

**LMTK2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP7140b****Specification**

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**LMTK2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q8IWU2](#)**LMTK2 Antibody (C-term) 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 [AP7140b](/product/products/AP7140b) was selected from the C-term region of human LTK2 (C-term). 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.

**LMTK2 Antibody (C-term) 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.

## **LMTK2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## **LMTK2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images**

## **LMTK2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the  $\gamma$  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).

## **LMTK2 Antibody (C-term) 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).