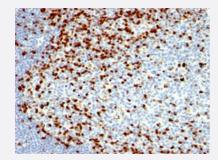


ZAP70 monoclonal antibody, clone SPM362

Catalog # MAB13176 Size 100 ug

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human tonsil with ZAP70 monoclonal antibody, clone SPM362 (Cat # MAB13176).

Specification	
Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against partial recombinant human ZAP70.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids 1-254 and encompassing SH2 domain of huma n ZAP70.
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	70
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A/G purification
Isotype	lgG2a, kappa
Recommend Usage	Flow Cytometry (0.5-1 ug/10 ⁶ cells in 0.1 mL) Immunofluorescence (0.5-1 ug/mL) Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (0.5-1 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In 1 mM PBS.



Storage Instruction

Store at -20 to -80°C.

Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)
 - Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human tonsil with ZAP70 monoclonal antibody, clone SPM362 (Cat # MAB13176).
- Immunofluorescence
- Flow Cytometry

Gene Info — ZAP70	
Entrez GenelD	<u>7535</u>
Protein Accession#	P43403
Gene Name	ZAP70
Gene Alias	FLJ17670, FLJ17679, SRK, STD, TZK, ZAP-70
Gene Description	zeta-chain (TCR) associated protein kinase 70kDa
Omim ID	<u>176947</u>
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
Gene Ontology Gene Summary	Hyperlink 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-mediat ed signal transduction in combination with the Src family kinases, Lck and Fyn. This enzyme is als o essential for thymocyte development. Mutations in this gene cause selective T-cell defect, a sev ere 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

Pathway



- Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity
- Primary immunodeficiency
- T cell receptor signaling pathway

Disease

HIV Infections