



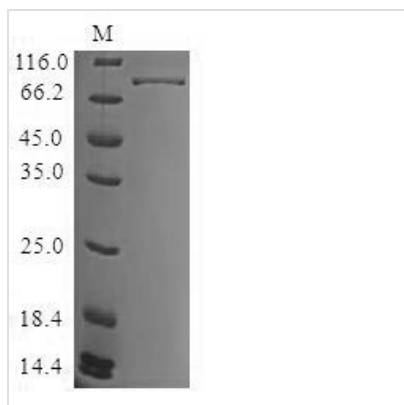
Recombinant Human Tyrosine-protein kinase BTK (BTK)

Product Code	CSB-BP002867HU(A4)
Relevance	<p>Non-receptor tyrosine kinase indispensable for B lymphocyte development, differentiation and signaling. Binding of antigen to the B-cell antigen receptor (BCR) triggers signaling that ultimately leads to B-cell activation. 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. PLCG2 phosphorylation is performed in close cooperation with the adapter protein B-cell linker protein BLNK. BTK acts as a platform to bring together a diverse array of signaling proteins and is implicated in cytokine receptor signaling pathways. 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. The TLR pathway acts as a primary surveillance system for the detection of pathogens and are crucial to the activation of host defense. Especially, is a critical molecule in regulating TLR9 activation in splenic B-cells. Within the TLR pathway, induces tyrosine phosphorylation of TIRAP which leads to TIRAP degradation. BTK plays also a critical role in transcription regulation. Induces the activity of NF-kappa-B, which is involved in regulating the expression of hundreds of genes. BTK is involved on the signaling pathway linking TLR8 and TLR9 to NF-kappa-B. Transiently phosphorylates transcription factor GTF2I on tyrosine residues in response to BCR. GTF2I then translocates to the nucleus to bind regulatory enhancer elements to modulate gene expression. ARID3A and NFAT are other transcriptional target of BTK. BTK is required for the formation of functional ARID3A DNA-binding complexes. There is however no evidence that BTK itself binds directly to DNA. BTK has a dual role in the regulation of apoptosis.</p>
Abbreviation	Recombinant Human BTK protein
Storage	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.
Uniprot No.	Q06187
Product Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Purity	≥ 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Sequence	<p>MAAVILESIFLKRSQQKKKTSPLNFKKRLFLLTVHKLSYYEYDFERGRRGSKKG SIDVEKITCVETVVPEKNPPPERQIPRRGEESSEMEQISIIERFPYPFQVVYDEG PLYVFSPTTEELRKRWIHQKLVIRYNSDLVQKYHPCFWIDGQYLCCSQTAKNA MGCQILENRNGSLKPGSSHRKTKKPLPPTPEEDQILKKPLPPEPAAAPVSTSEL KKVVALYDYMPMNANDLQLRKGDEYFILEESNLPWWRARDKNGQEGYIPSNY</p>



VTEAEDSIEMYEWYSKHMTRSQAEQLLKQEGKEGGFIVRDSSKAGKYTVSVF
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 ADERPTFKILLSNILDVMDEES

Research Area	Immunology
Source	Baculovirus
Target Names	BTK
Protein Names	Agammaglobulinemia tyrosine kinase Short name:ATKB-cell progenitor kinase Short name:BPK Bruton tyrosine kinase AGMX1
Expression Region	1- 659aa
Notes	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
Tag Info	N-terminal 10xHis-tagged
Mol. Weight	78.3 kDa
Protein Length	Full Length

Image


(Tris-Glycine gel) Discontinuous SDS-PAGE (reduced) with 5% enrichment gel and 15% separation gel.

Reconstitution We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.

Shelf Life The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.