

Anti-BTK Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Defects in the Bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK) gene cause Agammaglobulinemia. Agammaglobulinemia is an X-linked immunodeficiency characterized by failure to produce mature B lymphocyte cells and associated with a failure of lg heavy chain rearrangement.

Product parameters

Introduction

Alternative Names	BTK; AGMX1; ATK; BPK; Tyrosine-protein kinase BTK; Agammaglobulinaemia tyrosine kinase; ATK; B-cell progenitor kinase; BPK; Bruton tyrosine kinase
Gene ID	695
Gene Name	втк
SwissProt ID	Q06187
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	
Molecular Weight	Calculated MW: 76 kDa; Observed MW: 76 kDa
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Ex	-
Em	-
Modification	Unmodified
Clonality	IgG
Isotype	Monoclonal Antibody
Clonality No.	AP-6C6B10
Form	Liquid
Concentration	See label
Carrier	Carrier Not Free
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human BTK
Purification	Affinity Purified
Buffer System	50mM Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Application	WB, IHC-P, IP
Dilution Ratio	WB: 1/500-1/1000 IHC: 1/50-1/100 IP: 1/20
Research Field	Signal Transduction
Product Categories	Primary antibody
Shipping	Blue ice

Storage	-20°C
Expiration Date	12 months
Note	Please avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Protocol

Configure the product according to the application range and recommended dilution ratio.

*Note: The primary antibody dilution buffer options: WB - Primary Antibody Dilution Buffer (Cat. #: K1200, Not for HRP/AP conjugated antibodies), Immunostaining - Immunol Staining Primary Antibody Dilution Solution (Cat. #: K4655).

Note

1. This product is for scientific research use only.





