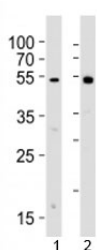


Lyn Antibody (F52727)

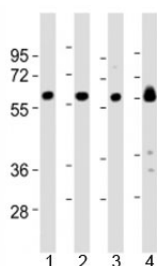
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
F52727-0.4ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.4 ml
F52727-0.08ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.08 ml

[Bulk quote request](#)

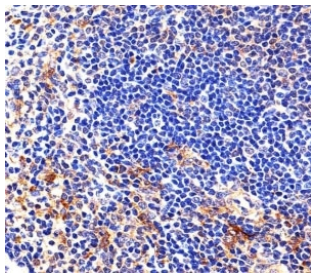
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Purity	Antigen affinity
UniProt	P25911
Localization	Cytoplasmic, nuclear, cell membrane
Applications	Western Blot : 1:1000-2000 IHC (Paraffin) : 1:25
Limitations	This Lyn antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot analysis of lysate from 1) human Raji cell line and 2) rat spleen tissue lysate using Lyn antibody. Predicted molecular weight ~53 kDa (p53lyn), ~56 kDa (p56lyn).



Western blot testing of Lyn antibody at 1:2000 dilution and mouse samples: Lane 1: kidney lysate; 2: heart lysate; 3: ovary lysate; 4: skeletal muscle lysate; Predicted molecular weight 56/58 kDa (isoforms 1/2).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse spleen section using Lyn antibody

Description

Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that transmits signals from cell surface receptors and plays an important role in the regulation of innate and adaptive immune responses, hematopoiesis, responses to growth factors and cytokines, integrin signaling, but also responses to DNA damage and genotoxic agents. Functions primarily as negative regulator, but can also function as activator, depending on the context. Required for the initiation of the B-cell response, but also for its down- regulation and termination. Plays an important role in the regulation of B-cell differentiation, proliferation, survival and apoptosis, and is important for immune self-tolerance. Acts downstream of several immune receptors, including the B-cell receptor, CD79A, CD79B, CD5, CD19, CD22, FCER1, FCGR2, FCGR1A, TLR2 and TLR4. Plays a role in the inflammatory response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide. Mediates the responses to cytokines and growth factors in hematopoietic progenitors, platelets, erythrocytes, and in mature myeloid cells, such as dendritic cells, neutrophils and eosinophils. Acts downstream of EPOR, KIT, MPL, the chemokine receptor CXCR4, as well as the receptors for IL3, IL5 and CSF2. Plays an important role in integrin signaling. Regulates cell proliferation, survival, differentiation, migration, adhesion, degranulation, and cytokine release. Down- regulates signaling pathways by phosphorylation of immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIM), that then serve as binding sites for phosphatases, such as PTPN6/SHP-1, PTPN11/SHP-2 and INPP5D/SHIP-1, that modulate signaling by dephosphorylation of kinases and their substrates. Phosphorylates LIME1 in response to CD22 activation. Phosphorylates BTK, CBL, CD5, CD19, CD72, CD79A, CD79B, CSF2RB, DOK1, HCLS1, LILRB3/PIR-B, MS4A2/FCER1B, PTK2B/PYK2, SYK and TEC. Promotes phosphorylation of SIRPA, PTPN6/SHP-1, PTPN11/SHP-2 and INPP5D/SHIP-1. Required for rapid phosphorylation of FER in response to FCER1 activation. Mediates KIT phosphorylation. Acts as an effector of EPOR (erythropoietin receptor) in controlling KIT expression and may play a role in erythroid differentiation during the switch between proliferation and maturation. Depending on the context, activates or inhibits several signaling cascades. Regulates phosphatidylinositol 3- kinase activity and AKT1 activation. Regulates activation of the MAP kinase signaling cascade, including activation of MAP2K1/MEK1, MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1, MAPK8/JNK1 and MAPK9/JNK2. Mediates activation of STAT5A and/or STAT5B. Phosphorylates LPXN on 'Tyr- 72'.

Application Notes

Titration of the Lyn antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

This mouse Lyn antibody was produced from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 229-263 amino acids from the Central region of mouse Lyn.

Storage

Aliquot the Lyn antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

