

CSK Blocking Peptide (N-term)

Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP21597a

Specification

CSK Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession

[P41240](#)**CSK Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Additional Information**

Gene ID 1445

Other Names

Tyrosine-protein kinase CSK, C-Src kinase, Protein-tyrosine kinase CYL, CSK

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 17-31 of HUMAN CSK

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CSK Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protein Information

Name CSK

Function

Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that plays an important role in the regulation of cell growth, differentiation, migration and immune response. Phosphorylates tyrosine residues located in the C-terminal tails of Src-family kinases (SFKs) including LCK, SRC, HCK, FYN, LYN, CSK or YES1. Upon tail phosphorylation, Src-family members engage in intramolecular interactions between the phosphotyrosine tail and the SH2 domain that result in an inactive conformation. To inhibit SFKs, CSK is recruited to the plasma membrane via binding to transmembrane proteins or adapter proteins located near the plasma membrane. Suppresses signaling by various surface receptors, including T-cell receptor (TCR) and B-cell receptor (BCR) by phosphorylating and maintaining inactive several positive effectors such as FYN or LCK.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Note=Mainly cytoplasmic, also present in lipid rafts

Tissue Location

Expressed in lung and macrophages.

CSK Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

CSK Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Images

CSK Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Background

Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that plays an important role in the regulation of cell growth, differentiation, migration and immune response. Phosphorylates tyrosine residues located in the C-terminal tails of Src-family kinases (SFKs) including LCK, SRC, HCK, FYN, LYN or YES1. Upon tail phosphorylation, Src-family members engage in intramolecular interactions between the phosphotyrosine tail and the SH2 domain that result in an inactive conformation. To inhibit SFKs, CSK is recruited to the plasma membrane via binding to transmembrane proteins or adapter proteins located near the plasma membrane. Suppresses signaling by various surface receptors, including T- cell receptor (TCR) and B-cell receptor (BCR) by phosphorylating and maintaining inactive several positive effectors such as FYN or LCK.

CSK Blocking Peptide (N-term) - References

Partanen J.,et al.Oncogene 6:2013-2018(1991).
Braeuninger A.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 88:10411-10415(1991).
Brauninger A.,et al.Gene 110:205-211(1992).
Braeuninger A.,et al.Oncogene 8:1365-1369(1993).
Halleck A.,et al.Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.