



ZAP-70 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-15035
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	ZAP70
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ZAP-70. AA range:286-335
Specificity	ZAP-70 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ZAP-70 protein.
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	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	70 kDa zeta associated protein;70 kDa zeta-chain associated protein; EC:2.7.10.2;SRK;STD;ZAP-70;ZAP70;Tyrosine-protein kinase ZAP-70;Syk-related tyrosine kinase
Observed Band	70kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	70kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Cell membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . 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 RHOG in the immunological synapse. RHOG is required for its proper localization to the cell membrane and cytoskeleton fractions in the thymocytes (By similarity). .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in T- and natural killer cells. Also present in early thymocytes and pro/pre B-cells.
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,disease:Defects in ZAP70 are the cause of selective T-cell defect (STD) [MIM:176947]. STD is an autosomal recessive form of severe combined immunodeficiency characterized by a selective absence of CD8-type T-cells.,



domain: The SH2 domain binds to the phosphorylated tyrosine-based activation motif (TAM) of CD3Z., function: Plays a role in T-cell development and lymphocyte activation. Essential for TCR-mediated IL-2 production. Isoform 1 induces TCR-mediated signal transduction, isoform 2 does not., online information: ZAP70 mutation db, PTM: Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues upon T-cell antigen receptor (TCR) stimulation. Tyr-319 phosphorylation is essential for full activity., similarity: Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. SYK/ZAP-70 subfamily., similarity: Contains 1 prote

Background

This gene encodes an enzyme belonging to the protein tyrosine kinase family, and it plays a role in T-cell development and lymphocyte activation. This enzyme, which is phosphorylated on tyrosine residues upon T-cell antigen receptor (TCR) stimulation, functions in the initial step of TCR-mediated signal transduction in combination with the Src family kinases, Lck and Fyn. This enzyme is also essential for thymocyte development. Mutations in this gene cause selective T-cell defect, a severe combined immunodeficiency disease characterized by a selective absence of CD8-positive T-cells. Two transcript variants that encode different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

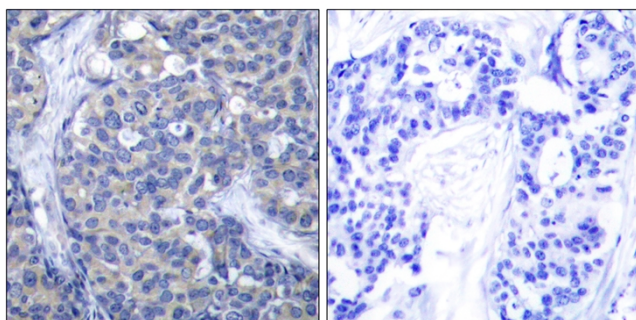
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

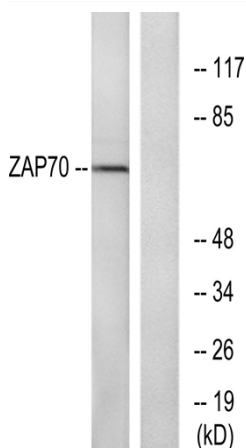
Usage suggestions

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

Products Images



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using ZAP-70 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells, using ZAP-70 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.