

CBLB Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YN0675
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	CBLB
Fields :	>>ErbB signaling pathway;>>Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis;>>Endocytosis;>>C- type lectin receptor signaling pathway;>>T cell receptor signaling pathway;>>Insulin signaling pathway;>>Measles
Gene Name :	CBLB RNF56 Nbla00127
Protein Name :	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase CBL-B (EC 6.3.2) (Casitas B-lineage lymphoma proto-oncogene b) (RING finger protein 56) (SH3-binding protein CBL-B) (Signal transduction protein CBL-B)
Human Gene Id :	868
Human Swiss Prot	Q13191
No : Mouse Swiss Prot	Q3TTA7
No : Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q8K4S7
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity :	CBLB Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity- chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.



Best Tools for immunology Research		
Concentration :	1 mg/ml	
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)	
Observed Band :	108kD	
Cell Pathway :	ErbB_HER;Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis;Endocytosis;Jak_STAT;T_Cell_Receptor;Insulin_Receptor;Pathways in cancer;Chronic myeloid leukemia;	
Background :	domain: The N-terminus is composed of the phosphotyrosine binding (PTB) domain, a short linker region and the RING-type zinc finger. The PTB domain, which is also called TKB (tyrosine kinase binding) domain, is composed of three different subdomains: a four-helix bundle (4H), a calcium-binding EF hand and a divergent SH2 domain.,domain: The RING-type zinc finger domain mediates binding to an E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme.,domain: The UBA domain interacts with poly-ubiquitinated proteins.,function:E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase which accepts ubiquitin from specific E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes, and transfers it to substrates, generally promoting their degradation by the proteasome. Negatively regulates TCR (T-cell receptor), BCR (B-cell receptor) and FCER1 (high affinity immunoglobulin epsilon receptor) signal transduction pathways. In naive T-cells, inhibits VAV1 activation upon TCR engagement and imposes a requirement for CD28 costimulation for proliferation and IL-2 production. Also acts by promoting PIK3R1/p85 ubiquitination, which impairs its recruitment to the TCR and subsequent activation. In activated T-cells, inhibits PLCG1 activation and calcium mobilization upon restimulation and promotes anergy. In B-cells, acts by ubiquitinating SYK and promoting its proteasomal degradation. May also be involved in EGFR ubiquitination.,PTM:Auto-ubiquitinated upon EGF-mediated cell activation or upon T-cell costimulation by CD28; which promotes proteasomal degradation.,PTM:Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues upon TCR or BCR activation, and upon various types of cell stimulation.,sequence caution:Translated as Arg.,similarity:Contains 1 CBL N-terminal domain, similarity:Contains 1 BING-type zinc finger.,similarity:Contains 1 SH2 domain.,similarity:Contains 1 BA domain-containing proteins LCK, CRK and SORBS1. Interacts with CP2 and ZAP70. May interact with CBL (By similarity). Interacts with SH3 domain-containing proteins LCK, CRK and SORBS1. Interacts with CP2 and ARHGEF7, where one CBLB peptide binds two copies of	



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Subcellular	Cytoplasm . Upon EGF stimulation, associates with endocytic vesicles.
Location :	
Expression :	Expressed in placenta, heart, lung, kidney, spleen, ovary and testis, as well as fetal brain and liver and hematopoietic cell lines, but not in adult brain, liver, pancreas, salivary gland, or skeletal muscle. Present in lymphocytes (at protein level).

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