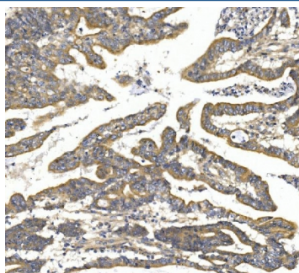


TTK Antibody (RQ6076)

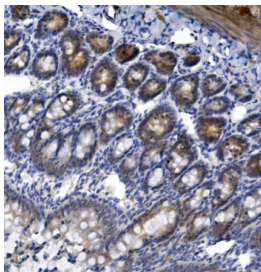
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ6076	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

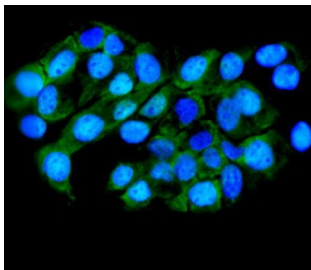
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose and 0.025% sodium azide
UniProt	P33981
Localization	Nuclear, cytoplasmic
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml Immunohistochemistry : 1-2ug/ml Immunofluorescence : 2-4ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/million cells Direct ELISA : 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This TTK antibody is available for research use only.



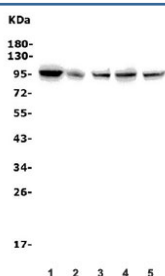
IHC staining of FFPE human rectal cancer with TTK antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



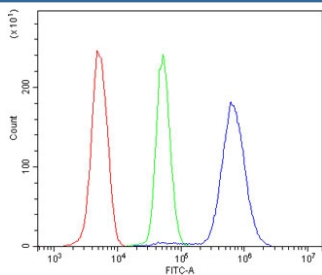
IHC staining of FFPE rat intestine with TTK antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Immunofluorescent staining of FFPE human A431 cells with TTK antibody (green) and DAPI nuclear stain (blue). HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min.



Western blot testing of 1) human A549, 2) human HepG2, 3) rat testis, 4) mouse spleen and 5) mouse RAW264.7 lysate with TTK antibody. Predicted molecular weight ~97 kDa.



Flow cytometry testing of human U937 cells with TTK antibody at 1ug/million cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= TTK antibody.

Description

Dual specificity protein kinase TTK is a protein that in humans is encoded by the TTK gene. This gene is mapped to 6q14.1. This gene encodes a dual specificity protein kinase with the ability to phosphorylate tyrosine, serine and threonine. Associated with cell proliferation, this protein is essential for chromosome alignment at the centromere during mitosis and is required for centrosome duplication. It has been found to be a critical mitotic checkpoint protein for accurate segregation of chromosomes during mitosis. Tumorigenesis may occur when this protein fails to degrade and produces excess centrosomes resulting in aberrant mitotic spindles. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the TTK antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Recombinant human protein (amino acids Q487-S821) was used as the immunogen for the TTK antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the TTK antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4°C. For long-term, aliquot and store at

-20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.