Lck(Ab-394) Antibody

Catalog No: #21167

Package Size: #21167-1 50ul #21167-2 100ul



Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

-	4.6
Descri	ntion
DCGGII	Puon

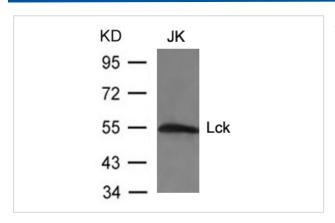
Product Name	Lck(Ab-394) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic peptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were
	purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific peptide.
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total Lck protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around aa.392-396(N-E-Y-T-A) derived from Human Lck.
Target Name	Lck
Other Names	LSK; YT16; p56lck; pp58lck;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: P06239NCBI Protein: NP_001036236.1
Uniprot	P06239
GeneID	3932;
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02%
	sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.

Application Details

Predicted MW: 56kd

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from JK cells using Lck(Ab-394) Antibody #21167.

Background

Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that plays an essential role in the selection and maturation of developing T-cells in the thymus and in the function of mature T-cells. Plays a key role in T-cell antigen receptor (TCR)-linked signal transduction pathways. Constitutively associated with the cytoplasmic portions of the CD4 and CD8 surface receptors. Association of the TCR with a peptide antigen-bound MHC complex facilitates the interaction of CD4 and CD8 with MHC class II and class I molecules, respectively, thereby recruiting the associated LCK protein to the vicinity of the TCR/CD3 complex. LCK then phosphorylates tyrosines residues within the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motifs (ITAM) of the cytoplasmic tails of the TCR-gamma chains and CD3 subunits, initiating the TCR/CD3 signaling pathway. Once stimulated, the TCR recruits the tyrosine kinase ZAP70, that becomes phosphorylated and activated by LCK. Following this, a large number of signaling molecules are recruited, ultimately leading to lymphokine production. LCK also contributes to signaling by other receptor molecules. Associates directly with the cytoplasmic tail of CD2, which leads to hyperphosphorylation and activation of LCK. Also plays a role in the IL2 receptor-linked signaling pathway that controls the T-cell proliferative response. Binding of IL2 to its receptor results in increased activity of LCK. Is expressed at all stages of thymocyte development and is required for the regulation of maturation events that are governed by both pre-TCR and mature a beta TCR. Phosphorylates other substrates including RUNX3, the microtubule-associated protein MAPT, RHOH or TYROBP.

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Wang H., Zeng X., Fan Z., Lim B.Cell. Signal. 23:249-258(2011)

Scales T.M., Derkinderen P., Leung K.Y., Byers H.L., Ward M.A., Price C., Bird I.N., Perera T., Kellie S., Williamson R., Anderton B.H., Reynolds C.H.Mol. Neurodegener. 6:12-12(2011)

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only