

Product Information

Size:

50ul

Reactivity:

Human, Mouse

Source:

Rabbit

Isotype:

IgG

Applications:

ELISA, WB, IHC

Recommended dilutions:

ELISA:1:1000-1:2000, WB:1:200-1:1000,
IHC:1:20-1:100

Protein Background:

Constant region of immunoglobulin heavy chains. Immunoglobulins, also known as antibodies, are membrane-bound or secreted glycoproteins produced by B lymphocytes. In the recognition phase of humoral immunity, the membrane-bound immunoglobulins serve as receptors which, upon binding of a specific antigen, trigger the clonal expansion and differentiation of B lymphocytes into immunoglobulins-secreting plasma cells. Secreted immunoglobulins mediate the effector phase of humoral immunity, which results in the elimination of bound antigens. The antigen binding site is formed by the variable domain of one heavy chain, together with that of its associated light chain. Thus, each immunoglobulin has two antigen binding sites with remarkable affinity for a particular antigen. The variable domains are assembled by a process called V-(D)-J rearrangement and can then be subjected to somatic hypermutations which, after exposure to antigen and selection, allow affinity maturation for a particular antigen.

Gene ID:

TNK1

Uniprot

Q13470

Synonyms:

tyrosine kinase, non-receptor, 1

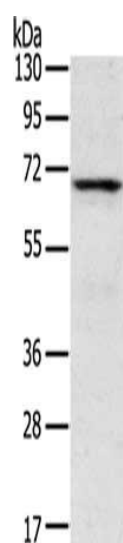
Immunogen:

Synthetic peptide of human TNK1.

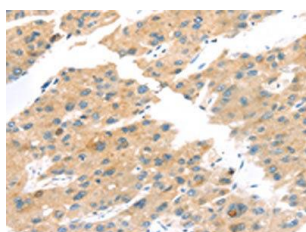
Storage:

-20° C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN₃, 40% Glycerol

Product Images



Gel: 8%SDS-PAGE, Lysate: 40 ug, Lane: Human fetal brain tissue, Primary antibody: PACO20731(TNK1 Antibody) at dilution 1/400, Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution, Exposure time: 5 minutes.



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using PACO20731(TNK1 Antibody) at dilution 1/20, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x—200).