

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human Tec protein ab159665

1 Image

Description

<b>Product name</b>	Recombinant Human Tec protein	
<b>Expression system</b>	Wheat germ	
<b>Protein length</b>	Protein fragment	
<b>Animal free</b>	No	
<b>Nature</b>	Recombinant	
<b>Species</b>	Human	
<b>Sequence</b>	KYLLAEKHAFGSIPETIIEYHKHNAAGLVTRLRYPVSVK GKNA PTTAGFSY EKWEINPSELTFMRELGSGLVVRLGKWRAQYKVAIKAI REGAMCEEDF	
<b>Amino acids</b>	311 to 410	
<b>Tags</b>	GST tag N-Terminus	

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab159665** in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

<b>Applications</b>	ELISA
	Western blot
<b>Form</b>	Liquid

Additional notes

Preparation and Storage

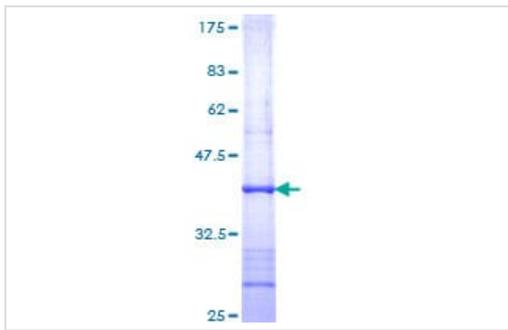
<b>Stability and Storage</b>	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.31% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl
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General Info

<b>Function</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	<p>Expressed in a wide range of cells, including hematopoietic cell lines like myeloid, B-, and T-cell lineages.</p>
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	<p>Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. TEC subfamily.</p> <p>Contains 1 Btk-type zinc finger.</p> <p>Contains 1 PH domain.</p> <p>Contains 1 protein kinase domain.</p> <p>Contains 1 SH2 domain.</p> <p>Contains 1 SH3 domain.</p>
<b>Domain</b>	<p>The PH domain mediates the binding to inositol polyphosphate and phosphoinositides, leading to its targeting to the plasma membrane. It is extended in the BTK kinase family by a region designated the TH (Tec homology) domain, which consists of about 80 residues preceding the SH3 domain.</p> <p>The SH3 domain is essential for its targeting to activated CD28 costimulatory molecule.</p>
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Cellular localization</b>	<p>Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. 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).</p>

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## Images



ab159665 on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue.

SDS-PAGE - Recombinant Human Tec protein  
(ab159665)

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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