

LMR2 Antibody Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP7140d

Specification

LMR2 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

[Q8IWU2](#)**LMR2 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 22853

Other Names

Serine/threonine-protein kinase LMTK2, Apoptosis-associated tyrosine kinase 2, Brain-enriched kinase, hBREK, CDK5/p35-regulated kinase, CPRK, Kinase/phosphatase/inhibitor 2, Lemur tyrosine kinase 2, Serine/threonine-protein kinase KPI-2, LMTK2, AATYK2, BREK, KIAA1079, KPI2, LMR2

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7140d](/products/AP7140d) was selected from the region of human LMR2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

LMR2 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name LMTK2

Synonyms AATYK2, BREK, KIAA1079, KPI2, LMR2

Function

Phosphorylates PPP1C, phosphorylase b and CFTR.

Cellular Location

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Mainly expressed in skeletal muscle, and weakly in brain and pancreas.

LMR2 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

LMR2 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Images

LMR2 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the γ phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The tyrosine kinase (TK) group is mainly involved in the regulation of cell-cell interactions such as differentiation, adhesion, motility and death. There are currently about 90 TK genes sequenced, 58 are of receptor protein TK (e.g. EGFR, EPH, FGFR, PDGFR, TRK, and VEGFR families), and 32 of cytosolic TK (e.g. ABL, FAK, JAK, and SRC families).

LMR2 Antibody Blocking Peptide - References

Kawa, S., et al., Genes Cells 9(3):219-232 (2004). Hillier, L.W., et al., Nature 424(6945):157-164 (2003). Scherer, S.W., et al., Science 300(5620):767-772 (2003). Kesavapany, S., et al., J. Neurosci. 23(12):4975-4983 (2003). Wang, H., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 277(51):49605-49612 (2002).