

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	Human
Molecular Weight	Calculated MW: 76 kDa; Observed MW: 76 kDa
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Ex	-
Em	-
Modification	Unmodified
Clonality	IgG
Isotype	Monoclonal Antibody
Clonality No.	AP-5D11G9
Form	Liquid
Concentration	See label
Carrier	Carrier Free
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human BTK
Purification	Affinity Chromatography
Buffer System	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Application	WB, IP
Dilution Ratio	WB: 1/500-1/1000 IP: 1/20
Research Field	Signal Transduction
Product Categories	Primary antibody
Shipping	Blue ice

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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.





