

**Bcr Polyclonal Antibody**

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

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**Storage Stability :** -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

**Observed Band :** 143kD

**Cell Pathway :** Pathways in cancer;Chronic myeloid leukemia;

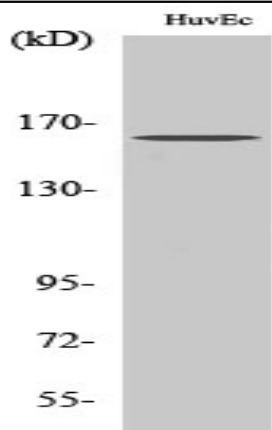
**Background :** A reciprocal translocation between chromosomes 22 and 9 produces the Philadelphia chromosome, which is often found in patients with chronic myelogenous leukemia. The chromosome 22 breakpoint for this translocation is located within the BCR gene. The translocation produces a fusion protein 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],

**Function :** 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

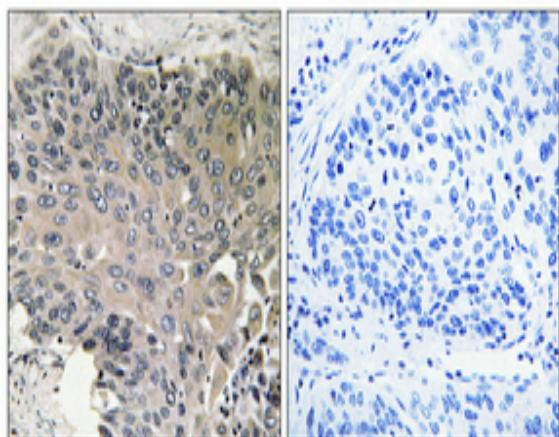
**Subcellular Location :** Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic density . Cell projection, dendritic spine . Cell projection, axon . Cell junction, synapse .

**Expression :** Brain,Epithelium,Platelet,Renal cell carcinoma,T-cell,

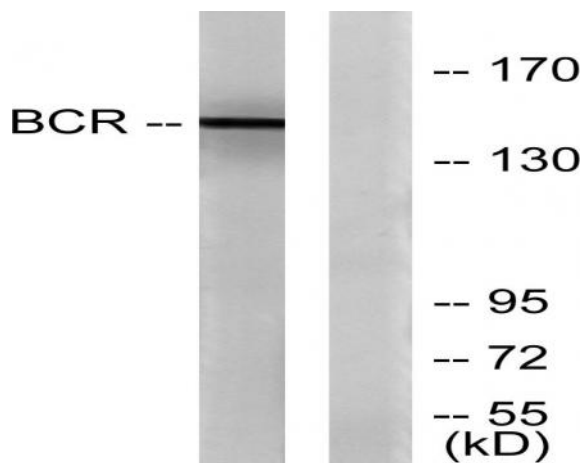
## Products Images



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.