

Rabbit c-Abl Polyclonal Antibody | anti-c-Abl antibody

c-Abl (Phospho-Tyr412) Polyclonal Conjugated Antibody

CATALOG #
AAA312722

HOST
Rabbit

REACTIVITY
Human, Mouse, Rat

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

c-Abl; Polyclonal Antibody; c-Abl (Phospho-Tyr412) Polyclonal Conjugated Antibody; c-Abl (Phospho-Tyr412) Conjugated Antibody; ABL; JTK7; p150; c-ABL; anti-c-Abl antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of c-Abl only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 412.
Form/Format	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Immunogen	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of tyrosine 412 (D-T-Y (p)-T-A) derived from Human c-Abl.
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Preparation and Storage	Store at 4 degree C for 6 months.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-c-Abl antibody	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. 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, ABL1.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	62362414
NCBI GeneID	25
NCBI Accession #	NP_005148.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_005157.4
UniProt Accession #	P00519; Q13869; Q13870; Q16133; Q17R61; Q45F09; A3KFJ3
Molecular Weight	135210
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
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
UniProt Protein Name	Tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1
UniProt Gene Name	ABL1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ABL; JTK7
UniProt Entry Name	ABL1_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/c-abl-antibody-elisa/312722>