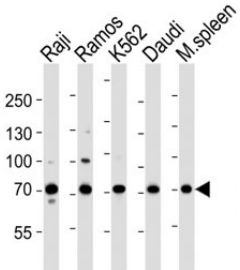
BTK Antibody (F52632)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
F52632-0.4ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.4 ml
F52632-0.08ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.08 ml

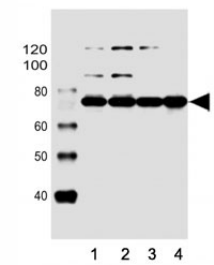
Citations (1)

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted Reactivity	Chicken
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Purity	Antigen affinity
UniProt	Q06187
Applications	Western blot: 1:500-1000
Limitations	This BTK antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot analysis of lysate from human Raji, Ramos, K562, Daudi cell line and mouse spleen tissue lysate using BTK antibody at 1:1000.



Western blot analysis of lysate from human (1) Raji, (2) Ramos, (3) K562 cell line and (4) mouse spleen tissue lysate using BTK antibody at 1:1000.

Description

Non-receptor tyrosine kinase indispensable for B lymphocyte development, differentiation and signaling. Binding of antigen to the B-cell antigen receptor (BCR) triggers signaling that ultimately leads to B-cell activation. After BCR engagement and activation at the plasma membrane, phosphorylates PLCG2 at several sites, igniting the downstream signaling pathway through calcium mobilization, followed by activation of the protein kinase C (PKC) family members. PLCG2 phosphorylation is performed in close cooperation with the adapter protein B-cell linker protein BLNK. BTK acts as a platform to bring together a diverse array of signaling proteins and is implicated in cytokine receptor signaling pathways. Plays an important role in the function of immune cells of innate as well as adaptive immunity, as a component of the Toll-like receptors (TLR) pathway. The TLR pathway acts as a primary surveillance system for the detection of pathogens and are crucial to the activation of host defense. Especially, is a critical molecule in regulating TLR9 activation in splenic B-cells. Within the TLR pathway, induces tyrosine phosphorylation of TIRAP which leads to TIRAP degradation. BTK plays also a critical role in transcription regulation. Induces the activity of NF-kappa-B, which is involved in regulating the expression of hundreds of genes. BTK is involved on the signaling pathway linking TLR8 and TLR9 to NF-kappa-B. Transiently phosphorylates transcription factor GTF2I on tyrosine residues in response to BCR. GTF2I then translocates to the nucleus to bind regulatory enhancer elements to modulate gene expression. ARID3A and NFAT are other transcriptional target of BTK. BTK is required for the formation of functional ARID3A DNA-binding complexes. There is however no evidence that BTK itself binds directly to DNA. BTK has a dual role in the regulation of apoptosis.

Application Notes

Titration of the BTK antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

This BTK antibody was produced from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 396-430 amino acids from the Central region of human BTK.

Storage

Aliquot the BTK antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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