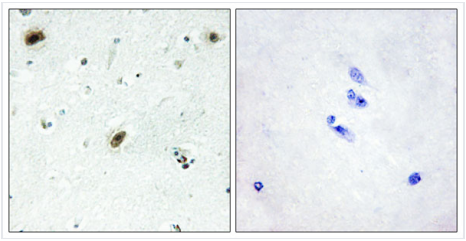
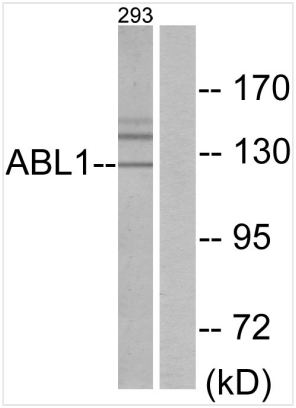
ABL1 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	ABL1, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	ABL1 Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-ABL1 antibody
Product Synonym Names	ABL1; JTK7; Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1; c-ABL; p150
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form/Format	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purity/Purification	Purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using immunogen.
Concentration	1 mg/ml (lot specific)
Specificity	ABL1 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total ABL1 protein.
Preparation and Storage	Stable at -20 degree C for at least 1 year.
Molecular Weight	122 kDa
OMIM	M14752 mRNA
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P00519
Target Modification	Unmodified/Total
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ABL1.
Immunogen Range	861-910
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-ABL1 antibody	Western Blot (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), ELISA (EIA)
Application Notes for anti-ABL1 antibody	WB: 1:500~1:1000 IHC: 1:50~1:100 ELISA: 1:20000
Related Product Information for anti-ABL1 antibody	MBS9504905 is an antibody targeting ABL1. Also known as ABL1 Antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit.
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.



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) of anti-ABL1 antibody
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using ABL1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-ABL1 antibody
Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells, using ABL1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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_005157.5
NCBI Official Full Name	tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1 isoform a
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	ABL proto-oncogene 1, non-receptor tyrosine kinase
NCBI Official Symbol	ABL1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ABL; JTK7; p150; c-ABL; v-abl; CHDSKM; c-ABL1; 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
NCBI Protein Information	tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1
NCBI Summary for ABL1	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. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2014]

UniProt Comments for ABL1	Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that plays a role in many key processes linked to cell growth and survival such as cytoskeleton remodeling in response to extracellular stimuli, cell motility and adhesion, receptor endocytosis, autophagy, DNA damage response and apoptosis. Coordinates actin remodeling through tyrosine phosphorylation of proteins controlling cytoskeleton dynamics like WASF3 (involved in branch formation); ANXA1 (involved in membrane anchoring); DBN1, DBNL, CTTN, RAPH1 and ENAH (involved in signaling); or MAPT and PXN (microtubule-binding proteins). Phosphorylation of WASF3 is critical for the stimulation of lamellipodia formation and cell migration. Involved in the regulation of cell adhesion and motility through phosphorylation of key regulators of these processes such as BCAR1, CRK, CRKL, DOK1, EFS or NEDD9. Phosphorylates multiple receptor tyrosine kinases and more particularly promotes endocytosis of EGFR, facilitates the formation of neuromuscular synapses through MUSK, inhibits PDGFRB-mediated chemotaxis and modulates the endocytosis of activated B-cell receptor complexes. Other substrates which are involved in endocytosis regulation are the caveolin (CAV1) and RIN1. Moreover, ABL1 regulates the CBL family of ubiquitin ligases that drive receptor down-regulation and actin remodeling. Phosphorylation of CBL leads to increased EGFR stability. Involved in late-stage autophagy by regulating positively the trafficking and function of lysosomal components. ABL1 targets to mitochondria in response to oxidative stress and thereby mediates mitochondrial dysfunction and cell death. In response to oxidative stress, phosphorylates serine/threonine kinase PRKD2 at 'Tyr-717' (PubMed:28428613). ABL1 is also translocated in the nucleus where it has DNA-binding activity and is involved in DNA-damage response and apoptosis. Many substrates are known mediators of DNA repair: DDB1, DDB2, ERCC3, ERCC6, RAD9A, RAD51, RAD52 or WRN. Activates the proapoptotic pathway when the DNA damage is too severe to be repaired. Phosphorylates TP73, a primary regulator for this type of damage-induced apoptosis. Phosphorylates the caspase CASP9 on 'Tyr-153' and regulates its processing in the apoptotic response to DNA damage. Phosphorylates PSMA7 that leads to an inhibition of proteasomal activity and cell cycle transition blocks. ABL1 acts also as a regulator of multiple pathological signaling cascades during infection. Several known tyrosine-phosphorylated microbial proteins have been identified as ABL1 substrates. This is the case of A36R of Vaccinia virus, Tir (translocated intimin receptor) of pathogenic E.coli and possibly Citrobacter, CagA (cytotoxin-associated gene A) of H.pylori, or AnkA (ankyrin repeat-containing protein A) of A.phagocytophilum. Pathogens can highjack ABL1 kinase signaling to reorganize the host actin cytoskeleton for multiple purposes, like facilitating intracellular movement and host cell exit. Finally, functions as its own regulator through autocatalytic activity as well as through phosphorylation of its inhibitor, ABI1. Regulates T-cell differentiation in a TBX21-dependent manner. Phosphorylates TBX21 on tyrosine residues leading to an enhancement of its transcriptional activator activity ().
Research Articles on ABL1	**1.** Data indicate the Sp1 oncogene functions as a positive regulator for BCR/ABL expression.
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