

Datasheet for ABIN6243396
anti-LYN antibody (AA 229-263)



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3 Images

Overview

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Quantity: | 400 µL |
| Target: | LYN |
| Binding Specificity: | AA 229-263 |
| Reactivity: | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Conjugate: | This LYN antibody is un-conjugated |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)) |

Product Details

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|---------------|--|
| Immunogen: | This Mouse Lyn antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 229-263 amino acids from the Central region of human Mouse Lyn. |
| Clone: | RB50588 |
| Isotype: | Ig Fraction |
| Purification: | This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification. |

Target Details

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Target: | LYN |
| Alternative Name: | Lyn (LYN Products) |
| Background: | 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'.

Molecular Weight: 58812

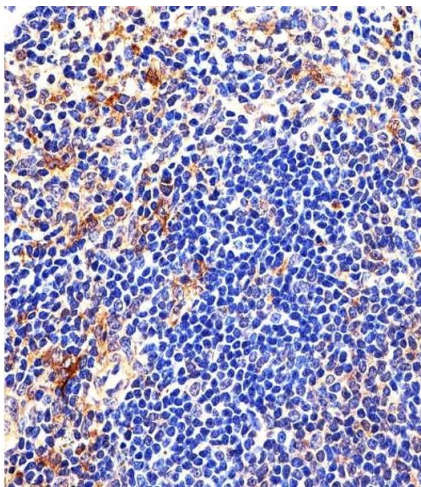
UniProt: [P25911](#)

Pathways: [Fc-epsilon Receptor Signaling Pathway](#), [Hormone Transport](#), [Response to Growth Hormone Stimulus](#), [Cellular Response to Molecule of Bacterial Origin](#), [Regulation of Leukocyte Mediated Immunity](#), [Positive Regulation of Immune Effector Process](#), [CXCR4-mediated Signaling Events](#), [Thromboxane A2 Receptor Signaling](#), [Integrin Complex](#), [BCR Signaling](#)

Application Details

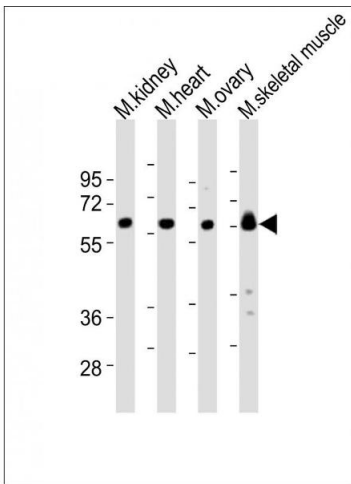
| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Application Notes: | WB: 1:2000. WB: 1:1000. IHC-P: 1:25 |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |
| Handling | |
| Format: | Liquid |
| Buffer: | Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09 % (W/V) sodium azide. |
| Preservative: | Sodium azide |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only. |
| Storage: | 4 °C,-20 °C |
| Expiry Date: | 6 months |

Images



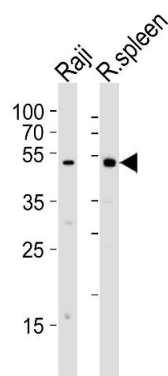
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections)

Image 1. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded M.spleen section using Mouse Lyn Antibody (Center) NA. NA was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining.



Western Blotting

Image 2. All lanes : Anti-Lyn Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: mouse kidney lysates Lane 2: mouse heart lysates Lane 3: mouse ovary lysates Lane 4: mouse skeletal muscle lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 59 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5 % NFDM/TBST.



Western Blotting

Image 3. Western blot analysis of lysates from Raji cell line and rat spleen tissue lysate(from left to right), using Mouse Lyn Antibody (Center) (ABIN6243396 and ABIN6577552). (ABIN6243396 and ABIN6577552) was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35 µg per lane.