

产品名称: ABL2 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
产品货号: AMM85980



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	ABL2 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Mouse monoclonal Antibody
宿主 (Host)	Mouse
应用 (Application)	WB,IHC
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human, Mouse

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Unmodified
同种型 (Isotype)	Mouse IgG1
克隆 (Clonality)	Monoclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity Purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name)	ABL2
别名 (Alternative Names)	Abelson tyrosine-protein kinase 2, Abelson murine leukemia viral oncogene homolog 2, Abelson-related gene protein, Tyrosine-protein kinase ARG, ABL2, ABLL, ARG
基因 ID (Gene ID)	27.0
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	P42684. This ABL2 antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein.

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000, IHC 1:100-1:500
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	128.3kDa

产品名称: ABL2 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
产品货号: AMM85980

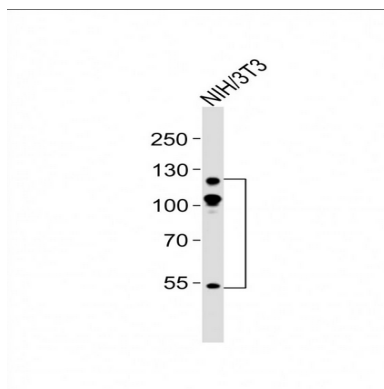


研究背景 (Background)

Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that plays an ABL1- overlapping role in key processes linked to cell growth and survival such as cytoskeleton remodeling in response to extracellular stimuli, cell motility and adhesion and receptor endocytosis. Coordinates actin remodeling through tyrosine phosphorylation of proteins controlling cytoskeleton dynamics like MYH10 (involved in movement); CTTN (involved in signaling); or TUBA1 and TUBB (microtubule subunits). Binds directly F-actin and regulates actin cytoskeletal structure through its F-actin- bundling activity. Involved in the regulation of cell adhesion and motility through phosphorylation of key regulators of these processes such as CRK, CRKL, DOK1 or ARHGAP35. Adhesion-dependent phosphorylation of ARHGAP35 promotes its association with RASA1, resulting in recruitment of ARHGAP35 to the cell periphery where it inhibits RHO. Phosphorylates multiple receptor tyrosine kinases like PDGFRB and other substrates which are involved in endocytosis regulation such as RIN1. In brain, may regulate neurotransmission by phosphorylating proteins at the synapse. ABL2 acts also as a regulator of multiple pathological signaling cascades during infection. Pathogens can hijack ABL2 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.

研究领域 (Research Area)

图片 (Image Data)



Anti-ABL2 Antibody at 1:500 dilution + NIH/3T3 whole cell lysates

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .