain) with CBLC, PPP1R15A and PDE4A. Interacts with TGFB1I1. Interacts (via SH3 domain) with PIK3R1, the regulatory subunit of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase; this interaction enhances phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase activity. Interacts with CSF2RB, the common subunit of the IL3, IL5 and CSF2 receptors. Interacts with PAG1; identified in a complex with PAG1 and STAT3. Interacts with ABL1. Interacts with PTPN6/SHP-1. Interacts (via SH3 domain) with SCIMP (via proline-rich region). Interacts with LPXN (via LD motif 3) and the interaction is induced upon B-cell antigen receptor (BCR) activation. Interacts (via SH3-domain) with ANKRD54 (via ankyrin repeat region) in an activation-independent status of LYN. Forms a multiprotein complex with ANKRD54 and HCLS1. Interacts with Epstein-Barr virus LMP2A. Interacts with Herpes virus saimiri tyrosine kinase interacting protein (Tip). Interacts (via SH2 and SH3 domains) with UNC119; leading to LYN activation. Interacts with CD36. Interacts with LYN (By similarity). Post-translational Modifications: 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. Similarity: The protein kinase domain plays an important role in its localization in the cell membrane. Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. SRC subfamily.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	162287326
NCBI GeneID	4067
NCBI Accession #	NP_001104567.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001111097.2
UniProt Accession #	P07948; A0AVQ5

Molecular Weight	Observed: 53; 56 kDa Predicted: 59 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	tyrosine-protein kinase Lyn isoform B
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	LYN proto-oncogene, Src family tyrosine kinase
NCBI Official Symbol	LYN
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	JTK8; p53Lyn; p56Lyn
NCBI Protein Information	tyrosine-protein kinase Lyn
UniProt Protein Name	Tyrosine-protein kinase Lyn
UniProt Gene Name	LYN
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	JTK8

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/lyn-antibody-western-blot-immunohistochemistry-immunofluorescence-immunocytochemistry-elisa/30990>