Monoclonal Antibody to Lyn
Purified Antibody (0.1 mg)

Clone: LYN-01
Isotype: Mouse IgG1
Specificity: The antibody LYN-01 reacts with Lyn (p56/p53), a non-receptor Src-family tyrosine kinase expressed in hematopoietic tissues.
Regulatory Status: RUO
Immunogen: Bacterially expressed recombinant fragment of human Lyn (aa 8 - 238).
Species Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat
Application: Immunoprecipitation
Western Blotting
Recommended dilution: 1-2 µg/ml, 60 min
Positive control: RBL rat basophilic leukemia cell line
JURKAT human peripheral blood T cell leukemia cell line
A-431 human epidermoid carcinoma cell line
U-937 human histiocytic lymphoma cell line
Sample preparation: Resuspend approx. 50 mil. cells in 1 ml cold lysis buffer (1% laurylmaltoisde in 20 mM Tris/Cl, 100 mM NaCl pH 8.2, 50 mM NaF including Protease inhibitor Cocktail). Incubate 60 min on ice. Centrifuge to remove cell debris. Mix lysate (1:1) with non-reducing SDS-PAGE sample buffer.
Application note: Non-reducing conditions. SDS-PAGE (12% separating gel).
Immunocytochemistry
Purity: > 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Purification: Purified by protein-A affinity chromatography
Concentration: 1 mg/ml
Storage Buffer: Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with 15 mM sodium azide, approx. pH 7.4
Storage / Stability: Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label.
Expiration: See vial label
Lot Number: See vial label
Background: Lyn is a Src-family protein tyrosine kinase that is predominantly expressed in hematopoietic cells. It is associated with a number of cell surface receptors including the B cell antigen receptor (BCR) and Fc receptors. Upon their triggering, Lyn phosphorylates subunits of these receptors in a cholesterol-dependent manner, utilizing the plasma membrane lipid raft system. The phosphorylated intracellular domains of the receptors are accessible for cytoplasmic Syk tyrosine kinase, which is activated by Lyn-mediated phosphorylation and which transduces the signal to downstream adaptors. Lyn is abnormally distributed in acute myeloid leukemia cells and seems to be a novel pharmacologic target of this disease.
References: