

Rabbit Fyn Polyclonal Antibody | anti-Fyn antibody

Phospho-Fyn (Tyr213+214) Antibody

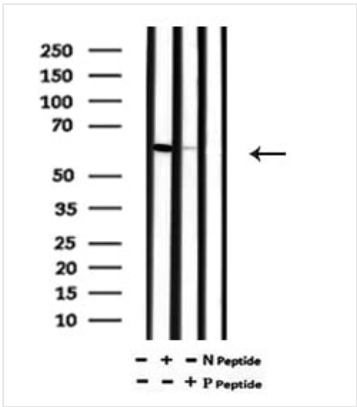
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA328363	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, RatPredicted: Pig, Bovine, Horse, Sheep, Rabbit, Dog, Chicken, Xenopus	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Fyn; Polyclonal Antibody; Phospho-Fyn (Tyr213+214) Antibody; C syn protooncogene; FYN oncogene related to SRC FGR YES; FYN_HUMAN; OKT3 induced calcium influx regulator; P59 FYN; p59-Fyn; Protein tyrosine kinase fyn; Proto oncogene tyrosine protein kinase fyn; Proto-oncogene c-Fyn; Proto-oncogene Syn; Protooncogene Syn; SLK; Src like kinase; Src yes related novel gene; Src-like kinase; Src/yes related novel; SYN; Tyrosine kinase p59fyn T; Tyrosine kinase p59fyn(T); Tyrosine-protein kinase Fyn; anti-Fyn antibody

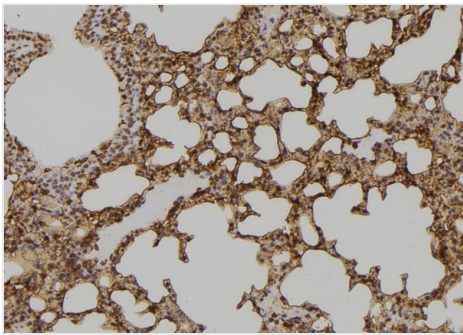
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat Predicted: Pig, Bovine, Horse, Sheep, Rabbit, Dog, Chicken, Xenopus
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	Phospho-Fyn (Tyr213+214) Antibody detects endogenous levels of Fyn only when phosphorylated at Tyr213+214.
Purity/Purification	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	537
Applicable Applications for anti-Fyn antibody	ELISA (Peptide ELISA), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Fyn around the phosphorylation site of Tyr213+214.
Tissue Specificity	Isoform 1 is highly expressed in the brain. Isoform 2 is expressed in cells of hemopoietic lineages, especially T-lymphocytes.
Subcellular Location	Nucleus; Plasma Membrane
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



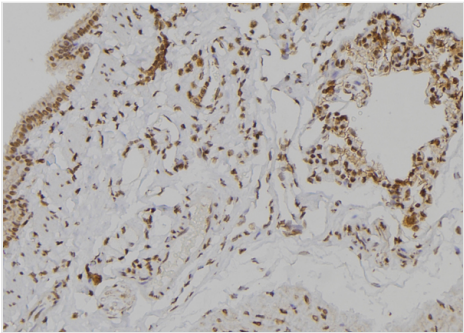
WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of Phospho-Fyn (Tyr213+214) in lysates of 293 H2O2 100uM 15', using Phospho-Fyn (Tyr213+214) Antibody.



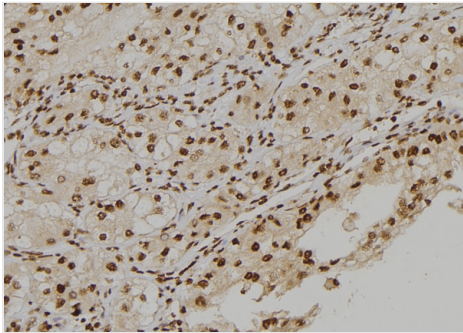
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

At 1/100 staining mouse lung 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)

At 1/100 staining rat lung 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)

At 1/100 staining human kidney 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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Fyn antibody	Description: Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that plays a role in many biological processes including regulation of cell growth and survival, cell adhesion, integrin-mediated signaling, cytoskeletal remodeling, cell motility, immune response and axon guidance. Inactive FYN is phosphorylated on its C-terminal tail within the catalytic domain. Following activation by PKA, the protein subsequently associates with PTK2/FAK1, allowing PTK2/FAK1 phosphorylation, activation and targeting to focal adhesions. Involved in the regulation of cell adhesion and motility through phosphorylation of CTNNB1 (beta-catenin) and CTNND1 (delta-catenin). Regulates cytoskeletal remodeling by phosphorylating several proteins including the actin regulator WAS and the microtubule-associated proteins MAP2 and MAPT. Promotes cell survival by phosphorylating AGAP2/PIKE-A and preventing its apoptotic cleavage. Participates in signal transduction pathways that regulate the integrity of the glomerular slit diaphragm (an essential part of the glomerular filter of the kidney) by phosphorylating several slit diaphragm components including NPHS1, KIRREL1 and TRPC6. Plays a role in neural processes by phosphorylating DPYSL2, a multifunctional adapter protein within the central nervous system, ARHGAP32, a regulator for Rho family GTPases implicated in various neural functions, and SNCA, a small pre-synaptic protein. Participates in the downstream signaling pathways that lead to T-cell differentiation and proliferation following T-cell receptor (TCR) stimulation. Also participates in negative feedback regulation of TCR signaling through phosphorylation of PAG1, thereby promoting interaction between PAG1 and CSK and recruitment of CSK to lipid rafts. CSK maintains LCK and FYN in an inactive form. Promotes CD28-induced phosphorylation of VAV1. Post Translational Modifications: Autophosphorylated at Tyr-420. Phosphorylation on the C-terminal tail at Tyr-531 by CSK maintains the enzyme in an inactive state (By similarity). PTPRC/CD45 dephosphorylates Tyr-531 leading to activation. Ultraviolet B (UVB) strongly increase phosphorylation at Thr-12 and kinase activity, and promotes translocation from the cytoplasm to the nucleus. Dephosphorylation at Tyr-420 by PTPN2 negatively regulates T-cell receptor signaling. Palmitoylation at Cys-3 and Cys-6 regulates subcellular location. Subunit Structure: Interacts (via its SH3 domain) with PIK3R1 and PRMT8. Interacts with FYB1, PAG1, and SH2D1A. Interacts with CD79A (tyrosine-phosphorylated form); the interaction increases FYN activity. Interacts (via SH2 domain) with CSF1R (tyrosine phosphorylated) (By similarity). Interacts with TOM1L1 (phosphorylated form). Interacts with KDR (tyrosine phosphorylated). Interacts (via SH3 domain) with KLHL2 (via N-terminus) (By similarity). Interacts with SH2D1A and SLAMF1. Interacts (via its SH3 domain) with HEV ORF3 protein. Interacts with ITCH; the interaction phosphorylates ITCH and negatively regulates its activity. Interacts with FASLG. Interacts with RUNX3. Interacts with KIT. Interacts with EPHA8; possible downstream effector of EPHA8 in regulation of cell adhesion. Interacts with PTK2/FAK1; this interaction leads to PTK2/FAK1 phosphorylation and activation. Interacts with CAV1; this interaction couples integrins to the Ras-ERK pathway. Interacts with UNC119. Interacts (via SH2 domain) with PTPRH (phosphorylated form) (By similarity). Interacts with PTPRO (phosphorylated form) (By similarity). Interacts with PTPRB (phosphorylated form) (By similarity). Interacts with FYB2 (PubMed:27335501). Similarity: Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. SRC subfamily.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4503823
NCBI GeneID	2534
NCBI Accession #	NP_002028.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_002028.1
UniProt Accession #	P06241
Molecular Weight	Observed: 61 kDa Predicted: 61 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	tyrosine-protein kinase Fyn isoform a
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	FYN proto-oncogene, Src family tyrosine kinase
NCBI Official Symbol	FYN
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	SLK; SYN; p59-FYN
NCBI Protein Information	tyrosine-protein kinase Fyn

UniProt Protein Name	Tyrosine-protein kinase Fyn
UniProt Gene Name	FYN
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	SLK
UniProt Entry Name	FYN_HUMAN

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/fyn-antibody-peptide-elisa-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/328363>