Purified Rabbit Anti-human ZAP70 Antibody *PAb (430), monoclonal*

Catalog number: V1032455
Unit size: 0.1 mg

Product Details

Storage Conditions	2-8°C with minimized light exposure. Do not freeze.
Expiration Date	12 months upon receiving
Concentration	Lot specific (please consult certificate of analysis for given lot)
Formulation	Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2), 15 mM sodium azide, 0.2% (w/v) BSA

Antibody Properties

Species Reactivity	Human
Class	Primary
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host	Rabbit
Immunogen	ZAP70
Clone	PAb (430)

Biological Properties

Preparation	Antibody purified by affinity chromatography and then conjugated with under optimal conditions
Application	WB

Applications

Tyrosine-protein kinase ZAP-70 (sometimes referred to as Syk-related tyrosine kinase) is a protein with a molecular weight of 70 kDa, found in the cell-cell junction, cytoplasm and T cell receptor complex of cells. In humans, tyrosine-protein kinase ZAP-70 plays an important role in organismal processes, namely, adaptive immune response, protein phosphorylation and T cell differentiation. It has been closely linked to key functions like non-membrane spanning protein tyrosine kinase. Sequencing of tyrosine-protein kinase ZAP-70 has supported it contains 3 types of conserved structural units: SH2 1, SH2 2 and protein kinase domain. Tyrosine-protein kinase ZAP-70 takes part in processes such as cell population proliferation. It recognizes phosphotyrosine residue, ATP and signaling receptor. Tyrosine-protein kinase ZAP-70 acts to positively regulate calcium-mediated signaling, α-beta T cell differentiation and α-beta T cell proliferation. It is the subject of intensive research in part because it is involved with the T cell receptor signaling pathway and transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase signaling pathway. Mutations and abnormalities in tyrosine-protein kinase ZAP-70 have been thought to be involved with a number of diseases, in particular, immunodeficiency 48 (IMD48) and autoimmune disease, multisystem, infantile-onset, 2 (ADMIO2). Immunodeficiency 48, an autosomal recessive inheritancedisorder characterized by eczema, recurrent candida infections and pneumonia, has especially been of interest to researchers.