

Rabbit SYK Polyclonal Antibody | anti-SYK antibody

Phospho-SYK (Tyr348) Antibody

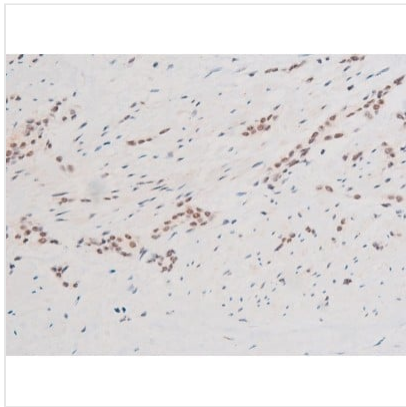
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA31051	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey	Western Blot, Immunohistochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, ELISA

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

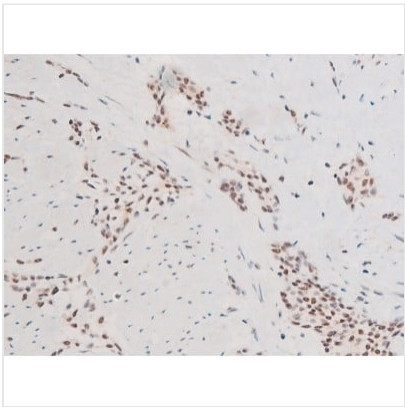
SYK; Polyclonal Antibody; Phospho-SYK (Tyr348) Antibody; EC 2.7.10.2; kinase Syk; KSYK; KSYK_HUMAN; p72-Syk; p72syk; Spleen tyrosine kinase; Syk; Tyrosine protein kinase SYK; Tyrosine-protein kinase SYK; anti-SYK antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

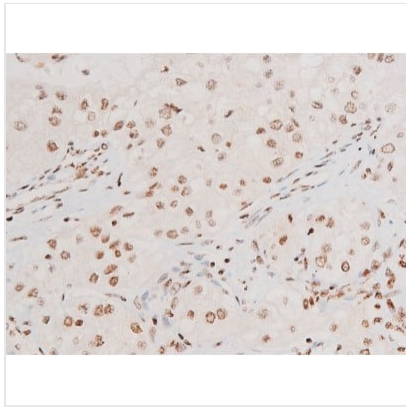
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	Phospho-SYK (Tyr348) antibody detects endogenous levels of SYK only when phosphorylated at Tyrosine 348
Purity/Purification	From purified rabbit serum by affinity purification via sequential chromatography on 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	612
Applicable Applications for anti-SYK antibody	WB (Western Blot), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), ELISA
Application Notes	WB: 1:500-1:2000 IHC: 1:100-1:500 IF/ICC: 1:100-1:500
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human SYK around the phosphorylation site of Tyrosine 348
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.
Predicted Cross Reactivity	Pig, Zebrafish, Bovine, Horse, Sheep, Rabbit, Chicken
Similarity	Pig (100%), Zebrafish (91%), Bovine (100%), Horse (100%), Sheep (100%), Rabbit (100%), Chicken (100%)
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Epitope	Phospho Tyr348
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



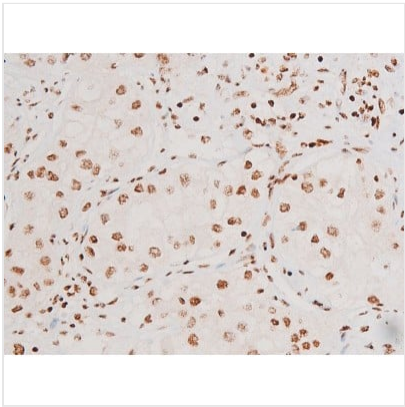
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
AAA31051 at 1/200 staining Human bladder cancer tissue sections by IHC-P. The tissue was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The tissue was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



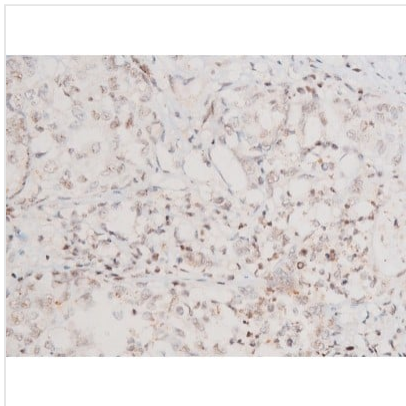
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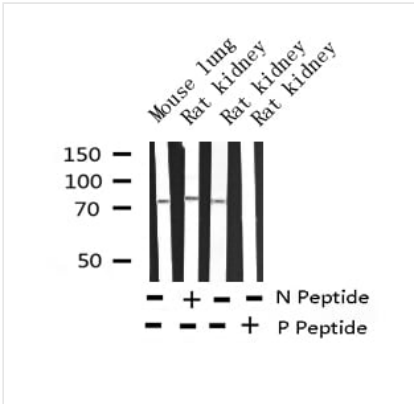
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
AAA31051 at 1/200 staining Human kidney cancer tissue sections by IHC-P. The tissue was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The tissue was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
AAA31051 at 1/200 staining Human kidney cancer 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)
AAA31051 at 1/200 staining Human liver cancer 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.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of Phospho-SYK (Tyr348) expression in various lysates

Related Product Information for anti-SYK antibody

Description: Syk is a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase of the SYK family containing two SH2 domains. Plays a central role in the B cell receptor (BCR) response. An upstream activator of the PI3K, PLCgamma2, and Rac/cdc42 pathways in the BCR response.

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. Together with CEACAM20, enhances production of the cytokine CXCL8/IL-8 via the NFkB pathway and may thus have a role in the intestinal immune response (By similarity).

Subunit Structure: Interacts with LYN; phosphorylates SYK (By similarity). Interacts with RHOH (phosphorylated); regulates mast cells activation (By similarity). Interacts with NFAM1 (phosphorylated); probably involved in BCR signaling (By similarity). Interacts with VAV1 (via SH2 domain); phosphorylates VAV1 upon BCR activation. Interacts with GAB2 (phosphorylated); probably involved in IgE Fc receptor signaling (By similarity). Interacts (via its SH2 domains) with CD79A (via its phosphorylated ITAM domain); the interaction stimulates SYK autophosphorylation and activation (By similarity). Interacts with FCRL3 (PubMed:19843936, PubMed:11162587). Interacts (via SH2 domains) with FCER1G (via ITAM domain); activates SYK and mediates neutrophils and macrophages integrin-mediated activation (By similarity). Interacts with ITGB2 and FGR; involved in ITGB2 downstream signaling (By similarity). Interacts with ITGB3; upon activation by ITGB3 promotes platelet adhesion. Interacts (via SH2 domains) with TYROBP (via ITAM domain); involved in neutrophils and macrophages integrin-mediated activation (By similarity). Interacts with MSN and SELPLG; mediates the selectin-dependent activation of SYK by SELPLG. Interacts with BLNK (via SH2 domain). Interacts (via the second SH2 domain) with USP25 (via C-terminus); phosphorylates USP25 and regulates USP25 intracellular levels. Interacts (via SH2 domains) with CLEC1B (dimer). Interacts with CLEC7A; participates in leukocyte activation in presence of fungal pathogens. Interacts (phosphorylated) with SLA; may regulate SYK through CBL recruitment. Interacts with YWHAG; attenuates BCR-induced membrane translocation and activation of SYK. Interacts with Epstein-Barr virus LMP2A. Interacts (via SH2 domains) with GCSAM; the interaction increases after B-cell receptor stimulation, resulting in enhanced SYK autophosphorylation and activity. Interacts with TNS2; leading to the phosphorylation of SYK (PubMed:22019427). Interacts with FLNA (via filamin repeat 5); docks SYK to the plasma membrane (PubMed:20713593). Interacts with CEACAM1; lipopolysaccharide activated neutrophils induce phosphorylation of SYK resulting in the formation of a complex including TLR4 and the phosphorylated form of SYK and CEACAM1, which in turn, recruits PTPN6 that dephosphorylates SYK, reducing the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and lysosome disruption, leading to a reduction of the inflammasome activity (By similarity). Interacts (via SH2 domains) with CEACAM20 (phosphorylated form); the interaction further enhances CEACAM20 phosphorylation (By similarity).

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:** The SH2 domains mediate the interaction of SYK with the phosphorylated ITAM domains of transmembrane proteins. Some proteins like CLEC1B have a partial ITAM domain (also called hemITAM) containing a single Yxx motif. The interaction with SYK requires CLEC1B homodimerization. Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. SYK/ZAP-70 subfamily.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	205277435
NCBI GeneID	6850
NCBI Accession #	NP_001128524.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001135052.3
UniProt Accession #	P43405
Molecular Weight	Observed: 72 kDa Predicted: 73 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	tyrosine-protein kinase SYK isoform Syk(S)
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	spleen associated tyrosine kinase
NCBI Official Symbol	SYK
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	p72-Syk
NCBI Protein Information	tyrosine-protein kinase SYK
UniProt Protein Name	Tyrosine-protein kinase SYK
UniProt Gene Name	SYK

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.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/syk-antibody-western-blot-immunohistochemistry-immunofluorescence-immunocytochemistry-elisa/31051>