10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

ZAP70 antibody - N-terminal region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI14629

Specification

ZAP70 antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P43403
Other Accession	NM_207519, NP_997402
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Bovine, Guinea Pig**
Predicted	**Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Bovine, Guinea Pig**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**34kDa KDa**

ZAP70 antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information

Gene ID 7535

Alias Symbol	**FLJ17670, FLJ17679, SRK, STD, TZK, ZAP-70**

Other Names
Tyrosine-protein kinase ZAP-70, 2.7.10.2, 70 kDa zeta-chain associated protein, Syk-related tyrosine kinase, ZAP70, SRK

Format
Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage
Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-ZAP70 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
ZAP70 antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ZAP70 antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information

Name ZAP70

Synonyms SRK

Function
Tyrosine kinase that plays an essential role in regulation of the adaptive immune response. Regulates motility, adhesion and cytokine expression of mature T-cells, as well as thymocyte development. Contributes also to the development and activation of primary B- lymphocytes.

When antigen presenting cells (APC) activate T-cell receptor (TCR), a serie of phosphorylations lead to the recruitment of ZAP70 to the doubly phosphorylated TCR component CD247/CD3Z through ITAM motif at the plasma membrane. This recruitment serves to localization to the stimulated TCR and to relieve its autoinhibited conformation. Release of ZAP70 active conformation is further stabilized by phosphorylation mediated by LCK. Subsequently, ZAP70 phosphorylates at least 2 essential adapter proteins: LAT and LCP2. In turn, a large number of signaling molecules are recruited and ultimately lead to lymphokine production, T-cell proliferation and differentiation. Furthermore, ZAP70 controls cytoskeleton modifications, adhesion and mobility of T-lymphocytes, thus ensuring correct delivery of effectors to the APC. ZAP70 is also required for TCR-CD247/CD3Z internalization and degradation through interaction with the E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase CBL and adapter proteins SLA and SLA2. Thus, ZAP70 regulates both T-cell activation switch on and switch off by modulating TCR expression at the T-cell surface. During thymocyte development, ZAP70 promotes survival and cell-cycle progression of developing thymocytes before positive selection (when cells are still CD4/CD8 double negative). Additionally, ZAP70-dependent signaling pathway may also contribute to primary B-cells formation and activation through B-cell receptor (BCR).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=In quiescent T-lymphocytes, it is cytoplasmic. Upon TCR activation, it is recruited at the plasma membrane by interacting with CD247/CD3Z. Colocalizes together with RHOH in the immunological synapse. RHOH is required for its proper localization to the cell membrane and cytoskeleton fractions in the thymocytes (By similarity).

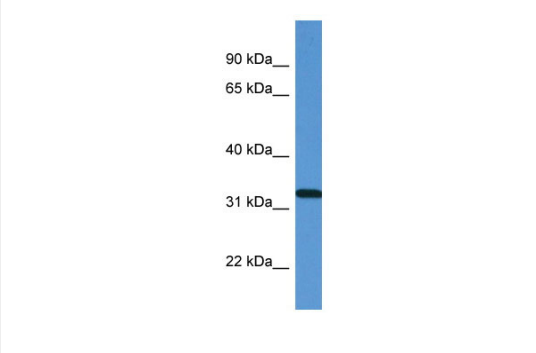
Tissue Location
Expressed in T- and natural killer cells. Also present in early thymocytes and pro/pre B-cells

ZAP70 antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

ZAP70 antibody - N-terminal region - Images



WB Suggested Anti-ZAP70 Antibody Titration: 1.0 µg/ml

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Positive Control: Fetal Lung

ZAP70 antibody - N-terminal region - References

Chan A.C.,et al.Cell 71:649-662(1992).
Kuroyama H.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 315:935-941(2004).
Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 434:724-731(2005).
Arpaia E.,et al.Cell 76:947-958(1994).
Isakov N.,et al.J. Exp. Med. 181:375-380(1995).