

## Basic Information

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-CRK (PhosphoTyr221) Antibody		
<b>Gene Name</b>	CRK		
<b>Source</b>	Rabbit		
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG		
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	human		
<b>Tested Application</b>	WB, ICC/IF		
<b>Contents</b>	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.		
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human Phospho-CrkII (Tyr221)		
<b>concentration</b>	500 ug/ml		
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity-chromatography		
<b>Observed MW</b>	42KD		
<b>Dilution Ratios</b>	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF): 1:20-100		

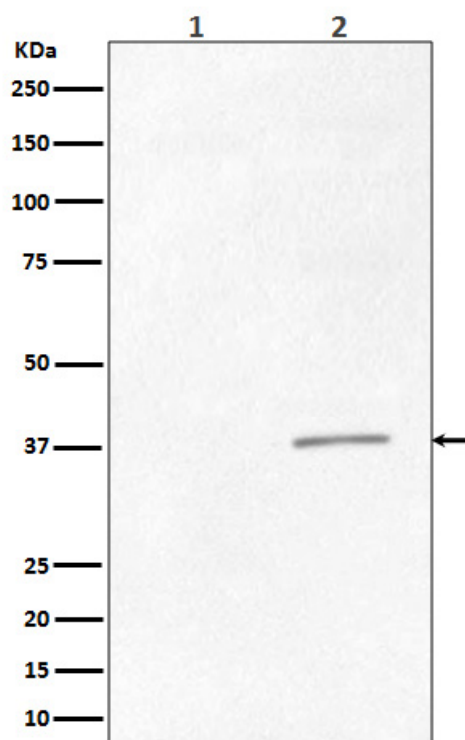
## Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied. 6 months 2 to 8°C after reconstitution. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## Background Information

CRK, also known as p38 or CRKII, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the CRK gene. This gene is a member of an adapter protein family that binds to several tyrosine-phosphorylated proteins. It is mapped to 17p13.3. The CRK protein participates in the Reelin signaling cascade downstream of DAB1. The product of this gene has several SH2 and SH3 domains (src-homology domains) and is involved in several signaling pathways, recruiting cytoplasmic proteins in the vicinity of tyrosine kinase through SH2-phosphotyrosine interaction. The N-terminal SH2 domain of this protein functions as a positive regulator of transformation whereas the C-terminal SH3 domain functions as a negative regulator of transformation. Two alternative transcripts encoding different isoforms with distinct biological activity have been described.

## Selected Validation Data



Western blot analysis of Phospho-CrkII (Tyr221) expression in (1) K562 cell lysate treated with AP; (2) K562 cell lysate.