abcam

ab184276

Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636]

Recombinant | RabMAb | KO Validated | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR19636
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.502 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IP

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/40
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Rat, Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

Species	Rat
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/50
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Rat, Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	-

Species	Rat
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information Tyrosine-protein kinase Fyn

Function

Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that plays a role in many biological processes including regulation of cell growth and survival, cell adhesion, integrin-mediated signaling, cytoskeletal remodeling, cell motility, immune response and axon guidance (PubMed:11536198, PubMed:15489916, PubMed:15557120, PubMed:16387660, PubMed:20100835, PubMed:7568038, PubMed:7822789). Inactive FYN is phosphorylated on its C-terminal tail within the catalytic domain (PubMed:15489916). Following activation by PKA, the protein subsequently associates with PTK2/FAK1, allowing PTK2/FAK1 phosphorylation, activation and targeting to focal adhesions (PubMed:15489916). Involved in the regulation of cell adhesion and motility through phosphorylation of CTNNB1 (beta-catenin) and CTNND1 (delta-catenin) (PubMed:17194753). Regulates cytoskeletal remodeling by phosphorylating several proteins including the actin regulator WAS and the microtubule-associated proteins MAP2 and MAPT (PubMed:14707117, PubMed:15536091). Promotes cell survival by phosphorylating AGAP2/PIKE-A and preventing its apoptotic cleavage (PubMed:16841086). Participates in signal transduction pathways that regulate the integrity of the glomerular slit diaphragm (an essential part of the glomerular filter of the kidney) by phosphorylating several slit diaphragm components including NPHS1, KIRREL1 and TRPC6 (PubMed:14761972, PubMed:18258597, PubMed:19179337). Plays a role in neural processes by phosphorylating DPYSL2, a multifunctional adapter protein within the central nervous system, ARHGAP32, a regulator for Rho family GTPases implicated in various neural functions, and SNCA, a small pre-synaptic protein (PubMed:11162638, PubMed:12788081, PubMed:19652227). Involved in reelin signaling by mediating phosphorylation of DAB1 following reelin (RELN)-binding to its receptor (By similarity). Participates in the downstream signaling pathways that lead to T-cell differentiation and proliferation following T-cell receptor (TCR) stimulation (PubMed:22080863). Phosphorylates PTK2B/PYK2 in response to T-cell

receptor activation (PubMed:20028775). Also participates in negative feedback regulation of TCR signaling through phosphorylation of PAG1 and PDCD1 (PubMed:18056706, PubMed:32184441). Phosphorylation of PAG1 promotes interaction between PAG1 and CSK and recruitment of CSK to lipid rafts (PubMed:18056706). Phosphorylation of PDCD1 leads to the recruitment of PTPN11/SHP-2 that mediates dephosphorylation of key TCR proximal signaling molecules (PubMed:32184441). CSK maintains LCK and FYN in an inactive form (By similarity). Promotes CD28-induced phosphorylation of VAV1 (PubMed:11005864). In mast cells, phosphorylates CLNK after activation of immunoglobulin epsilon receptor signaling (By similarity). Can also promote CD244-mediated NK cell activation (PubMed:15713798).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Fyn is a Src family tyrosine kinase with a molecular weight of approximately 59 kDa. It is often referred to as Fyn kinase and plays a significant role in signal transduction processes. This protein is observed in various tissues with high expression in the brain T cells and platelets. Fyn kinase is known for its function in cell communication and regulates different cellular processes in these tissues.
Biological function summary	Fyn kinase influences cell growth differentiation and survival. It is a part of larger signaling complexes including those accountable for the development and function of the central nervous system. The protein's activity is important for neural plasticity and supports synaptic communication particularly within the brain. Fyn can interact with other proteins in these complexes to help direct cellular responses to external signals.
Pathways	Fyn kinase is central to several intracellular signaling pathways such as the T cell receptor (TCR) signaling pathway and the integrin signaling pathway. The TCR signaling pathway involves the regulation of immune responses while the integrin signaling pathway contributes to cell adhesion and migration. Other proteins like Lck and Yes interact with Fyn within these pathways adding another layer of regulation and response in various cell types.
Associated diseases and disorders	Fyn kinase has associations with Alzheimer's disease and certain types of cancer. In Alzheimer's dysregulation of Fyn activity contributes to synaptic dysfunction and neuronal damage. In cancer aberrant Fyn signaling can affect cellular proliferation and metastasis. Proteins such as Tau in Alzheimer's disease and Src in cancer relate to Fyn through their respective pathological processes.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

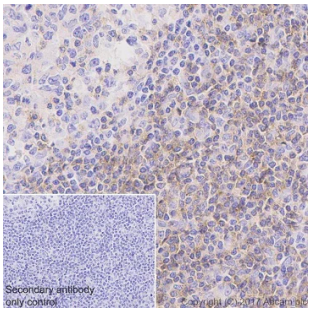
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

11 product images

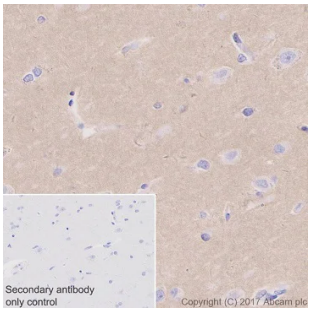


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636] (ab184276)

Fyn Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-Fyn antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue labeling Fyn with ab184276 at 1/500 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) Ready to use. Cytoplasmic staining on T cells of human tonsil (PMID: 10523617). Counter stained with Hematoxylin.
Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody, secondary antibody is Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) Ready to use.

Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

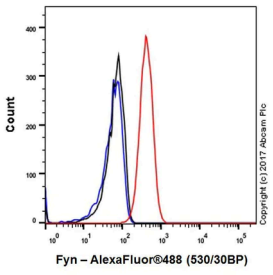


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636] (ab184276)

Fyn Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-Fyn antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human cerebral cortex tissue labeling Fyn with ab184276 at 1/500 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) Ready to use. Cytoplasmic staining on human cerebral cortex (PMID: 7544314). Counter stained with Hematoxylin.
Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody, secondary antibody is Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) Ready to use.

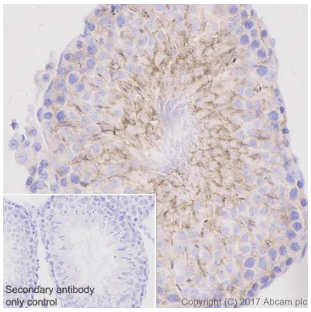
Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636] (ab184276)

Fyn Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-Fyn antibody

Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed RAW 264.7 (mouse macrophage cell line transformed with Abelson murine leukemia virus) cell line labeling Fyn with ab184276 at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with a Rabbit IgG, monoclonal [EPR25A] - Isotype Control (ab172730) (black) and an unlabeled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (blue). Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

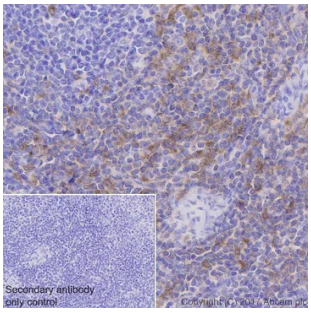


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636] (ab184276)

Fyn Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-Fyn antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat testis tissue labeling Fyn with ab184276 at 1/500 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) Ready to use. Membranous staining on rat testis (PMID: 7544314). Counter stained with Hematoxylin.
Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody, secondary antibody is Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) Ready to use.

Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

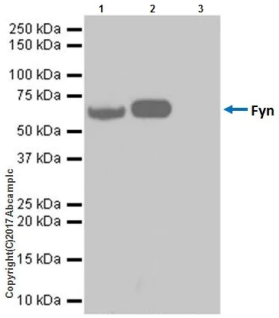


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636] (ab184276)

Fyn Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-Fyn antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse spleen tissue labeling Fyn with ab184276 at 1/500 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) Ready to use. Cytoplasmic staining on T cells of mouse spleen (PMID: 7544314, PMID:10523617). Counter stained with Hematoxylin.
Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody, secondary antibody is Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) Ready to use.

Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636] (ab184276)

Fyn was immunoprecipitated from 0.35 mg of P0 mouse brain lysate with ab184276 at 1/40 dilution. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using ab184276 at 1/1000 dilution. VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (ab131366), was used for detection at 1/10000 dilution.
Lane 1: P0 mouse brain lysate 10 µg (Input).

Lane 2: ab184276 IP in P0 mouse brain lysate.

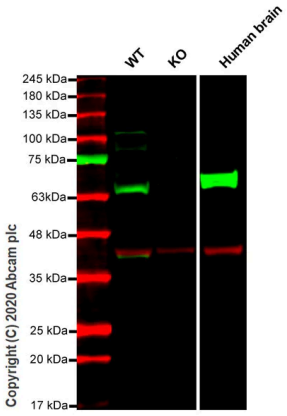
Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) instead of ab184276 in P0 mouse brain lysate.

Blocking and dilution buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Exposure time: 3 minutes.

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636] (ab184276)

Predicted band size: 60 kDa



Western blot - Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636] (ab184276)

Fyn Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-Fyn antibody

Lanes 1-3: Merged signal (red and green). Green - ab184276 observed at 60 kDa. Red - loading control, ab8245 observed at 37 kDa.
ab184276 Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636] was shown to specifically react with Fyn in wild-type HEK293T cells. Loss of signal was observed when knockout cell line ab266133 (knockout cell lysate ab257071) was used. Wild-type and Fyn knockout samples were subjected to SDS-PAGE. ab184276 and Anti-GAPDH antibody [6C5] - Loading Control (ab8245) were incubated overnight at 4°C at 1 in 1000 dilution and 1 in 20000 dilution respectively. Blots were developed with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preadsorbed (ab216773) and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preadsorbed (ab216776) secondary antibodies at 1 in 10000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature before imaging.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636] (ab184276) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Wild-type HEK-293T cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
FYN knockout HEK-293T cell lysate at 20 µg

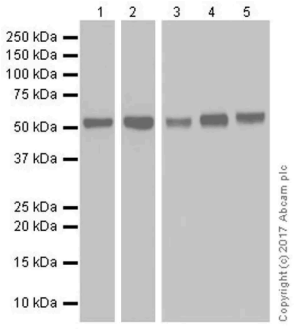
Lane 2:
Western blot - Human FYN knockout HEK-293T cell line (ab266133)

Lane 3:
Human brain tissue lysate at 20 µg

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 60 kDa

Observed band size: 159 kDa



Western blot - Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636] (ab184276)

Fyn Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-Fyn antibody

Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.
Exposure time: Lanes 1 and 2: 3 minutes; Lanes 3,4 and 5: 8 seconds.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636] (ab184276) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Human brain lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
Ramos (human Burkitt's lymphoma cell line) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 3:
HEK-293 (human epithelial cell line from embryonic kidney) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 4:
P0 mouse brain lysate at 20 µg

Lane 5:
P0 rat brain lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

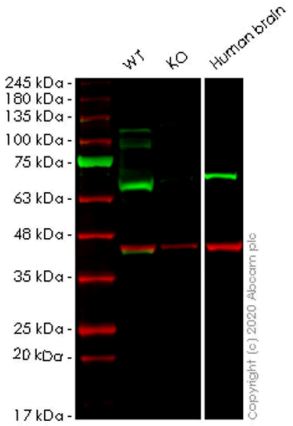
Lane 1:
Western blot - VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (ab131366) at 1/4000 dilution

Lanes 2 - 5:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/100000 dilution

Developed using the ECL technique.

Predicted band size: 60 kDa

Observed band size: 60 kDa



Western blot - Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636] (ab184276)

Fyn Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-Fyn antibody

Lanes 1-3: Merged signal (red and green). Green - ab184276 observed at 60 kDa. Red - loading control, ab8245 observed at 37 kDa.
ab184276 Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636] was shown to specifically react with Fyn in wild-type HEK293T cells. Loss of signal was observed when knockout cell line ab266133 (knockout cell lysate ab257071) was used. Wild-type and Fyn knockout samples were subjected to SDS-PAGE. ab184276 and Anti-GAPDH antibody [6C5] - Loading Control (ab8245) were incubated overnight at 4°C at 1 in 1000 dilution and 1 in 20000 dilution respectively. Blots were developed with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preadsorbed (ab216773) and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preadsorbed (ab216776) secondary antibodies at 1 in 10000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature before imaging.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636] (ab184276) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Wild-type HEK293T cell lysate at 20 µg

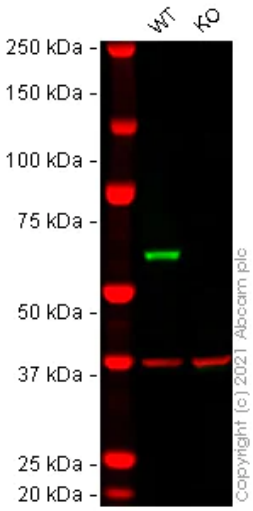
Lane 2:
FYN knockout HEK293T cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 3:
Human brain tissue lysate at 20 µg

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 60 kDa

Observed band size: 60 kDa



Western blot - Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636] (ab184276)

Fyn Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-Fyn antibody

False colour image of Western blot: Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636] staining at 1/1000 dilution, shown in green; Mouse anti-GAPDH antibody [6C5] (ab8245) loading control staining at 1/20000 dilution, shown in red. In Western blot, ab184276 was shown to bind specifically to Fyn. A band was observed at 60 kDa in wild-type HEK-293 cell lysates with no signal observed at this size in FYN knockout cell line ab269630 (knockout cell lysate ab272440). To generate this image, wild-type and FYN knockout HEK-293 cell lysates were analysed. First, samples were run on an SDS-PAGE gel then transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane. Membranes were blocked in 3% milk in TBS-0.1 % Tween® 20 (TBS-T) before incubation with primary antibodies overnight at 4°C. Blots were washed four times in TBS-T, incubated with secondary antibodies for 1 h at room temperature, washed again four times then imaged. Secondary antibodies used were Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preabsorbed (ab216773) and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preabsorbed (ab216776) at 1/20000 dilution.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636] (ab184276) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Wild-type HEK-293 cell lysate at 20 µg

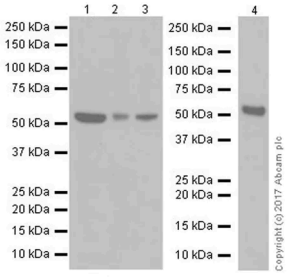
Lane 2:
FYN knockout HEK-293 cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
Western blot - Human FYN knockout HEK-293 cell line (ab269630)

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 60 kDa

Observed band size: 60 kDa



Western blot - Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636] (ab184276)

Fyn Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-Fyn antibody

Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Fyn antibody [EPR19636] (ab184276) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
RAW 264.7 (mouse macrophage cell line transformed with Abelson murine leukemia virus) whole cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
PC-12 (rat adrenal gland pheochromocytoma cell line) whole cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 3:
NIH/3T3 (mouse embyro fibroblast cell line) whole cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 4:
Rat spleen lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/100000 dilution

Developed using the ECL technique.

Predicted band size: 60 kDa, 88 kDa

Observed band size: 60 kDa, 90 kDa

Exposure time: 3min

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.