

Crk II Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YM1024

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Dog; Rabbit

Applications: WB

Target: Crk II

Fields: >>MAPK signaling pathway;>>ErbB signaling pathway;>>Rap1 signaling

pathway;>>Chemokine signaling pathway;>>Focal adhesion;>>Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis;>>Neurotrophin signaling pathway;>>Regulation of actin cytoskeleton;>>Insulin signaling pathway;>>Growth hormone synthesis, secretion

and action;>>Bacterial invasion of epithelial cells;>>Shigellosis;>>Yersinia infection;>>Human cytomegalovirus infection;>>Human immunodeficiency virus 1

infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Renal cell

carcinoma;>>Chronic myeloid leukemia

Gene Name: CRK

Protein Name: Adapter molecule crk

P46108

Q64010

Human Gene Id: 1398

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 12928

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Swiss Prot No: Q63768

Immunogen: Purified recombinant human Crk II protein fragments expressed in E.coli.

Specificity: Crk II Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Crk II protein.

Formulation: Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Monoclonal, Mouse

1/3



Dilution: WB 1:1000 - 1:2000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Purification : Affinity purification

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight: 34kD

Cell Pathway: MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;ErbB_HER;Chemokine;Focal

adhesion;Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis;Neurotrophin;Regulates Actin and

Cytoskeleton;Insulin Receptor;Pathways in cancer;Renal cell carcinoma

Background: This gene encodes a member of an adapter protein family that binds to several

tyrosine-phosphorylated proteins. The product of this gene has several SH2 and SH3 domains (src-homology domains) and is involved in several signaling

pathways, recruiting cytoplasmic proteins in the vicinity of tyrosine kinase through SH2-phosphotyrosine interaction. The N-terminal SH2 domain of this protein functions as a positive regulator of transformation whereas the C-terminal SH3 domain functions as a negative regulator of transformation. Two alternative

transcripts encoding different isoforms with distinct biological activity have been

described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function: domain: The C-terminal SH3 domain function as a negative modulator for

transformation and the N-terminal SH3 domain appears to function as a positive regulator for transformation.,domain:The SH2 domain mediates interaction with SHB.,function:The Crk-I and Crk-II forms differ in their biological activities. Crk-II has less transforming activity than Crk-I. Crk-II mediates attachment-induced MAPK8 activation, membrane ruffling and cell motility in a Rac-dependent manner. Involved in phagocytosis of apoptotic cells and cell motility via its interaction with DOCK1 and DOCK4.,PTM:Phosphorylated on Tyr-221 upon cell adhesion. Results in the negative regulation of the association with SH2- and SH3-binding partners, possibly by the formation of an intramolecular interaction of

regulation of the Crk signaling pathway.,PTM:P

Subcellular Location:

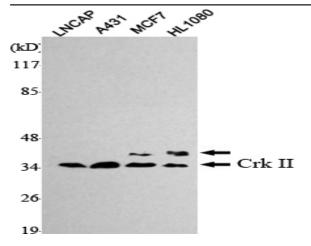
Cytoplasm . Cell membrane . Translocated to the plasma membrane upon cell

phosphorylated Tyr-221 with the SH2 domain. This leads finally to the down-

adhesion..

Expression: Embryonic lung, Epithelium, Eye, Lung, Placenta,

Products Images



Western Blot analysis using Crk II Monoclonal Antibody against LNCAP, A431, MCF7, HL1080 cell lysate.