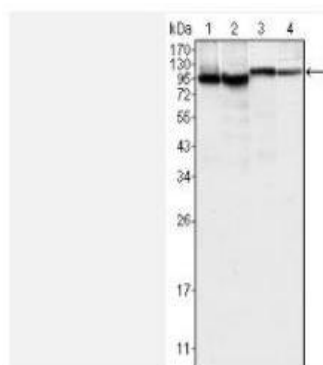


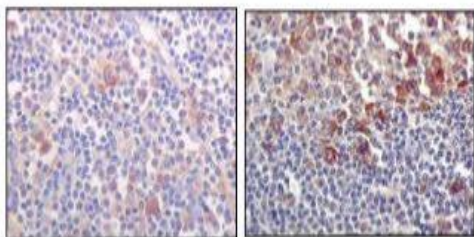
Btk Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No.	IMB0084
Reactivity	Human;Monkey
Applications	WB; IHC-p; IF/ICC; ELISA
Gene Name	BTK
Protein Name	Tyrosine-protein kinase BTK
Human Gene Id	695
Swiss-Prot	Q06187
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide,0.5% BSA, 50%glycerol.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse
Dilution	WB: 1:500-1:2000 IHC: 1:200-1:1000 IF: 1:200-1:1000 ELISA: 1:10000
Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	-
Storage&Stability	-20°C/1 year
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. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2013],
Subcellular Location.	Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Nucleus. 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.
Biological MW	-

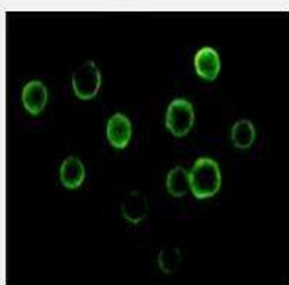
Products Images:



Western Blot analysis using Btk Monoclonal Antibody against K562 (1), MCF-7 (2), Jurkat (3) and HEK293 (4) cell lysate.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lymph-node tissues (left) and human lymph follicle tissues (right), showing cytoplasmic and membrane localization with DAB staining using Btk Monoclonal Antibody.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Jurkat cells using Btk Monoclonal Antibody.