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## Btk (D6T2C) Mouse mAb (PE Conjugate) 0021



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Applications: FC-FP	<b>Reactivity:</b> H M	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	Source/Isotype: Mouse IgG2b	<b>UniProt ID:</b> #Q06187	Entrez-Gene Id: 695		
Product Usage Information		<b>Application</b> Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)			Dilution 1:50		
Storage		Supplied in PBS (pH 7.2), less than 0.1% sodium azide and 2 mg/ml BSA. Store at 4°C. Do not aliquot the antibodies. Protect from light. Do not freeze.					
Specificity/Sensit	<b>Insitivity</b> Btk (D6T2C) Mouse mAb (PE Conjugate) recognizes endogenous levels of total Btk protein. The antibody is predicted to recognize two known Btk isoforms (Btk-A and Btk-C), which are derived from the same gene, but regulated by alternative promoter usage.						
Source / Purificat	tion	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with recombinant protein specific to the carboxy terminus of human Btk protein. The region is 100% conserved between Btk-A and Btk-C isoforms.					
Description		This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to phycoerythrin (PE) and tested in-house for direct flow cytometric analysis in human cells. This antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated Btk (D6T2C) Mouse mAb #56044.					
Background		Bruton's tyrosine kinase (Btk) is a member of the Btk/Tec family of cytoplasmic tyrosine kinases. Like other Btk family members, it contains a pleckstrin homology (PH) domain and Src homology SH3 and SH2 domains. Btk plays an important role in B cell development (1,2). Activation of B cells by various ligands is accompanied by Btk membrane translocation mediated by its PH domain binding to phosphatidylinositol-3,4,5-trisphosphate (3-5). The membrane-localized Btk is active and associated with transient phosphorylation of two tyrosine residues, Tyr551 and Tyr223. Tyr551 in the activation loop is transphosphorylated by the Src family tyrosine kinases, leading to autophosphorylation at Tyr223 within the SH3 domain, which is necessary for full activation (6,7). The activation of Btk is negatively regulated by PKCβ through phosphorylation of Btk at Ser180, which results in reduced membrane recruitment, transphosphorylation, and subsequent activation (8). The PKC inhibitory signal is likely to be a key determinant of the B cell receptor signaling threshold to maintain optimal Btk activity (8).					
Background Refe	Background References       1. Khan, W.N. (2001) Immunol Res 23, 147-56.         2. Lewis, C.M. et al. (2001) Curr Opin Immunol 13, 317-25.         3. Salim, K. et al. (1996) EMBO J 15, 6241-50.         4. Rameh, L.E. et al. (1997) J Biol Chem 272, 22059-66.         5. Várnai, P. et al. (1999) J Biol Chem 274, 10983-9.         6. Rawlings, D.J. et al. (1996) Science 271, 822-5.         7. Park, H. et al. (1996) Immunity 4, 515-25.         8. Kang, S.W. et al. (2001) EMBO J 20, 5692-702.						
Species Reactivit	у	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).					
Applications Key		FC-FP: Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)					
Cross-Reactivity	Key	H: Human M: Mouse					
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