

产品名称: Lck (phospho Tyr192) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号: AP Rab04944



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	Lck (phospho Tyr192) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,ELISA
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human,Mouse,Rat

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Phosphorylated
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Polyclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name)	LCK LCK; Tyrosine-protein kinase Lck; Leukocyte C-terminal Src kinase; LSK;
别名 (Alternative Names)	Lymphocyte cell-specific protein-tyrosine kinase; Protein YT16; Proto-oncogene Lck; T cell-specific protein-tyrosine kinase; p56-LCK
基因 ID (Gene ID)	3932.0
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	P06239.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Lck around the phosphorylation site of Tyr192. AA range:161-210

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	56kDa

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研究背景 (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 different isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2016], catalytic activity: ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate, disease: A chromosomal aberration involving LCK is found in leukemias. Translocation t(1;7)(p34;q34) with TCRB, domain: The SH2 domain mediates interaction with SQSTM1. Interaction is regulated by Ser-59 phosphorylation, enzyme regulation: Inhibited by tyrosine phosphorylation, function: Tyrosine kinase that plays an essential role for the selection and maturation of developing T-cell in the thymus and in mature T-cell function. Is constitutively associated with the cytoplasmic portions of the CD4 and CD8 surface receptors and plays a key role in T-cell antigen receptor (TCR)-linked signal transduction pathways. 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, and thereby recruits the associated LCK to the vicinity of the TCR/CD3 complex. LCK then phosphorylates tyrosine residues within the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motifs (ITAMs) in the cytoplasmic tails of the TCR gamma chains and CD3 subunits, initiating the TCR/CD3 signaling pathway. In addition, contributes to signaling by other receptor molecules. Associates directly with the cytoplasmic tail of CD2, and upon engagement of the CD2 molecule, LCK undergoes hyperphosphorylation and activation. Also plays a role in the IL2 receptor-linked signaling pathway that controls 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, mass spectrometry: PubMed:11840567, online information: Lck entry, PTM: Phosphorylated on Tyr-394, which increases enzymatic activity (By similarity). Phosphorylated on Tyr-505, which decreases activity, similarity: Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. SRC subfamily, similarity: Contains 1 protein kinase domain, similarity: Contains 1 SH2 domain, similarity: Contains 1 SH3 domain, subcellular location: Present in lipid rafts in an inactive form, subunit: Binds to the cytoplasmic domain of cell surface receptors, such as CD2, CD4, CD5, CD8, CD44, CD45 and CD122. Also binds to effector molecules, such as PI4K, VAV1, RASA1, FYB and to other protein kinases including CDC2, RAF1, ZAP70 and SYK. Binds to phosphatidylinositol 3'-kinase (PI3K) from T-lymphocytes through its SH3 domain and to the tyrosine phosphorylated form of KHDRBS1/p70 through its SH2 domain. Binds to HIV-1 Nef through its SH3 domain. This interaction inhibits its tyrosine-kinase activity. Interacts with SQSTM1. Interacts with phosphorylated LIME1. Interacts with CBLB and PTPRH, tissue specificity: Expressed specifically in lymphoid cells,

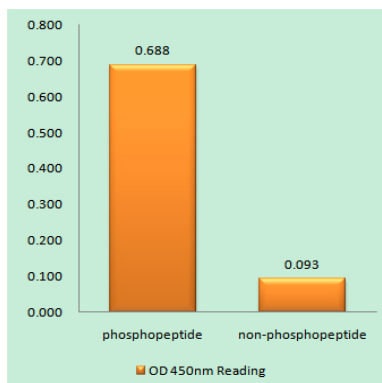
研究领域 (Research Area)

Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity; T_Cell_Receptor; Primary immunodeficiency;

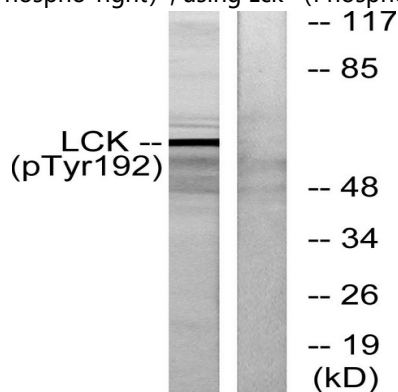
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图片 (Image Data)



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Lck (Phospho-Tyr192) Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells, using Lck (Phospho-Tyr192) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .