ABL1 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	Abl1, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	Abl1 (Phospho Tyr204) Polyclonal Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-Abl1 antibody
Product Synonym Names	ABL1; ABL; JTK7; Tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1; Abelson murine leukemia viral oncogene homolog 1; Abelson tyrosine-protein kinase 1; Proto-oncogene c-Abl; p150
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey
Form/Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Purity/Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration	1mg/ml (lot specific)
Specificity	Phospho-Abl1 (Y204) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Abl1 protein only when phosphorylated at Y204.
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C for 1 year
Molecular Weight	122,873 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 9; NC_000009.11 (133589268..133763062). Location: 9q34.1
OMIM	189980
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P00519
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Abl around the phosphorylation site of Tyr204. AA range:156-205
Product Categories/Family for anti-Abl1 antibody	Primary Antibodies
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-Abl1 antibody	Western Blot (WB), Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin (IHC-P), Immunofluorescence (IF)(paraffin, section), ELISA (EIA)
Application Notes for anti-Abl1 antibody	WB: 1/500-1/2000 IHC: 1/100-1/300 ELISA: 1/5000
Related Product Information for anti-Abl1 antibody	ABL proto-oncogene 1, non-receptor tyrosine kinase (ABL1), Homo sapiens. This gene is a protooncogene that encodes a protein tyrosine kinase involved in a variety of cellular processes, including cell division, adhesion, differentiation, and response to stress. The activity of the protein is negatively regulated by its SH3 domain, whereby deletion of the region encoding this domain results in an oncogene. The ubiquitously expressed protein has DNA-binding activity that is regulated by CDC2-mediated phosphorylation, suggesting a cell cycle function. This gene has been found fused to a variety of translocation partner genes in various leukemias, most notably the t (9;22) translocation that results in a fusion with the 5' end of the breakpoint cluster region gene (BCR; MIM:151410). Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants, which contain alternative first exons that are spliced to the remaining common exons.

Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-Abl1 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for Abl1 purchase	MBS9459282 is an antibody targeting Abl1. Also known as Abl1 (Phospho Tyr204) Polyclonal Antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey. Host: Rabbit.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for Abl1. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	62362414
NCBI GeneID	25
NCBI Accession #	NP_005148.2
UniProt Primary Accession #	P00519
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q13869; Q13870; Q16133; Q17R61; Q45F09; A3KFJ3
UniProt Related Accession #	P00519
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_005157.4
NCBI Official Full Name	tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1 isoform a
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	c-abl oncogene 1, non-receptor tyrosine kinase
NCBI Official Symbol	ABL1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ABL; JTK7; p150; c-ABL; v-abl; bcr/abl
UniProt Protein Name	Tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Abelson murine leukemia viral oncogene homolog 1; Abelson tyrosine-protein kinase 1; Proto-oncogene c-Abl; p150
Protein Family	Tyrosine-protein kinase
UniProt Gene Name	ABL1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ABL; JTK7
UniProt Entry Name	ABL1_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1; proto-oncogene c-Abl; bcr/c-abl oncogene protein; Abelson tyrosine-protein kinase 1; c-abl oncogene 1, receptor tyrosine kinase; proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1; v-abl Abelson murine leukemia viral oncogene homolo
NCBI Summary for Abl1	The ABL1 protooncogene encodes a cytoplasmic and nuclear protein tyrosine kinase that has been implicated in processes of cell differentiation, cell division, cell adhesion, and stress response. Activity of c-Abl protein is negatively regulated by its SH3 domain, and deletion of the SH3 domain turns ABL1 into an oncogene. The t(9;22) translocation results in the head-to-tail fusion of the BCR (MIM:151410) and ABL1 genes present in many cases of chronic myelogeneous leukemia. The DNA-binding activity of the ubiquitously expressed ABL1 tyrosine kinase is regulated by CDC2-mediated phosphorylation, suggesting a cell cycle function for ABL1. The ABL1 gene is expressed as either a 6- or 7-kb mRNA transcript, with alternatively spliced first exons spliced to the common exons 2-11. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

UniProt Comments for Abl1	Abl: an ubiquitously expressed and highly conserved proto-oncogenic tyrosine kinase. c-Abl protein is distributed in both the nucleus and the cytoplasm of cells. Negatively regulated by its SH3 domain, and deletion of the SH3 domain turns ABL1 into an oncogene. It has been implicated in regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis, cell adhesion and stress response. The Philadephia chromosome translocation t(9;22)(q34;q11) creates a Bcr-Abl fusion protein, responsible for 90% of chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) and ~25% of acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL). Inhibitors: Gleevec (imatinib, Glivec), Dasatinib. Two alternatively-spliced isoforms have been described. Protein type: Protein kinase, tyrosine (non-receptor); Protein kinase, TK; Kinase, protein; Oncoprotein; EC 2.7.10.2; TK group; Abl family Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 9q34.1 Cellular Component: nucleoplasm; nuclear membrane; extrinsic to internal side of plasma membrane; mitochondrion; perinuclear region of cytoplasm; cytoplasm; leading edge; nucleolus; nucleus; cytosol; actin cytoskeleton Molecular Function: protein C-terminus binding; actin monomer binding; magnesium ion binding; non-membrane spanning protein tyrosine kinase activity; protein kinase activity; actin filament binding; protein binding; DNA binding; syntaxin binding; protein-tyrosine kinase activity; manganese ion binding; mitogen-activated protein kinase binding; nicotinate-nucleotide adenylyltransferase activity; SH3 domain binding; ATP binding; receptor binding Biological Process: DNA damage induced protein phosphorylation; positive regulation of apoptosis; cerebellum morphogenesis; negative regulation of BMP signaling pathway; elevation of cytosolic calcium ion concentration; transitional one stage B cell differentiation; B cell receptor signaling pathway; regulation of endocytosis; negative regulation of mitotic cell cycle; cell cycle arrest; neuromuscular process controlling balance; positive regulation of oxidoreductase activity; spleen development; mitosis; positive regulation of I-kappaB kinase/NF-kappaB cascade; negative regulation of I-kappaB kinase/NF-kappaB cascade; positive regulation of peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation; muscle cell differentiation; DNA damage response, signal transduction resulting in induction of apoptosis; positive regulation of osteoblast proliferation; negative regulation of ubiquitin-protein ligase activity; autophagy; response to oxidative stress; actin cytoskeleton organization and biogenesis; axon guidance; peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation; alpha-beta T cell differentiation; platelet-derived growth factor receptor signaling pathway; mitochondrial depolarization; positive regulation of mitotic cell cycle; Bergmann glial cell differentiation; regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; collateral sprouting; cell differentiation; B cell proliferation during immune response; epidermal growth factor receptor signaling pathway; regulation of cell adhesion; cell migration; mismatch repair; thymus development; DNA damage response, signal transduction; B-1 B cell homeostasis; activated T cell proliferation; protein modification process; regulation of cell proliferation; microspike biogenesis; innate immune response; positive regulation of muscle cell differentiation; regulation of autophagy; positive regulation of release of sequestered calcium ion into cytosol; negative regulation of cell-cell adhesion; blood coagulation; response to DNA damage stimulus Disease: Leukemia, Chronic Myeloid
Research Articles on Abl1	**1.** we concluded that BCR-ABL splice variants, exon 7 deletion is a common splice variant not associating with imatinib resistance.
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