



PYK2 (phospho Tyr579) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-14503
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	PTK2B
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PYK2 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr579. AA range:545-594
Specificity	Phospho-PYK2 (Y579) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PYK2 protein only when phosphorylated at Y579.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	PTK2B;CADTK;CAK beta;CAKB;CAK-beta;PYK2;Protein-tyrosine kinase 2-beta;FAK2;RAFTK;Calcium-dependent tyrosine kinase;Calcium-regulated non-receptor proline-rich tyrosine kinase;Cell adhesion kinase beta;Focal adhesion kinase 2;FADK 2;Pro
Observed Band	116kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	116kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cell projection, lamellipodium. Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Nucleus. Interaction with NPHP1 induces the membrane-association of the kinase. Colocalizes with integrins at the cell periphery.
Tissue Specificity	Most abundant in the brain, with highest levels in amygdala and hippocampus. Low levels in kidney (at protein level). Also expressed in spleen and lymphocytes.
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,function:Involved in calcium induced regulation of ion channel and activation of the map kinase signaling pathway. May represent an important



signaling intermediate between neuropeptide activated receptors or neurotransmitters that increase calcium flux and the downstream signals that regulate neuronal activity. Interacts with the SH2 domain of Grb2. May phosphorylate the voltage-gated potassium channel protein Kv1.2. Its activation is highly correlated with the stimulation of c-Jun N-terminal kinase activity. Involved in osmotic stress-dependent SNCA 'Tyr-125' phosphorylation., PTM:Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues in response to various stimuli that elevate the intracellular calcium concentration, as well as by PKC activation. Recruitment by nephrocystin to cell matrix adhesions initiates Tyr-402

Background

This gene encodes a cytoplasmic protein tyrosine kinase which is involved in calcium-induced regulation of ion channels and activation of the map kinase signaling pathway. The encoded protein may represent an important signaling intermediate between neuropeptide-activated receptors or neurotransmitters that increase calcium flux and the downstream signals that regulate neuronal activity. The encoded protein undergoes rapid tyrosine phosphorylation and activation in response to increases in the intracellular calcium concentration, nicotinic acetylcholine receptor activation, membrane depolarization, or protein kinase C activation. This protein has been shown to bind CRK-associated substrate, nephrocystin, GTPase regulator associated with FAK, and the SH2 domain of GRB2. The encoded protein is a member of the FAK subfamily of protein tyrosine kinases but lacks significant sequence similarity t

matters needing attention

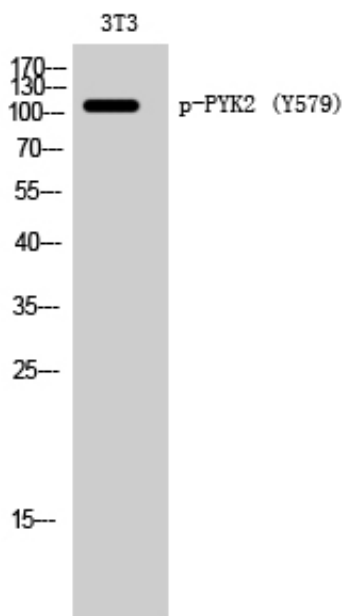
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

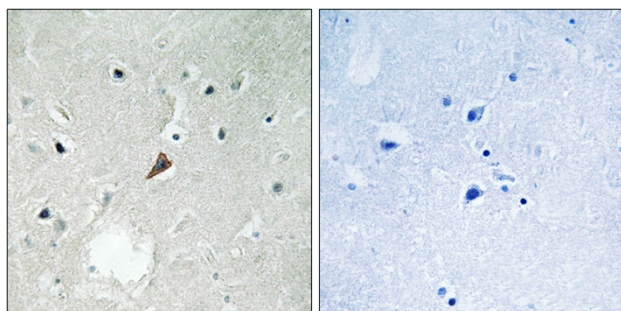
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



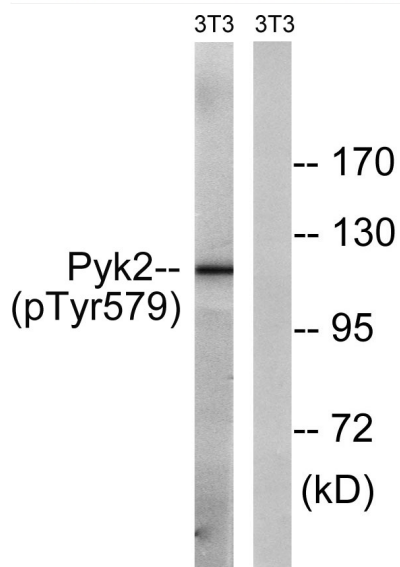
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of 3T3 cells using
Phospho-PYK2 (Y579) Polyclonal Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded
human brain, using PYK2 (Phospho-Tyr579) Antibody.
The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho
peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from NIH/3T3 cells,
using PYK2 (Phospho-Tyr579) Antibody. The lane on
the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.