# TK2 (B-22): sc-130895



The Power to Question

#### **BACKGROUND**

Thymidine kinase 2 (TK2) salvages mitochondrial (mt) pyrimidine deoxynucleosides for mtDNA precursor synthesis. TK2 phosphorylates these nucleosides to their corresponding nucleoside monophosphates using a nucleotide triphosphate as a donor. Deficiency of mitochondrial TK2 manifests as severe skeletal myopathy during infancy, due to depletion of mtDNA. Mutant enzyme possesses similar  $K_{\rm m}$  values to wildtype, however, the  $V_{\rm max}$  is markedly decreased, leading to the decreased enzyme efficiency, which causes the disease.

# **REFERENCES**

- Johansson, M., et al. 1997. Cloning of the cDNA and chromosome localization of the gene for human thymidine kinase 2. J. Biol. Chem. 272: 8454-8458.
- Mancuso, M., et al. 2002. Mitochondrial DNA depletion: mutations in thymidine kinase gene with myopathy and SMA. Neurology 59: 1197-1202.
- 3. Vila, M.R., et al. 2003. Reversion of mtDNA depletion in a patient with TK2 deficiency. Neurology 60: 1203-1205.
- Wang, L., et al. 2003. Kinetic properties of mutant thymidine kinase 2 suggest a mechanism for mitochondrial DNA depletion myopathy. J. Biol. Chem. 278: 6963-6968.
- Barroso, J.F., et al. 2003. Tight binding of deoxyribonucleotide triphosphates to human thymidine kinase 2 expressed in *Escherichia coli*. Purification and partial characterization of its dimeric and tetrameric forms. Biochemistry 42: 15158-15169.
- Saada, A., et al. 2003. Mitochondrial deoxyribonucleoside triphosphate pools in thymidine kinase 2 deficiency. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 310: 963-966.
- 7. Han, T., et al. 2004. 2',3'-dideoxycytidine represses thymidine kinases 1 and 2 expression in T-lymphoid cells. Life Sci. 74: 835-842.

# **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: TK2 (human) mapping to 16q21; Tk2 (mouse) mapping to 8 D3.

#### **SOURCE**

TK2 (B-22) is a purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the C-terminus of TK2 of human origin.

#### **PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 100  $\mu g$  IgG in 1.0 ml PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

# **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

#### **PROTOCOLS**

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

#### **APPLICATIONS**

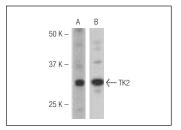
TK2 (B-22) is recommended for detection of TK2 of mouse and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for TK2 siRNA (h): sc-106616, TK2 siRNA (m): sc-154287, TK2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-106616-SH, TK2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-154287-SH, TK2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-106616-V and TK2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-154287-V.

# **RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

#### DATA



TK2 (B-22): sc-130895. Western blot analysis of TK2 expression in mouse muscle tissue extract (**A**) and Hep G2 whole cell lysate (**B**).

# **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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