



Hck (phospho Tyr521) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES5720

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	Hck (phospho Tyr521) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	Synthesized phospho-peptide around the phosphorylation site of human Hck (phospho Tyr521)
Specificity	Phospho-Hck (Y521) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Hck protein only when phosphorylated at Y521.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Tyrosine-protein kinase HCK
Gene Name	HCK
Cellular localization	[Isoform 1]: Lysosome. Membrane; Lipid-anchor. Cell projection, podosome membrane; Lipid-anchor. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Associated with specialized secretory lysosomes called azurophil granules. At least half of this isoform is found in the cytoplasm, some of this fraction is myristoylated.; [Isoform 2]: Cell membrane ; Lipid-anchor . Membrane, caveola ; Lipid-anchor . Cell junction, focal adhesion . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Golgi apparatus . Cytoplasmic vesicle . Lysosome . Nucleus . 20% of this isoform is associated with caveolae. Localization at the cell membrane and at caveolae requires palmitoylation at Cys-3. Colocalizes with the actin cytoskeleton at focal adhesions.; Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle. Cytoplasm, cytosol.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit





Clonality

antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration

Polyclonal

Observed band

1 mg/ml

Human Gene ID

60kD

Human Swiss-Prot Number

3055

Alternative Names

P08631

HCK; Tyrosine-protein kinase HCK; Hematopoietic cell kinase; Hemopoietic cell kinase; p59-HCK/p60-HCK; p59Hck; p61Hck

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the Src family of tyrosine kinases. This protein is primarily hemopoietic, particularly in cells of the myeloid and B-lymphoid lineages. It may help couple the Fc receptor to the activation of the respiratory burst. In addition, it may play a role in neutrophil migration and in the degranulation of neutrophils. Multiple isoforms with different subcellular distributions are produced due to both alternative splicing and the use of alternative translation initiation codons, including a non-AUG (CUG) codon. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010],

