

**TK1 Antibody (Center)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP22210c****Specification**

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**TK1 Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P04183</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	25469

**TK1 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 7083**Other Names**

Thymidine kinase, cytosolic, 2.7.1.21, TK1

**Target/Specificity**

This TK1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 139-173 amino acids from the Central region of human TK1.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:2000

IHC-P~~1:25

FC~~1:25

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**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**

TK1 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**TK1 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information****Name** TK1 ([HGNC:11830](#))**Function** Cell-cycle-regulated enzyme of importance in nucleotide metabolism

(PubMed:[9575153](#)). Catalyzes the first enzymatic step in the salvage pathway converting thymidine into thymidine monophosphate (PubMed:[22385435](#)). Transcriptional regulation limits expression to the S phase of the cell cycle and transient expression coincides with the oscillation in the intracellular dTTP concentration (Probable). Also important for the activation of anticancer and antiviral nucleoside analog prodrugs such as 1-β-D-arabinofuranosylcytosine (AraC) and 3C-azido-3C-deoxythymidine (AZT) (PubMed:[22385435](#)).

#### Cellular Location

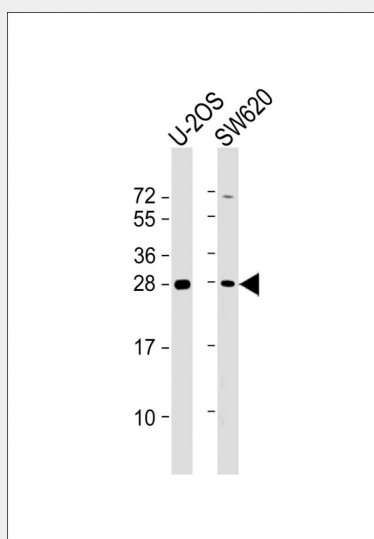
Cytoplasm.

#### TK1 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

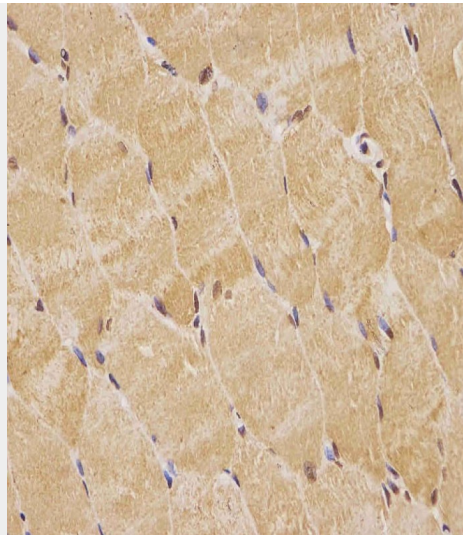
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

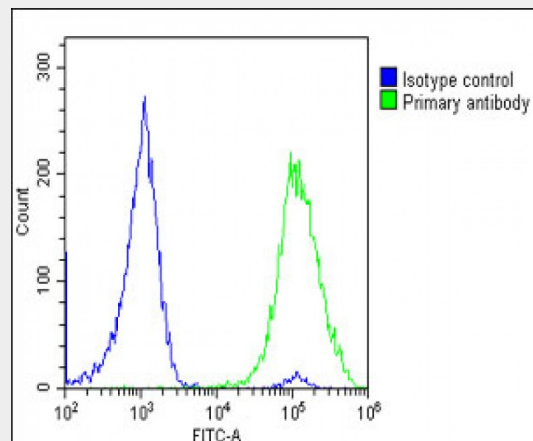
#### TK1 Antibody (Center) - Images



All lanes : Anti-TK1 Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: U-2OS whole cell lysate Lane 2: SW620 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 : 25 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



AP22210c staining TK1 in human skeletal muscle tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hour at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



Overlay histogram showing U-2 OS cells stained with AP22210c (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP22210c, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed (OE188374) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1 µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

#### TK1 Antibody (Center) - References

- Bradshaw H.D. Jr., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 4:2316-2320 (1984).
- Flemington E., et al. Gene 52:267-277 (1987).
- Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45 (2004).
- Kalnina N., et al. Submitted (OCT-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
- Kreidberg J.A., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 6:2903-2909 (1986).