

ARG58814 anti-Tec antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Tec
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Rat
Predict Reactivity	Ms, Hm
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Tec
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to aa. 612-631 of Human Tec (FEDLLRTIDELVECEETFGR).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Tyrosine-protein kinase Tec; PSCTK4; EC 2.7.10.2

Application Instructions

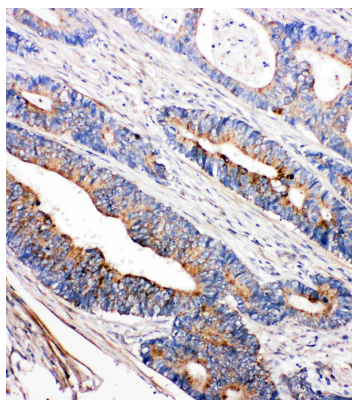
Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	0.5 - 1 µg/ml
	WB	0.1 - 0.5 µg/ml
Application Note	IHC-P: Antigen Retrieval: By heat mediation. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05% Thimerosal, 0.05% Sodium azide and 5% BSA.
Preservative	0.05% Thimerosal and 0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	5% BSA
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

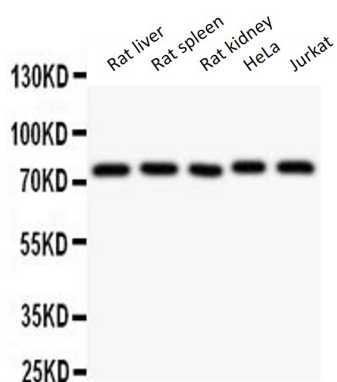
Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	TEC
Gene Full Name	tec protein tyrosine kinase
Background	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the Tec family of non-receptor protein-tyrosine kinases containing a pleckstrin homology domain. Tec family kinases are involved in the intracellular signaling mechanisms of cytokine receptors, lymphocyte surface antigens, heterotrimeric G-protein coupled receptors, and integrin molecules. They are also key players in the regulation of the immune functions. Tec kinase is an integral component of T cell signaling and has a distinct role in T cell activation. This gene may be associated with myelodysplastic syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Non-receptor tyrosine kinase that contributes to signaling from many receptors and participates as a signal transducer in multiple downstream pathways, including regulation of the actin cytoskeleton. Plays a redundant role to ITK in regulation of the adaptive immune response. Regulates the development, function and differentiation of conventional T-cells and nonconventional NKT-cells. Required for TCR-dependent IL2 gene induction. Phosphorylates DOK1, one CD28-specific substrate, and contributes to CD28-signaling. Mediates signals that negatively regulate IL2RA expression induced by TCR cross-linking. Plays a redundant role to BTK in BCR-signaling for B-cell development and activation, especially by phosphorylating STAP1, a BCR-signaling protein. Required in mast cells for efficient cytokine production. Involved in both growth and differentiation mechanisms of myeloid cells through activation by the granulocyte colony-stimulating factor CSF3, a critical cytokine to promoting the growth, differentiation, and functional activation of myeloid cells. Participates in platelet signaling downstream of integrin activation. Cooperates with JAK2 through reciprocal phosphorylation to mediate cytokine-driven activation of FOS transcription. GRB10, a negative modifier of the FOS activation pathway, is another substrate of TEC. TEC is involved in G protein-coupled receptor- and integrin-mediated signalings in blood platelets. Plays a role in hepatocyte proliferation and liver regeneration and is involved in HGF-induced ERK signaling pathway. TEC regulates also FGF2 unconventional secretion (endoplasmic reticulum (ER)/Golgi-independent mechanism) under various physiological conditions through phosphorylation of FGF2 'Tyr-215'. May also be involved in the regulation of osteoclast differentiation. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	74 kDa
PTM	Following B-cell or T-cell receptors engagement, translocates to the plasma membrane where it gets phosphorylated at Tyr-519. Undergoes also tyrosine phosphorylation during platelet activation. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Following B-cell or T-cell receptors activation by antigen, translocates to the plasma membrane through its PH domain. Thrombin and integrin engagement induces translocation of TEC to the cytoskeleton during platelet activation. In cardiac myocytes, assumes a diffuse intracellular localization under basal conditions but is recruited to striated structures upon various stimuli, including ATP (By similarity). [UniProt]



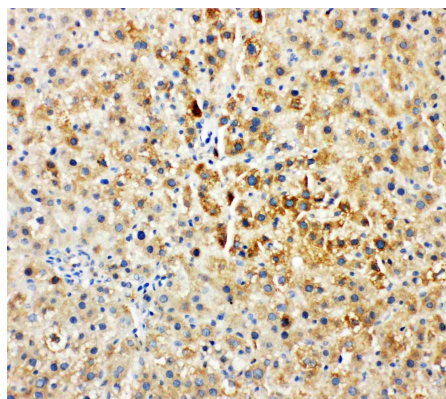
ARG58814 anti-Tec antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human intestinal cancer stained with ARG58814 anti-Tec antibody.



ARG58814 anti-Tec antibody WB image

Western blot: Rat liver, Rat spleen, Rat kidney, HeLa and Jurkat cell lysates stained with ARG58814 anti-Tec antibody.



ARG58814 anti-Tec antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Rat liver stained with ARG58814 anti-Tec antibody.