

ARG41465 anti-Lck antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Lck
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Lck
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of Human Lck.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	T cell-specific protein-tyrosine kinase; Leukocyte C-terminal Src kinase; Protein YT16; p56-LCK; LSK; Proto-oncogene Lck; p56lck; pp58lck; Tyrosine-protein kinase Lck; YT16; IMD22; Lymphocyte cell-specific protein-tyrosine kinase; EC 2.7.10.2

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1:20
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	IP	1:80
	WB	1:500 - 1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	Jurkat	
Observed Size	~ 58 kDa	

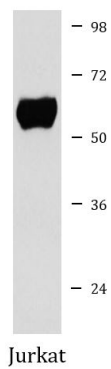
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide

Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	LCK
Gene Full Name	LCK proto-oncogene, Src family tyrosine kinase
Background	This gene is a member of the Src family of protein tyrosine kinases (PTKs). The encoded protein is a key signaling molecule in the selection and maturation of developing T-cells. It contains N-terminal sites for myristylation and palmitoylation, a PTK domain, and SH2 and SH3 domains which are involved in mediating protein-protein interactions with phosphotyrosine-containing and proline-rich motifs, respectively. The protein localizes to the plasma membrane and pericentrosomal vesicles, and binds to cell surface receptors, including CD4 and CD8, and other signaling molecules. Multiple alternatively spliced variants, encoding the same protein, have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	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 alpha beta TCR. Phosphorylates other substrates including RUNX3, PTK2B/PYK2, the microtubule-associated protein MAPT, RHOH or TYROBP. [UniProt]
Research Area	Immune System antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody; Src Family Protein Tyrosine Kinases antibody
Calculated Mw	58 kDa
PTM	Autophosphorylated on Tyr-394, increasing enzymatic activity, this site is dephosphorylated by PTN22. Phosphorylated on Tyr-505 by CSK, decreasing activity. Dephosphorylated by PTPRC/CD45. Dephosphorylation at Tyr-394 by PTPN2 negatively regulates T-cell receptor signaling. Myristoylation is required prior to palmitoylation. Palmitoylation regulates subcellular location. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Note=Present in lipid rafts in an inactive form. [UniProt]



ARG41465 anti-Lck antibody WB image

Western blot: Jurkat cell lysate stained with ARG41465 anti-Lck antibody.