

BTK (Phospho Ser179) Rabbit pAb

Catalog No: YP1838

Reactivity: Human; Mouse

Applications: IHC;WB

Target: Btk

Fields: >>NF-kappa B signaling pathway;>>Osteoclast differentiation;>>Platelet

activation;>>B cell receptor signaling pathway;>>Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Primary immunodeficiency

Gene Name: BTK AGMX1 ATK BPK

Protein Name: Tyrosine-protein kinase BTK (EC 2.7.10.2) (Agammaglobulinaemia tyrosine

kinase) (ATK) (B-cell progenitor kinase) (BPK) (Bruton tyrosine kinase)

Sequence: Q06187

Human Gene Id: 695

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene ld: 12229

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Immunogen: Synthesized peptide derived from human BTK (Phospho Ser179)

Specificity: This antibody detects endogenous levels of BTK (Phospho Ser179) Rabbit pAb

at Human, Mouse

Q06187

P35991

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Rabbit,polyclonal

Dilution : WB 1:500-2000 IHC 1:50-200

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Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography

using specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C) Storage Stability:

Observed Band: 80kD

Background: Bruton tyrosine kinase(BTK) Homo sapiens 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 RefSeg, Dec 2013],

Function: catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine

> phosphate.,cofactor:Binds 1 zinc ion per subunit.,disease:Defects in BTK are the cause of X-linked agammaglobulinemia (XLA) [MIM:300755]; also called X-linked agammaglobulinemia type 1 (AGMX1) or immunodeficiency type 1 (IMD1). XLA is a humoral immunodeficiency disease which results in developmental defects in the maturation pathway of B-cells. Affected boys have normal levels of pre-B-cells in their bone marrow but virtually no circulating mature B-lymphocytes. This results in a lack of immunoglobulins of all classes and leads to recurrent bacterial infections like otitis, conjunctivitis, dermatitis, sinusitis in the first few years of life,

or even some patients present overwhelming sepsis or meningitis, resulting in death in a few hours. Treatment in most cases is by infusion of intravenous

immunoglobulin.,

Subcellular

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Nucleus. In steady Location:

state, BTK is predominantly cytosolic. Following B-cell receptor (BCR)

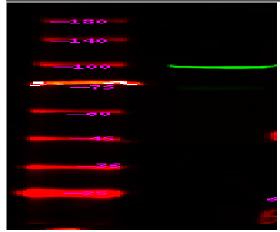
engagement by antigen, translocates to the plasma membrane through its PH domain. Plasma membrane localization is a critical step in the activation of BTK. A fraction of BTK also shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm, and

nuclear export is mediated by the nuclear export receptor CRM1.

Expression: Predominantly expressed in B-lymphocytes.

Products Images





Western Blot analysis of mouse heart ,using primary antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS23920) was diluted at 1:10000