


ZAP-70 [Zeta-chain (TCR) Associated Protein Kinase 70kDa]; Clone 2F3.2 (Concentrate)

Availability/Contents:	<u>Item #</u>	<u>Volume</u>
	RA0345-C.5	0.5 ml
Description:		
Species:	Mouse	
Immunogen:	Recombinant ZAP-70 protein including residues 1-254 and encompassing the SH2 domains of human ZAP-70.	
Clone:	2F3.2	
Isotype:	IgG2a, kappa	
Entrez Gene ID:	7535 (Human)	
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	2q12	
Synonyms:	Selective T cell defect; SRK; STD; Syk-related tyrosine kinase; Tyrosine-protein kinase ZAP-70;TZK; Zeta chain associated protein kinase 70kDa	
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	70kDa	
Format:	200µg/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.	
Specificity:	Recognizes human ZAP-70; does not recognize murine ZAP-70.	
Background:	ZAP-70 is a 70kDa protein tyrosine kinase found in T-cells and natural killer cells. Control of this protein translation is via the IgVH gene. In Western blotting of whole cell lysates of normal peripheral blood mononuclear cells, the antibody labels a band corresponding to ZAP-70. In Western blotting of whole cell lysates of CD19-positive purified leukemia cells from patients with Ig-unmutated and Ig-mutated CLL, the antibody labels a band corresponding to ZAP-70 in the Ig-unmutated CLL samples, whereas no band is observed in the Ig-mutated CLL samples. In Western blotting of cell lysates of Jurkat cells (T-lymphoblastic cell line), the antibody labels a band of a 70kDa protein. In Western blotting of cell lysates of A431 cells (carcinoma cell line), no band is observed. ZAP-70 protein is expressed in leukemic cells of approximately 25% of chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) cases as well. Anti-ZAP-70 expression is an excellent surrogate marker for the distinction between the Ig-mutated (anti-ZAP-70 negative) and Ig-unmutated (anti-ZAP-70 positive) CLL subtypes and can identify patient groups with divergent clinical courses. The anti-ZAP-70 positive Ig-unmutated CLL cases have been shown to have a poorer prognosis.	
Species Reactivity:	Human. Others not known.	
Positive Control:	Jurkat cells. Tonsil or lymph node.	
Cellular Localization:	Cytoplasmic	
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 0.5-1 µg/ml	
	Flow Cytometry:	0.5-1 µg/million cells
	Immunofluorescence:	0.5-1 µg/ml
	Western Blotting:	0.5-1 µg/ml
	Immunoprecipitation:	0.5-1 µg/500µg protein lysate
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.	

Storage: 2° C  8° C

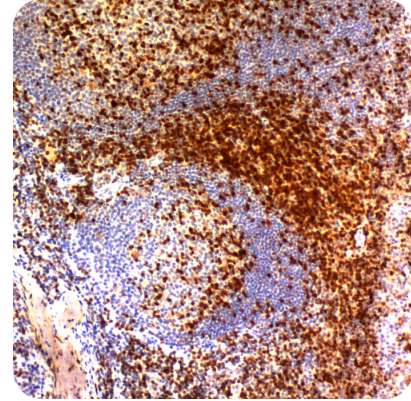


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Uses/Limitations: Not to be taken internally.
For Research Use Only.
This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.
Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.
Do not use past expiration date.
Non-Sterile.



Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com

Procedure:

- Tissue Section Pretreatment (Required):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Citrate Plus (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
- Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
- Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the “UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack” (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the “DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)” (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).


Precautions: Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).
Do not pipette by mouth.
Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.
This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.


References:

- Iwashima M, Irving BA, van Oers NSC, Chan AC, Weiss A. Sequential interactions of the TCR with two distinct cytoplasmic tyrosine kinases. Science 1994;263:1136-9.

Warranty:

No products or “Instructions For Use (IFU)” are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

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