

CSK Protein, Mouse (sf9)

Cat. No.:	HY-P75322
Synonyms:	Tyrosine-protein kinase CSK; C-Src kinase; CSK
Species:	Mouse
Source:	Sf9 insect cells
Accession:	P41241 (M1-L450)
Gene ID:	12988
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 46 kDa

PROPERTIES

Biological Activity	The enzyme activity of this recombinant protein is testing in progress, we cannot offer a guarantee yet.
Appearance	Solution.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 8.0.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	N/A.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice.

DESCRIPTION

Background

CSK Protein, a non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase, holds a pivotal role in the intricate regulation of cell growth, differentiation, migration, and immune response. It accomplishes this by phosphorylating tyrosine residues located in the C-terminal tails of Src-family kinases (SFKs) such as LCK, SRC, HCK, FYN, LYN, CSK, or YES1. This phosphorylation event induces intramolecular interactions between the phosphotyrosine tail and the SH2 domain of SFKs, resulting in an inactive conformation. To inhibit SFKs, CSK is recruited to the plasma membrane through binding to transmembrane proteins or adapter proteins in close proximity. CSK plays a crucial role in suppressing signaling by various surface receptors, including the T-cell receptor (TCR) and B-cell receptor (BCR), by phosphorylating and maintaining several positive effectors such as FYN or LCK in an inactive state, thereby modulating key cellular responses.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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