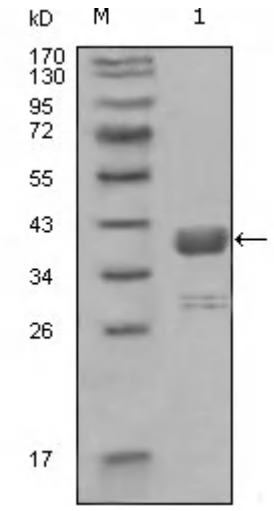
c-Abl Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-14128
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	ABL1
Protein Name	Tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of c-Abl (aa577-650) expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity	c-Abl Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of c-Abl protein.
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide,0.5% BSA, 50%glycerol.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse
Purification	Affinity purification
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	ABL1; ABL; JTK7; Tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1; Abelson murine leukemia viral oncogene homolog 1; Abelson tyrosine-protein kinase 1; Proto-oncogene c-Abl; p150
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Nucleus. Mitochondrion . Shuttles between the nucleus and cytoplasm depending on environmental signals. Sequestered into the cytoplasm through interaction with 14-3-3 proteins. Localizes to mitochondria in response to oxidative stress (By similarity). .; [Isoform IB]: Nucleus membrane; Lipid-anchor. The myristoylated c-ABL protein is reported to be nuclear.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed.
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,cofactor:Magnesium or manganese.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ABL1 is a cause of chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) [MIM:608232]. Translocation t(9;22)(q34;q11) with BCR. The translocation produces a BCR-ABL found also in acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL).,enzyme regulation:Stabilized in the inactive form by an association between the SH3 domain and the SH2-TK linker region, interactions of the amino-terminal cap, and contributions from an amino-terminal myristoyl group and phospholipids. Activated by autophosphorylation as well as by SRC-family kinase-mediated phosphorylation. Activated by RIN1 binding to the SH2 and SH3 domains. Inhibited by imatinib mesylate (Gleevec) which is used for

	the treatment of chronic myeloid leukemia (CML).,function:Regulates
Background	This gene is a protooncogene that encodes a protein tyrosine kinase involved in a variety of cellular processes, including cell division, adhesion, differentiation, and response to stress. The activity of the protein is negatively regulated by its SH3 domain, whereby deletion of the region encoding this domain results in an oncogene. The ubiquitously expressed protein has DNA-binding activity that is regulated by CDC2-mediated phosphorylation, suggesting a cell cycle function. This gene has been found fused to a variety of translocation partner genes in various leukemias, most notably the t(9;22) translocation that results in a fusion with the 5' end of the breakpoint cluster region gene (BCR; MIM:151410). Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants, which contain alternative first exons that are spliced to the remaining common exons. [pr
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis using c-Abl Monoclonal Antibody against truncated GST-ABL1 recombinant protein (1).