

ABL1 (PT0539R) PT® Rabbit mAb

Catalog No :	YM8360
Reactivity :	Human;
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;IP;ELISA
Target :	ABL1
Fields :	>>ErbB signaling pathway;>>Ras signaling pathway;>>Cell cycle;>>Axon guidance;>>Neurotrophin signaling pathway;>>Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Chemical carcinogenesis - reactive oxygen species;>>Chronic myeloid leukemia;>>Viral myocarditis
Gene Name :	ABL1
Protein Name :	Tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1
Human Gene Id :	25
Human Swiss Prot No :	P00519
Mouse Gene Id :	11350
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P00520
Specificity :	endogenous
Formulation :	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source :	Monoclonal, rabbit, IgG, Kappa
Dilution :	IHC 1:200-1:1000;WB 1:2000-1:10000;IF 1:200-1:1000;ELISA 1:5000-1:20000;IP 1:50-1:200;
Purification :	Protein A
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight : 123kD

Observed Band : 123kD

Cell Pathway : ErbB_HER;Cell_Cycle_G1S;Cell_Cycle_G2M_DNA;Axon guidance;Neurotrophin;Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection;Pathways in cancer;Chronic myeloid leukemia;Viral myocarditis;

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

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

Subcellular Location : Cytoplasm, Nucleus

Expression : Widely expressed.

Tag : hot,recombinant

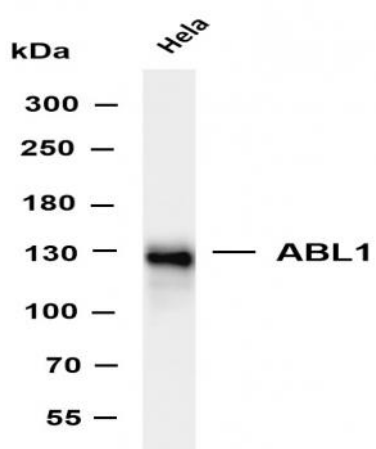
Sort : 1601

No4 : 1

Host : Rabbit

Modifications : Unmodified

Products Images



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-8% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-ABL1 (PT0539R) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: HeLa Predicted band size: 123kDa Observed band size: 123kDa