

Product datasheet for **TA327260S**

HCK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ICC/IF, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB 1:500 - 1:2000;IF 1:10 - 1:100
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant protein of human HCK
Formulation:	Store at -20C or -80C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity purification
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	57 kDa
Gene Name:	HCK proto-oncogene, Src family tyrosine kinase
Database Link:	NP_002101 Entrez Gene 3055 Human P08631



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Background:

Hck (hemopoietic cell kinase) is a protein tyrosine kinase of the Src family prominently expressed in the lymphoid and myeloid lineages of hemopoiesis. It participates in transducing a variety of extracellular signals, which ultimately affect cellular processes including proliferation, differentiation and migration. The well-defined modular structure of Hck comprises a relatively divergent, NH₂-terminal "unique" domain, which is subject to post-translational lipid modifications thereby targeting Hck to the plasma membrane. Src homology 3 (SH3) and 2 (SH2) domains, and a tyrosine kinase catalytic domain follow the "unique" domain. The catalytic activity of Hck is regulated, both positively and negatively, by tyrosine phosphorylation of highly conserved tyrosine (Y) residues. Phosphorylation of a single conserved Tyr499 residue in the COOH terminus of Hck by the protein kinase Csk renders Hck inactive as a result of an intramolecular interaction between the phosphorylated tyrosine (pY) residue and its own SH2 domain. Disruption of this interaction, either as a result of dephosphorylation, or substitution of the COOH-terminal regulatory Y residue with phenylalanine (F; e.g., HckY499F), or COOH-terminal truncation mutations as observed in the virally transduced v-Src oncoprotein, results in constitutive activation of Hck. In contrast to phosphorylation of the COOH-terminal regulatory tyrosine residue, autophosphorylation of a tyrosine residue (Tyr388) within the kinase domain of Hck acts to positively regulate its catalytic activity. Thus, activation of Hck requires both disruption of the COOH-terminal regulatory tyrosine-SH2 domain interaction and autophosphorylation of the regulatory tyrosine residue within the kinase domain. The dysfunction or dysregulation of Hck may contribute to the pathogenesis of some human leukemias.

Synonyms:

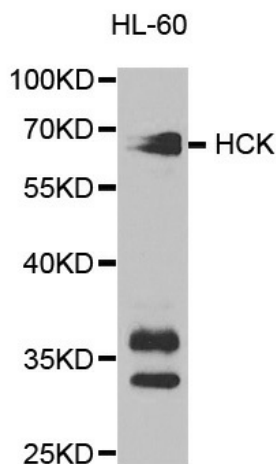
JTK9

Protein Families:

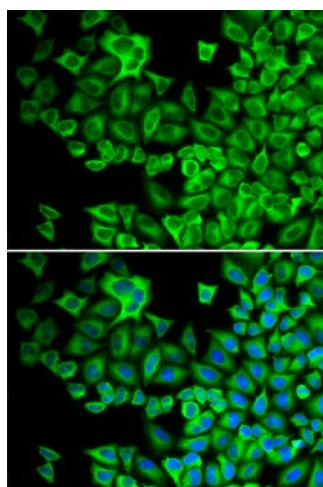
Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase

Protein Pathways:

Chemokine signaling pathway, Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis

Product images:

Western blot analysis of extracts of HL-60 cell lines, using HCK antibody.



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cell using HCK antibody. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.