

Product datasheet for **AP03002PU-N**

ZAP70 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	<u>Western Blotting (Reducing conditions):</u> 1 µg/ml Positive control: JURKAT T cell leukemia cell line. Sample preparation: Resuspend approx. 50 mil. cells in 1 ml cold Lysis buffer (1% laurylmaltoside 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 with reducing Laemmli SDS-PAGE sample buffer.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Bacterially expressed fusion protein representing C-terminal part (160 amino acids) of human ZAP70.
Specificity:	The polyclonal antibody recognizes C-terminal part of human ZAP70 protein tyrosine kinase. ZAP70 is a molecule susceptible to degradation. It is recommended to use freshly prepared cell lysates (protease inhibitors are essential) to avoid non-specific staining of degradation products.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.4 with 15 mM sodium azide as preservative. State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction (> 95% pure by SDS-PAGE).
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A affinity chromatography.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	zeta chain of T cell receptor associated protein kinase 70kDa
Database Link:	<u>Entrez Gene 7535 Human P43403</u>



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Background:

The ZAP70 (zeta-associated protein of 70 kDa) tyrosine kinase was identified as a tyrosine phosphoprotein that associates with TCR zeta subunit and undergoes tyrosine phosphorylation following TCR stimulation. ZAP70 is a Syk family tyrosine kinase primarily expressed in T and NK cells that plays an essential role in signaling through the TCR. TCR-mediated activation of T cells is crucial to the immune response. In humans, ZAP70 gene mutations resulting in lower ZAP70 protein expression levels or expression of catalytically inactive ZAP70 proteins, have been identified. ZAP70 deficiency results in the absence of mature CD8⁺ T cells and the prevention of TCR-mediated activation of CD4⁺ T cells, and it can lead to severe combined immunodeficiency. ZAP70 is cytosolic protein migrating at 70 kDa in SDS-PAGE. It contains two N-terminal SH2 domains (Src homology domain 2) and a C-terminal kinase domain. Crystal structure of the ZAP70 SH2 domains in complex with a TCR zeta subunit peptide was described. During T cell activation, the binding of ZAP70 SH2 domains to the phosphorylated zeta subunit on the activated TCR complex causes a colocalization with the Lck tyrosine kinase that phosphorylates ZAP70 on Tyr493 in the activation loop. ZAP70 autophosphorylates multiple tyrosines in the region between the SH2 domains and the kinase domain, including the binding sites for additional SH2-containing signaling proteins such as SLP76, LAT, Lck, PLCgamma1, Vav, Shc, Ras-GAP, and Abl. ZAP70-mediated activation of these downstream effectors leads to the release of intracellular calcium stores, and the transcription of interleukin-2 and other genes important for an immune response.

Synonyms:

ZAP-70, ZAP 70, SRK