LCK rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00003932-K

Specification

Size 100 ug x up to 3

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Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human LCK peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human LCK is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
lsotype	lgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human LCK peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by West ern Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	 Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding F(ab)₂, lgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

• Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Protocol Download



• ELISA

Gene Info — LCK	
Entrez GenelD	<u>3932</u>
GeneBank Accession#	LCK
Gene Name	LCK
Gene Alias	YT16, p56lck, pp58lck
Gene Description	lymphocyte-specific protein tyrosine kinase
Omim ID	<u>153390</u>
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene is a member of the Src family of protein tyrosine kinases (PTKs). The encoded protein is a key signaling molecule in the selection and maturation of developing T-cells. It contains N-term inal 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. Multi ple alternatively spliced variants, encoding the same protein, have been described. [provided by RefSeq

Pathway

- Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity
- Primary immunodeficiency
- <u>T cell receptor signaling pathway</u>

Disease

- HIV Infections
- Tobacco Use Disorder