

**BLNK Monoclonal Antibody**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM0068
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;FCM;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	BLNK
<b>Fields :</b>	>>NF-kappa B signaling pathway;>>Osteoclast differentiation;>>B cell receptor signaling pathway;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Primary immunodeficiency
<b>Gene Name :</b>	BLNK
<b>Protein Name :</b>	B-cell linker protein
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	29760
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q8WV28
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	17060
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9QUN3
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Purified recombinant fragment of human BLNK expressed in E. Coli.
<b>Specificity :</b>	BLNK Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of BLNK protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:200 - 1:1000. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. Flow cytometry: 1:200 - 1:400. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Purification :</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

**Molecularweight :** 50kD

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**Cell Pathway :** B\_Cell\_Antigen;Primary immunodeficiency;

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**P References :**

1. J Biol Chem. 2009 Apr 10;284(15):9804-13.
2. Cancer Sci. 2008 Dec;99(12):2444-54.

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**Background :** This gene encodes a cytoplasmic linker or adaptor protein that plays a critical role in B cell development. This protein bridges B cell receptor-associated kinase activation with downstream signaling pathways, thereby affecting various biological functions. The phosphorylation of five tyrosine residues is necessary for this protein to nucleate distinct signaling effectors following B cell receptor activation. Mutations in this gene cause hypoglobulinemia and absent B cells, a disease in which the pro- to pre-B-cell transition is developmentally blocked. Deficiency in this protein has also been shown in some cases of pre-B acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2012],

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**Function :** disease:Defects in BLNK are the cause of hypoglobulinemia and absent B-cells [MIM:604515]. This is a developmental blockage at the pro- to pre-B-cell transition.,disease:In 6 of 34 childhood pre-B acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) samples that were tested showed a complete loss or drastic reduction of BLNK expression.,function:Functions as a central linker protein that bridges kinases associated with the B-cell receptor (BCR) with a multitude of signaling pathways, regulating biological outcomes of B-cell function and development. Plays a role in the activation of ERK/EPHB2, MAP kinase p38 and JNK. Modulates AP1 activation. Important for the activation of NF-kappa-B and NFAT. Plays an important role in BCR-mediated PLCG1 and PLCG2 activation and Ca(2+) mobilization and is required for trafficking of the BCR to late endosomes. However, does not seem to be required for pre-BCR-mediated ac

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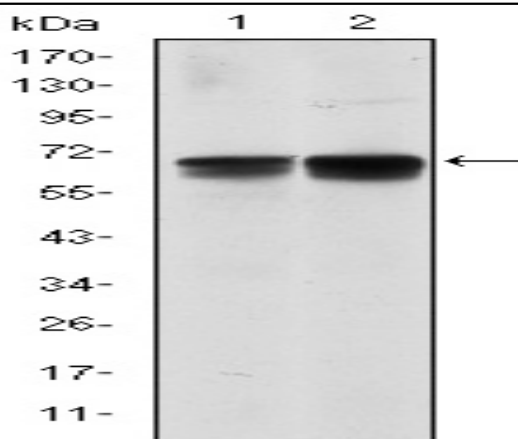
**Subcellular Location :** Cytoplasm . Cell membrane . BCR activation results in the translocation to membrane fraction.

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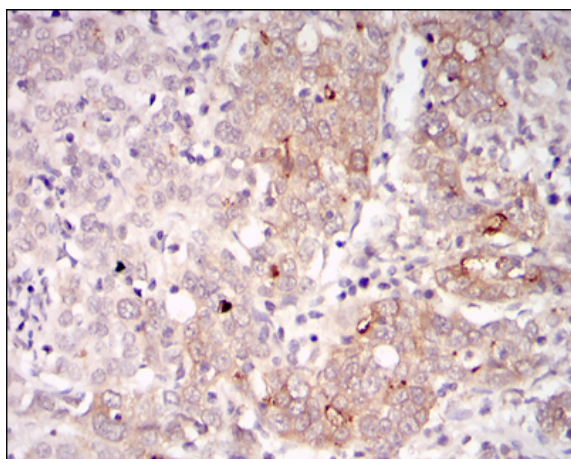
**Expression :** Expressed in B-cell lineage and fibroblast cell lines (at protein level). Highest levels of expression in the spleen, with lower levels in the liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestines and colon.

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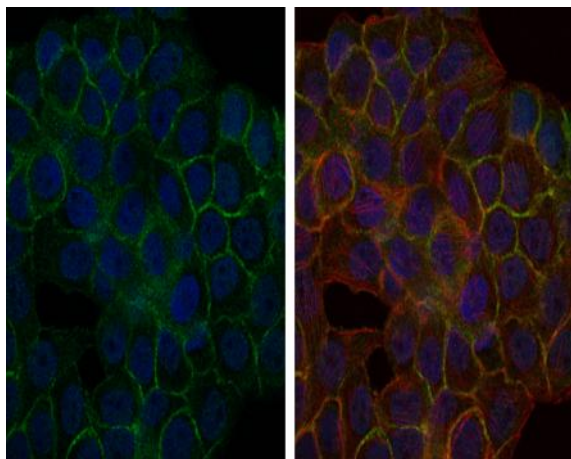
## Products Images



Western Blot analysis using BLNK Monoclonal Antibody against NIH/3T3 (1) and BCBL-1 (2) cell lysate.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human cervical cancer tissues with DAB staining using BLNK Monoclonal Antibody.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 cells using BLNK Monoclonal Antibody (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.

Flow cytometric analysis of NIH/3T3 cells using BLNK Monoclonal Antibody (green) and negative control (purple).

