

Bcr Polyclonal Antibody

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

Observed Band : 143kD

Cell Pathway : Pathways in cancer;Chronic myeloid leukemia;

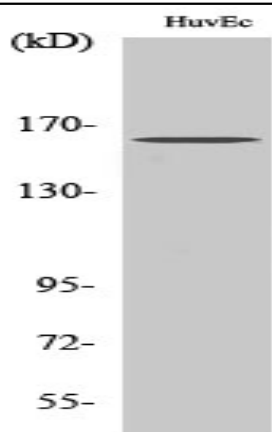
Background : A reciprocal translocation between chromosomes 22 and 9 produces the Philadelphia chromosome, which is often found in patients with chronic myelogenous leukemia. The chromosome 22 breakpoint for this translocation is located within the BCR gene. The translocation produces a fusion protein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

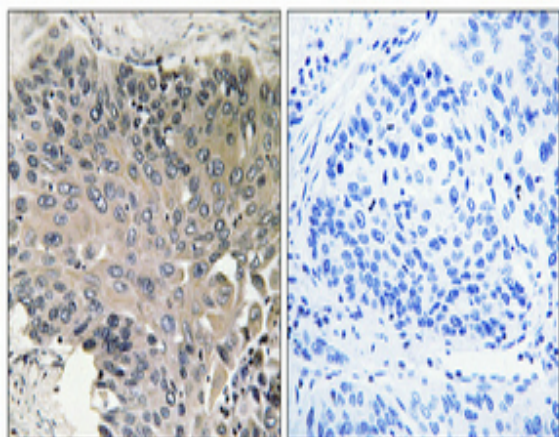
Subcellular Location : Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic density . Cell projection, dendritic spine . Cell projection, axon . Cell junction, synapse .

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

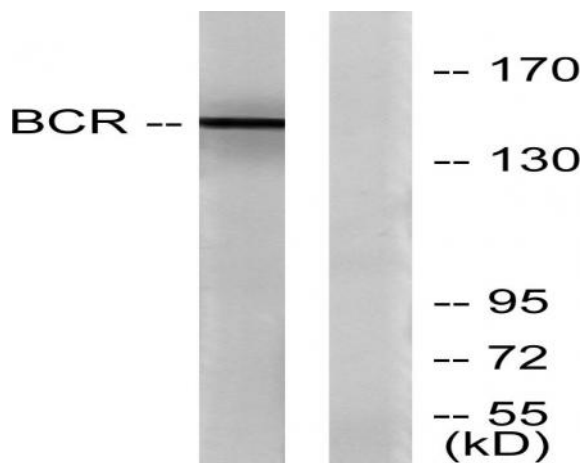
Products Images



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.