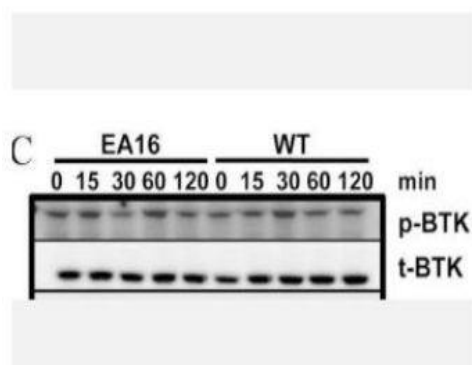


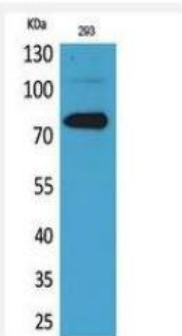
## Btk Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No.</b>	IPB0203
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human; Mouse; Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB; ELISA
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1:500-1:2000    ELISA: 1:20000
<b>Gene Name</b>	BTK
<b>Protein Name</b>	Tyrosine-protein kinase BTK
<b>Human Gene Id</b>	695
<b>Swiss-Prot</b>	Q06187
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 05% BSA and 002% sodium azide
<b>Source</b>	Rabbit
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage&amp;Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Subcellular Location</b>	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
<b>MW</b>	76150
<b>Background</b>	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

### Products Images:



Yang, Chunhui, et al. "Non-classical MHC IE negatively regulates macrophage activation and Th17 cell development in NOD mice." *Scientific reports* 5 (2015): 12941.



Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using Btk Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000