Purified Mouse Anti-human LCK Antibody *LCK-01, monoclonal, Cross Adsorbed*

Catalog number: V1031650
Unit size: 0.1 mg

Product Details

Storage Conditions	2-8°C with minimized light exposure. Do not freeze.
Expiration Date	12 months upon receiving
Concentration	Lot specific (please consult certificate of analysis for given lot)
Formulation	Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2), 15 mM sodium azide, 0.2% (w/v) BSA

Antibody Properties

Species Reactivity	Human
Class	Primary
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host	Mouse
Immunogen	LCK
Clone	LCK-01

Biological Properties

Preparation	Antibody purified by affinity chromatography, cross-adsorbed against mouse serum and then conjugated with under optimal conditions
Application	FC, IP, WB, ICC

Applications

Tyrosine-protein kinase Lck is a 58 kDa protein that can be located in the pericentriolar material, extracellular exosome and cytosol of cells. It is alternatively called Lymphocyte cell-specific protein-tyrosine kinase, Protein YT16 and T cell-specific protein-tyrosine kinase. In Homo sapiens, tyrosine-protein kinase Lck has been thought to be involved with key functions such as protein tyrosine kinase, protein serine/threonine phosphatase and non-membrane spanning protein tyrosine kinase activity. It is an integral part of lymphocyte activation, cell population proliferation and defense response to virus. Tyrosine-protein kinase Lck is the subject of intensive examination in part because of the fact that it is a component of the positive regulation of T cell receptor signaling pathway, T cell receptor signaling pathway and positive regulation of intrinsic apoptotic signaling pathway. It is involved in the positive regulation of T cell activation, protein kinase B signaling and leukocyte cell-cell adhesion, and in addition, plays an important role in organismal processes, namely, cell differentiation, protein phosphorylation and T cell costimulation. Sequencing of tyrosine-protein kinase Lck has exemplified it contains 3 types of conserved structural units: protein kinase, SH2 and SH3 domain. Tyrosine-protein kinase Lck reacts with ATP, T cell receptor and protein phosphatase. Mutations and abnormalities in tyrosine-protein kinase Lck have been associated with a number of diseases, for example, immunodeficiency 22 (IMD22). Immunodeficiency 22, an autosomal recessive inheritancedisorder characterized by failure to thrive, autoimmunity and immunodeficiency, has in specific been of interest to scientists.