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LCK Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2831c

Specification

LCK Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P06239

LCK Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3932

Other 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

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP2831c was selected from the C-term region of human LCK. 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.

LCK Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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: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 (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

LCK Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

LCK Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

LCK is a member of the Src family of protein tyrosine kinases (PTKs). This protein is a key signaling molecule in the selection and maturation of developing T-cells. It contains N-terminal sites for myristylation and palmitylation, 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.

LCK Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Paster,W., J. Immunol. 182 (4), 2160-2167 (2009)Ngai,J., Eur. J. Immunol. 38 (11), 3208-3218 (2008)Strasner,A.B., J. Immunol. 181 (5), 3706-3713 (2008)