

LCK Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AP52756

Specification

LCK Antibody - Product Information

Application WB
Primary Accession P06239
Reactivity Human
Host Mouse
Clonality Monoclonal
Isotype IgG1
Calculated MW 58 KDa

LCK Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3932

Other Names

LCK;Lck p56;LCK_HUMAN;Leukocyte C-terminal Src kinase;LSK;Lymphocyte cell specific protein tyrosine kinase;Lymphocyte cell-specific protein-tyrosine kinase;Lymphocyte Specific Protein Tyrosine Kinase;Membrane associated protein tyrosine kinase;Oncogene lck;P56 LCK;p56(LSTRA) protein tyrosine kinase;p56-LCK;p56lck;pp58 lck;pp58lck;Protein YT16;Proto oncogene tyrosine protein kinase LCK;Proto-oncogene Lck;Protooncogene tyrosine protein kinase LCK;T cell specific protein tyrosine kinase;T cell-specific protein-tyrosine kinase;T lymphocyte specific protein tyrosine kinase p56lck;Tyrosine-protein kinase Lck;YT 16;YT16.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified mouse monoclonal in buffer containing 0.1M Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl) with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide, 50%, glycerol

Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

LCK Antibody - Protein Information

Name LCK

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 tyrosine 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. Interacts with FYB2 (PubMed:https://www.uniprot.org/citations/27335501 target="blank">27335501

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=Present in lipid rafts in an inactive form.

Tissue Location

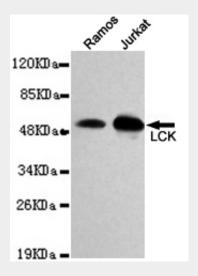
Expressed specifically in lymphoid cells.

LCK Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

LCK Antibody - Images



Western blot detection of LCK in Jurkat and Ramos cell lysates and using LCK mouse mAb (1:1000 diluted). Predicted band size: 58KDa. Observed band size: 58KDa.



LCK Antibody - 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 alpha beta TCR. Phosphorylates other substrates including RUNX3, PTK2B/PYK2, the microtubule-associated protein MAPT, RHOH or TYROBP.

LCK Antibody - References

Koga Y.,et al.Eur. J. Immunol. 16:1643-1646(1986). Perlmutter R.M.,et al.J. Cell. Biochem. 38:117-126(1988). Rouer E.,et al.Gene 84:105-113(1989). Wright D.D.,et al.Mol. Cell. Biol. 14:2429-2437(1994). Vogel L.B.,et al.Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1264:168-172(1995).