

ARG56086 anti-ZAP70 antibody [2F3.2]

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [2F3.2] recognizes ZAP70
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	2F3.2
Isotype	IgG2a, kappa
Target Name	ZAP70
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human ZAP-70 protein (including amino acids 1-254 and the SH2 domains).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	STD; SRK; STCD; 70 kDa zeta-chain associated protein; Tyrosine-protein kinase ZAP-70; TZK; Syk-related tyrosine kinase; ZAP-70; EC 2.7.10.2

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	0.5 - 1 µg/10 ⁶ cells in 0.1ml
	ICC/IF	0.5 - 1 µg/ml
	IHC-P	0.5 - 1 µg/ml
	WB	1 - 2 µg/ml
Application Note	<p>Antigen retrieval for IHC-P: Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.</p> <p>* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.</p>	

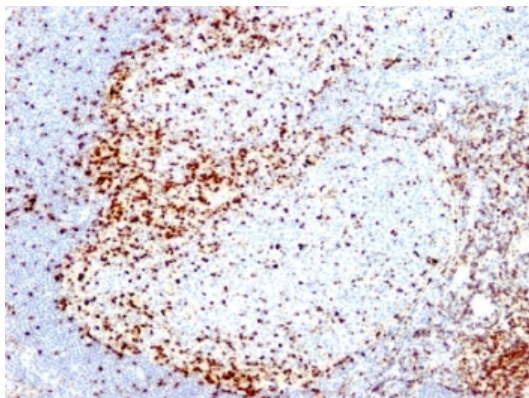
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.05% Sodium azide and 0.1 mg/ml BSA
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	0.1 mg/ml BSA

Concentration	0.2 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 7535 Human Swiss-port # P43403 Human
Gene Symbol	ZAP70
Gene Full Name	zeta-chain (TCR) associated protein kinase 70kDa
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]
Function	Tyrosine kinase that plays an essential role in regulation of the adaptive immune response. Regulates motility, adhesion and cytokine expression of mature T-cells, as well as thymocyte development. Contributes also to the development and activation of primary B-lymphocytes. When antigen presenting cells (APC) activate T-cell receptor (TCR), a serie of phosphorylations lead to the recruitment of ZAP70 to the doubly phosphorylated TCR component CD247/CD3Z through ITAM motif at the plasma membrane. This recruitment serves to localization to the stimulated TCR and to relieve its autoinhibited conformation. Release of ZAP70 active conformation is further stabilized by phosphorylation mediated by LCK. Subsequently, ZAP70 phosphorylates at least 2 essential adapter proteins: LAT and LCP2. In turn, a large number of signaling molecules are recruited and ultimately lead to lymphokine production, T-cell proliferation and differentiation. Furthermore, ZAP70 controls cytoskeleton modifications, adhesion and mobility of T-lymphocytes, thus ensuring correct delivery of effectors to the APC. ZAP70 is also required for TCR-CD247/CD3Z internalization and degradation through interaction with the E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase CBL and adapter proteins SLA and SLA2. Thus, ZAP70 regulates both T-cell activation switch on and switch off by modulating TCR expression at the T-cell surface. During thymocyte development, ZAP70 promotes survival and cell-cycle progression of developing thymocytes before positive selection (when cells are still CD4/CD8 double negative). Additionally, ZAP70-dependent signaling pathway may also contribute to primary B-cells formation and activation through B-cell receptor (BCR). [UniProt]
Research Area	Controls and Markers antibody; Immune System antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody; SyK / Zap70 Pathway antibody
Calculated Mw	70 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues upon T-cell antigen receptor (TCR) stimulation. Phosphorylation of Tyr-315 and Tyr-319 are essential for ZAP70 positive function on T-lymphocyte activation whereas Tyr-292 has a negative regulatory role. Within the C-terminal kinase domain, Tyr-492 and Tyr-493 are phosphorylated after TCR induction, Tyr-492 playing a negative regulatory role and Tyr-493 a positive. Tyr-493 is dephosphorylated by PTN22. Ubiquitinated in response to T cell activation. Deubiquitinated by OTUD7B.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasmic



ARG56086 anti-ZAP70 antibody [2F3.2] IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Human tonsil stained with ARG56086 anti-ZAP70 antibody [2F3.2].



ARG56086 anti-ZAP70 antibody [2F3.2] WB image

Western blot: Jurkat cell lysate stained with ARG56086 anti-ZAP70 antibody [2F3.2].