

TXK Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7723a**Specification**

TXK Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	P42681
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	22-52

TXK Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 7294**Other Names**

Tyrosine-protein kinase TXK, Protein-tyrosine kinase 4, Resting lymphocyte kinase, TXK, PTK4, RLK

Target/Specificity

This TXK antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 22-52 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human TXK.

Dilution

IHC-P~~1:50~100

WB~~1:2000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

TXK Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TXK Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**Name** TXK**Synonyms** PTK4, RLK

Function Non-receptor tyrosine kinase that plays a redundant role with ITK in regulation of the adaptive immune response. Regulates the development, function and differentiation of conventional T-cells and nonconventional NKT-cells. When antigen presenting cells (APC) activate T-cell receptor (TCR), a series of phosphorylation leads to the recruitment of TXK to the cell membrane, where it is phosphorylated at Tyr-420. Phosphorylation leads to TXK full activation. Also contributes to signaling from many receptors and participates in multiple downstream pathways, including regulation of the actin cytoskeleton. Like ITK, can phosphorylate PLCG1, leading to its localization in lipid rafts and activation, followed by subsequent cleavage of its substrates. In turn, the endoplasmic reticulum releases calcium in the cytoplasm and the nuclear activator of activated T-cells (NFAT) translocates into the nucleus to perform its transcriptional duty. Plays a role in the positive regulation of IFNG transcription in T- helper 1 cells as part of an IFNG promoter-binding complex with PARP1 and EEF1A1 (PubMed:[11859127](#), PubMed:[17177976](#)). Within the complex, phosphorylates both PARP1 and EEF1A1 (PubMed:[17177976](#)). Also phosphorylates key sites in LCP2 leading to the up-regulation of Th1 preferred cytokine IL-2. Phosphorylates 'Tyr-201' of CTLA4 which leads to the association of PI-3 kinase with the CTLA4 receptor.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Localizes in the vicinity of cell surface receptors in the plasma membrane after receptor stimulation Translocates into the nucleus and enhances IFN-gamma gene transcription in T-cells

Tissue Location

Expressed in T-cells and some myeloid cell lines. Expressed in Th1/Th0 cells with IFN-gamma-producing potential

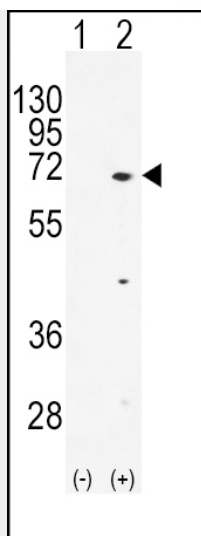
TXK Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

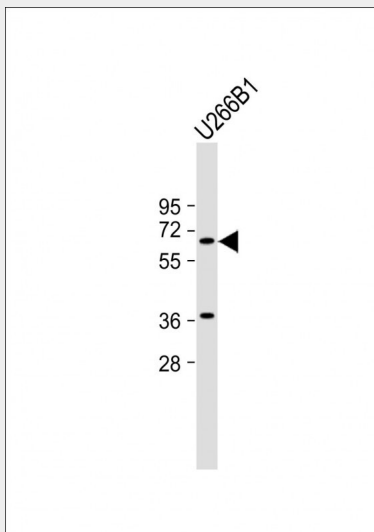
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

TXK Antibody (N-term) - Images

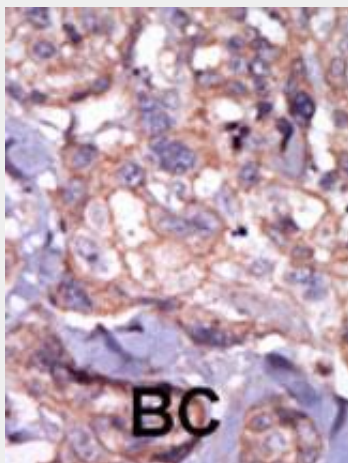




Western blot analysis of TXK (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal hTXK-E37 (Cat. #AP7723a). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the TXK gene.



Anti-TXK Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution + U266B1 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 61 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

TXK Antibody (N-term) - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the γ phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The STE group (homologs of yeast Sterile 7, 11, 20 kinases) consists of 50 kinases related to the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade families (Ste7/MAP2K, Ste11/MAP3K, and Ste20/MAP4K). MAP kinase cascades, consisting of a MAPK and one or more upstream regulatory kinases (MAPKKs) have been best characterized in the yeast pheromone response pathway. Pheromones bind to Ste cell surface receptors and activate yeast MAPK pathway.

TXK Antibody (N-term) - References

Takeba, Y., et al., J. Immunol. 168(5):2365-2370 (2002). Spritz, R.A., et al., Genomics 22(2):431-436 (1994). Haire, R.N., et al., Hum. Mol. Genet. 3(6):897-901 (1994).