



# Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

## Recombinant Human BLK Protein (His Tag)

RPES1464

### Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES1464

**Size:** 10µg

**Species:** Human

**Expression host:** E. coli

**Uniprot:** NP\_001706.2

### Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 58.7 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 58.7 kDa

**Tag:** C-6His

**Bio-activity:**

**Purity:** > 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin:** < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

**Storage:** Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

**Shipping:** This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < -20°C.

**Formulation:** Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 1mM DTT, pH 7.4.

**Reconstitution:** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

**Application:**

**Synonyms:** Tyrosine-Protein Kinase Blk; B Lymphocyte Kinase; p55-Blk; BLK;MODY11

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Gly2-Pro505

## Background:

Tyrosine-Protein Kinase Blk (BLK) contains one protein kinase domain, one SH2 domain and one SH3 domain. BLK is a non-receptor tyrosine kinase, which is involved in B-lymphocyte development, differentiation and signaling. B-cell receptor (BCR) signaling requires a tight regulation of several protein tyrosine kinases and phosphatases, and associated coreceptors. Signaling through BLK plays an important role in transmitting signals through surface immunoglobulines and supports the pro-B to pre-B transition, as well as the signaling for growth arrest and apoptosis downstream of B-cell receptor. Defects in BLK are a cause of maturity-onset diabetes of the young type 11 (MODY11).