

Summary

Production Name	LCK Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Description	Mouse monoclonal Antibody
Host	Mouse
Application	WB,IHC,ICC,FC
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide.
Purification	Affinity Purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	LCK
Alternative Names	Tyrosine-protein kinase Lck, Leukocyte C-terminal Src kinase, LSK, Lymphocyte cell-specific protein-tyrosine kinase, Protein YT16, Proto-oncogene Lck, T cell-specific protein-tyrosine kinase, p56-LCK, LCK
Gene ID	3932.0
SwissProt ID	P06239.This LCK antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein.

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:1000-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:500,ICC 1:25-1:50,FC 1:25-1:50
Molecular Weight	58.0kDa

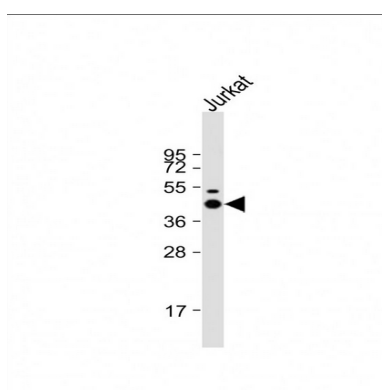
Background

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.

Research Area

Jak-STAT signaling pathway

Image Data



Anti-LCK Antibody at 1:2000 dilution + Jurkat whole cell lysate

Note

For research use only.