

Product datasheet for **TP508191**

Lck (NM_001162433) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse lymphocyte protein tyrosine kinase (Lck), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR208191 protein sequence Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s) MGCVCSSNPEDDWMENIDVCENCHYPIVPLDSKISLPIRNGSEVRDPLVTYEGSLPPASPLQDNLVIALH SYEPSHDGDLGFEKGEQLRILEQSGEWWKAQSLTTGQEGFIPFNFAKANSLEPEPWFFKNLSRKDAERQ LLAPGNTHGSFLIRESESTAGSFSLSVRDFDQNGEVVKHYKIRNLDNNGGFYISPRITFPGLHDLVRHYT NASDGLCTKLSRPCQTQKPQKPWWEDEWEVPRETLKLVRLGAGQFGEVWVGYYNGHTKVAVKSLKQGS MSPDAFLAEANLMKQLQHPRLVRLYAVVTQEPIYIITEYMENGLVDFLKTSPGIKLNVNKLLDMAAQIAE GMAFIEEQNYIHRDLRAANILVSDTLSCKIADFLARLIEDNEYTAREGAKFPIKWTAPEAINYGTFTIK SDVWSFGILLTEIVTHGRIPYPGMTNPEVIQNLERGYRMVRPDCPEELYHMLMLCWKERPEDRPTFDYL RSVLDDFFTATEGYQPQP TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	57.9 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C after receiving vials.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_001155905



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Locus ID: 16818

UniProt ID: [P06240](#)

RefSeq Size: 2116

Cytogenetics: 4 63.26 cM

RefSeq ORF: 1530

Synonyms: Hck-3; Lsk; Lskt; p56; p56Lck

Summary: 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 (By similarity). Interacts with UNC119; this interaction plays a crucial role in activation of LCK (By similarity). [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]