

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

CyFlow™ Lck Alexa Fluor™ 647 Anti-Hu; Clone LCK-01



BG039735

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Specifications

Antigen	Lck
Alternative Names	_
Clone	LCK-01
Clonality	monoclonal
Format	Alexa Fluor™ 647
Host / Isotype	Mouse / IgG1
Species Reactivity	Human
Negative Species Reactivity	Mouse
Quantity [Concentration]	0.1 mg [1 mg/ml]
Immunogen	Peptide corresponding to amino acids 22-36 in the sequence of human Lck

Specificity

The mouse monoclonal antibody LCK-01 recognizes defined epitope (aa 22-36) of Lck antigen, a 56 kDa Src-family protein tyrosine kinase.

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Application

The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis. Suggested working usage is $5 \mu g/ml$. Indicated dilution is recommended starting point for use of this product, but working concentrations should be validated by the investigator.

Other usages may be determined from the scientific literature.

Storage Buffer

The reagent is provided in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) solution, pH ≈7.4, containing 0.1% (w/v) sodium azide.

Storage and Stability

Storage	Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze.
Stability	Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label.

Background Information

Lck is a Src-family tyrosine kinase, which is essential for signaling through the T-cell receptor (TCR) complex. Upon TCR triggering, Lck phosphorylates the ITAM motives in its ζ subunits, establishing binding sites for the SH2 domains of the tyrosine kinase ZAP70, which is also phosphorylated by Lck and thereby activated to generate subsequent signaling platforms by phosphorylation of adaptor LAT. Whereas the majority of Lck is localized to the plasma membrane, there is also a significant fraction associated with the Golgi apparatus, which may contribute to Raf activation under conditions of weak stimulation through the TCR. Lck is also involved in the regulation of apoptosis induced by various stimuli, but not by the death receptors.

References

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