

**BTK Rabbit mAb**  
Catalog # AP75171**Specification**

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**BTK Rabbit mAb - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q06187</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Calculated MW	76281

**BTK Rabbit mAb - Additional Information**

Gene ID 695

**Other Names**

BTK

**Dilution**

WB~~1/500-1/1000

IHC~~1/50-1/100

**Format**

Liquid

**BTK Rabbit mAb - Protein Information**

Name BTK

Synonyms AGMX1, ATK, BPK

**Function**

Non-receptor tyrosine kinase indispensable for B lymphocyte development, differentiation and signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19290921" target="\_blank">19290921</a>). Binding of antigen to the B-cell antigen receptor (BCR) triggers signaling that ultimately leads to B-cell activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19290921" target="\_blank">19290921</a>). After BCR engagement and activation at the plasma membrane, phosphorylates PLCG2 at several sites, igniting the downstream signaling pathway through calcium mobilization, followed by activation of the protein kinase C (PKC) family members (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11606584" target="\_blank">11606584</a>). PLCG2 phosphorylation is performed in close cooperation with the adapter protein B-cell linker protein BLNK (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11606584" target="\_blank">11606584</a>). BTK acts as a platform to bring together a diverse array of signaling proteins and is implicated in cytokine receptor signaling pathways (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16517732" target="\_blank">16517732</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17932028" target="\_blank">17932028</a>). Plays an

important role in the function of immune cells of innate as well as adaptive immunity, as a component of the Toll-like receptors (TLR) pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16517732" target="\_blank">16517732</a>). The TLR pathway acts as a primary surveillance system for the detection of pathogens and are crucial to the activation of host defense (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16517732" target="\_blank">16517732</a>). Especially, is a critical molecule in regulating TLR9 activation in splenic B-cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16517732" target="\_blank">16517732</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17932028" target="\_blank">17932028</a>). Within the TLR pathway, induces tyrosine phosphorylation of TIRAP which leads to TIRAP degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16415872" target="\_blank">16415872</a>). BTK also plays a critical role in transcription regulation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19290921" target="\_blank">19290921</a>). Induces the activity of NF- kappa-B, which is involved in regulating the expression of hundreds of genes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19290921" target="\_blank">19290921</a>). BTK is involved in the signaling pathway linking TLR8 and TLR9 to NF-kappa-B (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19290921" target="\_blank">19290921</a>). Acts as an activator of NLRP3 inflammasome assembly by mediating phosphorylation of NLRP3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34554188" target="\_blank">34554188</a>). Transiently phosphorylates transcription factor GTF2I on tyrosine residues in response to BCR (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9012831" target="\_blank">9012831</a>). GTF2I then translocates to the nucleus to bind regulatory enhancer elements to modulate gene expression (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9012831" target="\_blank">9012831</a>). ARID3A and NFAT are other transcriptional target of BTK (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16738337" target="\_blank">16738337</a>). BTK is required for the formation of functional ARID3A DNA-binding complexes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16738337" target="\_blank">16738337</a>). There is however no evidence that BTK itself binds directly to DNA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16738337" target="\_blank">16738337</a>). BTK has a dual role in the regulation of apoptosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9751072" target="\_blank">9751072</a>). Plays a role in STING1- mediated induction of type I interferon (IFN) response by phosphorylating DDX41 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25704810" target="\_blank">25704810</a>).

### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Nucleus Membrane raft {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35991}. Note=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.

### Tissue Location

Predominantly expressed in B-lymphocytes.

### BTK Rabbit mAb - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)

- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**BTK Rabbit mAb - Images**