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BTK Antibody (Ascites)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2062a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q06187
Other Accession	NP_000052.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	488CT2.1.2
Calculated MW	76281
Antigen Region	209-239

Additional Information

Gene ID	695
Other Names	Tyrosine-protein kinase BTK, Agammaglobulinemia tyrosine kinase, ATK, B-cell progenitor kinase, BPK, Bruton tyrosine kinase, BTK, AGMX1, ATK, BPK
Target/Specificity	This BTK antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 209-239 amino acids from human BTK.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000~8000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	BTK Antibody (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	BTK
Synonyms	AGMX1, ATK, BPK
Function	Non-receptor tyrosine kinase indispensable for B lymphocyte development, differentiation and signaling (PubMed:19290921). Binding of antigen to the

	B-cell antigen receptor (BCR) triggers signaling that ultimately leads to B-cell activation (PubMed:19290921). 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 (PubMed:11606584). PLCG2 phosphorylation is performed in close cooperation with the adapter protein B-cell linker protein BLNK (PubMed:11606584). BTK acts as a platform to bring together a diverse array of signaling proteins and is implicated in cytokine receptor signaling pathways (PubMed:16517732, PubMed:17932028). 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 (PubMed:16517732). The TLR pathway acts as a primary surveillance system for the detection of pathogens and are crucial to the activation of host defense (PubMed:16517732). Especially, is a critical molecule in regulating TLR9 activation in splenic B-cells (PubMed:16517732, PubMed:17932028). Within the TLR pathway, induces tyrosine phosphorylation of TIRAP which leads to TIRAP degradation (PubMed:16415872). BTK also plays a critical role in transcription regulation (PubMed:19290921). Induces the activity of NF-kappa-B, which is involved in regulating the expression of hundreds of genes (PubMed:19290921). BTK is involved on the signaling pathway linking TLR8 and TLR9 to NF-kappa-B (PubMed:19290921). Acts as an activator of NLRP3 inflammasome assembly by mediating phosphorylation of NLRP3 (PubMed:34554188). Transiently phosphorylates transcription factor GTF2I on tyrosine residues in response to BCR (PubMed:9012831). GTF2I then translocates to the nucleus to bind regulatory enhancer elements to modulate gene expression (PubMed:9012831). ARID3A and NFAT are other transcriptional target of BTK (PubMed:16738337). BTK is required for the formation of functional ARID3A DNA-binding complexes (PubMed:16738337). There is however no evidence that BTK itself binds directly to DNA (PubMed:16738337). BTK has a dual role in the regulation of apoptosis (PubMed:9751072). Plays a role in STING1- mediated induction of type I interferon (IFN) response by phosphorylating DDX41 (PubMed:25704810).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Nucleus Membrane raft {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35991}. Note=In steady state, BTK is predominantly cytosolic. Following B-cell receptor (BCR) engagement by antigen, translocates to the plasma membrane through its PH domain Plasma membrane localization is a critical step in the activation of BTK. A fraction of BTK also shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm, and nuclear export is mediated by the nuclear export receptor CRM1.
Tissue Location	Predominantly expressed in B-lymphocytes.

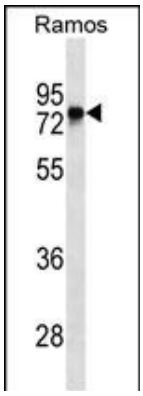
Background

The protein encoded by this gene plays a crucial role in B-cell development. Mutations in this gene cause X-linked agammaglobulinemia type 1, which is an immunodeficiency characterized by the failure to produce mature B lymphocytes, and associated with a failure of Ig heavy chain rearrangement.

References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
Ng, Y.Y., et al. Leukemia 24(9):1617-1630(2010)
Segat, L., et al. Vaccine 28(10):2201-2206(2010)
Marcotte, D.J., et al. Protein Sci. 19(3):429-439(2010)
Liu, Z., et al. J. Immunol. 184(1):244-254(2010)

Images



BTK Antibody (Cat. #AM2062a) western blot analysis in Ramos cell line lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the BTK antibody detected the BTK protein (arrow).

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