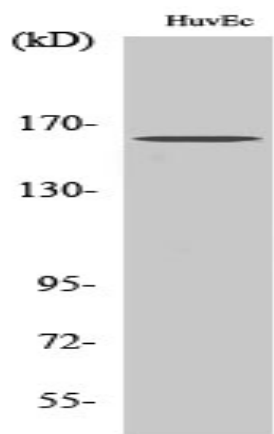


Bcr Polyclonal Antibody

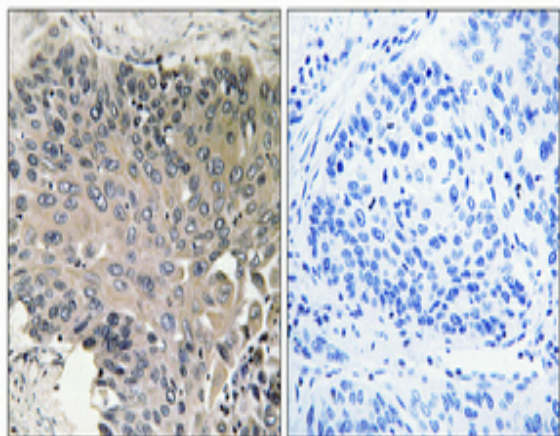
Catalog No :	YT0481
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	Bcr
Fields :	>>Pathways in cancer;>>Chronic myeloid leukemia
Gene Name :	BCR
Protein Name :	Breakpoint cluster region protein
Human Gene Id :	613
Human Swiss Prot No :	P11274
Mouse Gene Id :	110279
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q6PAJ1
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Bcr. AA range:144-193
Specificity :	Bcr Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Bcr protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml

Storage Stability :	<u>-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)</u>
Observed Band :	<u>143kD</u>
Cell Pathway :	<u>Pathways in cancer;Chronic myeloid leukemia;</u>
Background :	<u>A reciprocal translocation between chromosomes 22 and 9 produces the Philadelphia chromosome, which is often found in patients with chronic myelogenous leukemia. The chromosome 22 breakpoint for this translocation is located within the BCR gene. The translocation produces a fusion protein which is encoded by sequence from both BCR and ABL, the gene at the chromosome 9 breakpoint. Although the BCR-ABL fusion protein has been extensively studied, the function of the normal BCR gene product is not clear. The protein has serine/threonine kinase activity and is a GTPase-activating protein for p21rac. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],</u>
Function :	<u>catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving BCR is a cause of chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) [MIM:608232]. Translocation t(9;22)(q34;q11) with ABL1. The translocation produces a BCR-ABL found also in acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL).,domain:The DH domain is involved in interaction with CCPG1.,domain:The region involved in binding to ABL1 SH2-domain is rich in serine residues and needs to be Ser/Thr phosphorylated prior to SH2 binding. This region is essential for the activation of the ABL1 tyrosine kinase and transforming potential of the chimeric BCR-ABL oncogene.,function:GTPase-activating protein for RAC1 and CDC42. Promotes the exchange of RAC or CDC42-bound GDP by GTP, thereby activating them. Displays serine/threonine kinase activity.,PTM:Autophosphorylated.,similarity:Contains 1 C2 domai</u>
Subcellular Location :	<u>Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic density . Cell projection, dendritic spine . Cell projection, axon . Cell junction, synapse .</u>
Expression :	<u>Brain,Epithelium,Platelet,Renal cell carcinoma,T-cell,</u>
Sort :	<u>2644</u>
No4 :	<u>1</u>
Host :	<u>Rabbit</u>
Modifications :	<u>Unmodified</u>

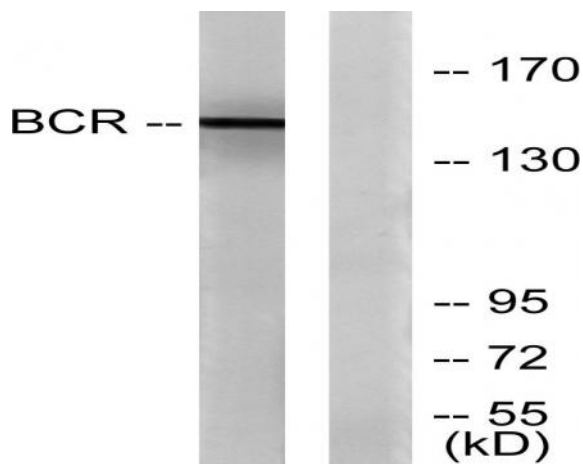
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Bcr Polyclonal Antibody



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative contrl (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from K562 cells, using Bcr Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.