

ABL2 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49321



Package Size: #49321-1 50ul #49321-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

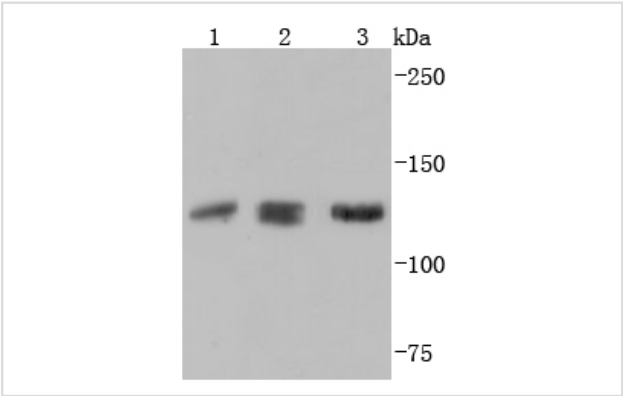
Description

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Product Name | ABL2 Rabbit mAb |
| Host Species | Recombinant Rabbit |
| Clonality | Monoclonal antibody |
| Clone No. | JF0951 |
| Purification | ProA affinity purified |
| Applications | WB, FC |
| Species Reactivity | Hu, Ms, Rt |
| Immunogen Description | recombinant protein |
| Other Names | Abelson murine leukemia viral oncogene homolog 2 antibody Abelson related gene protein antibody Abelson tyrosine-protein kinase 2 antibody Abelson-related gene protein antibody ABL2 antibody ABL2_HUMAN antibody ABLL antibody ARG antibody Tyrosine kinase ARG antibody Tyrosine protein kinase ABL2 antibody Tyrosine-protein kinase ARG antibody v abl Abelson murine leukemia viral oncogene homolog 2 antibody |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot#:P42684 |
| Uniprot | P42684 |
| GeneID | 27; |
| Calculated MW | 128 kDa |
| Formulation | 1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide. |
| Storage | Store at -20°C |

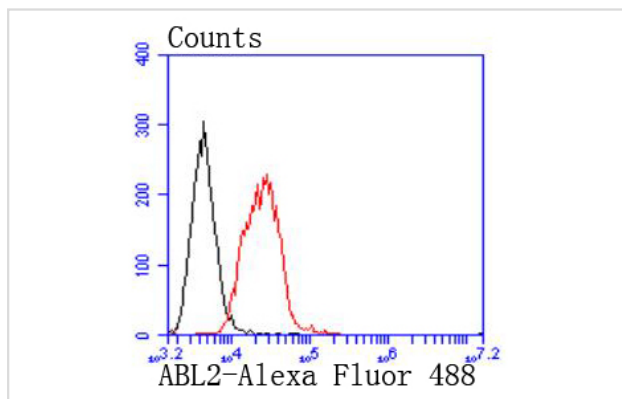
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000 FC: 1:50-1:100

Images



Western blot analysis of ABL2 on different lysates using anti-ABL2 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Positive control:
Lane 1: Hela
Lane 2: PC-12
Lane 3: Jurkat



Flow cytometric analysis of Raji cells with ABL2 antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody

Background

The Abl oncogene was initially identified as the viral transforming gene of Abelson murine leukemia virus (A-MuLV). The major translational product of c-Abl has been identified as a protein with tyrosine kinase activity and an SH2 domain. The Abl oncogene is implicated in several human leukemias including chronic myelocytic leukemia (CML), in which it undergoes a (9;22) chromosomal translocation and produces the Philadelphia (Ph1) chromosome. The molecular consequence of this translocation is the generation of a chimeric Bcr/c-Abl mRNA encoding activated Abl protein tyrosine kinase. The related protein tyrosine kinase Arg, also designated Abl2, contains an SH2 and an SH3 domain. Arg has been shown to interact with and to phosphorylate c-Crk.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only