

Product datasheet for TP509829

Btk (NM_013482) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse Bruton agammaglobulinemia tyrosine kinase (Btk), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR209829 protein sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MAAVILESIFLKRSQQKKKTSPLNFKKRLFLLTVHKLSYYEYDFERGRRGSKKGSIDVEKITCVETVIPE
KNPPPERQIPRRGEESEMEQISIIERFPYPFQVWYDEGPLYVFSPTTEELRKRWIHQKLVIRCNNDLVQ
KYHPCFWIDGQYLCCSQAKNAMGCQILENRNGSLKPGSSHRKTKKPLPPTPEEDQILKKPLPPEPTAAP
ISTTELKKVVALYDYMMPNANDLQLRKGEFYFILESNLPWWRRARDKNGQEGYIPSNYITEAEDSIEMYE
WYSKHMTRSQAELLKQEGKEGGFIVGDSSKAGKYTVSVFAKSTGEPQGVIRHYVCSTPQSQYYLAEKH
LFSTIPELINYHQHNSAGLISRLKYPVSKQNKAPSTAGLGYGSWEIDPKDLTFLKELGTGQFGVVKYK
WRGQYDVAIKMIREGSMSEDEFIEEAKVMMNLSHEKLVQLYGVCTKQRPFIITEYMANGCLLNYLREMR
HRFQTQQLLEMCKDVCEAMEYLESKQFLHRDLAARNCLVNDQGVVKSDFGLSRYVLDDEYTSSVGSKFP
VRWSPPEVLMYSKFSSKSDIWAFGVLMWEIYSLGKMPYERFTNSEAAEHIAQGLRLYRPHLASERVYTIM
YSCWHEKADERPSFKILLSNILDVMDEES

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	76.2 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C after receiving vials.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



[View online »](#)

RefSeq: [NP_038510](#)

Locus ID: 12229

UniProt ID: [P35991](#)

RefSeq Size: 2535

Cytogenetics: X 56.18 cM

RefSeq ORF: 1980

Synonyms: A1528679; xid

Summary: 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.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]