

## Product datasheet for **AP08038PU-S**

### **c Abl (ABL1) pTyr393/439 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Immunofluorescence:</b> 1/100 - 1/200. <b>Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin-Embedded Sections:</b> 1/50 - 1/100. <b>Western Blot:</b> 1/500 - 1/1000; Incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% nonfat milk, 1X TBS, 0,1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Synthetic phosphopeptide derived from human ABL1/2 around the phosphorylation site of Tyrosine 393/439 (D-T-Y <sub>p</sub> -T-A).
Specificity:	ABL1/ABL2 antibody detects endogenous levels of ABL1/2 only when phosphorylated at Tyrosine 393/439.
Formulation:	PBS (without Mg <sup>2+</sup> and Ca <sup>2+</sup> ), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium Azide and 50% Glycerol. State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody (in aliquots) at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: One year from despatch.
Gene Name:	ABL proto-oncogene 1, non-receptor tyrosine kinase
Database Link:	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 25 Human P00519</a>



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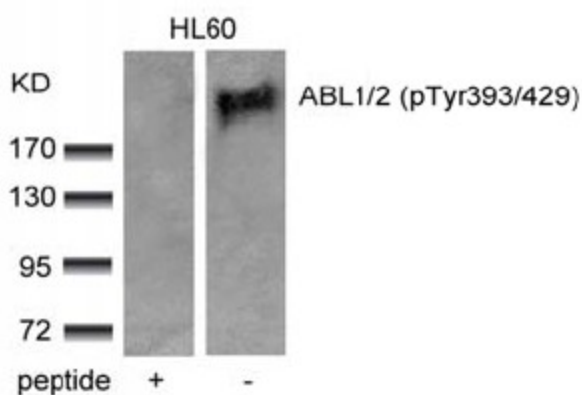
**Background:**

ABL1, an Abl type protein kinase, is associated with cell differentiation, cell division, cell adhesion and stress response. Kinase activity of nuclear ABL1 is mediated by retinoblastoma protein. Additionally, ABL1 has been shown to bind nuclear DNA, and this binding activity is regulated by CDC2-mediated phosphorylation. ABL1 (-/-) mice are osteoporotic and display increased perinatal mortality, reduced fertility, foreshortened crania and defects in the maturation of B cells in bone marrow. At least two mRNA isoforms have been reported, 6- or 7-kb, with alternatively spliced first exons joined to the common exons 2-11. Alterations of ABL1 by chromosomal rearrangement or viral transduction lead to malignant transformation. Further, a very long intron in the ABL1 gene is a target for translocations. Translocations of ABL1 to the breakpoint cluster region (BCR) on chromosome 22 lead to chronic myeloid leukemia and acute lymphocytic leukemia.

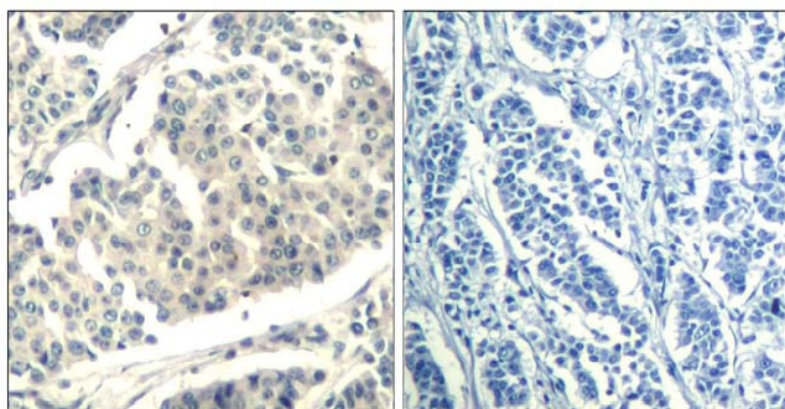
**Synonyms:**

c-ABL, p150, ABL1, ABL2, JTK7, bcr/abl

**Product images:**



Western Blot analysis of extracts from HL60 cells using ABL1/2 (pTyr393/429) antibody and the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide



P-Peptide - +

Figure 1. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using using ABL1/2 antibody Phospho-Tyr393/429.

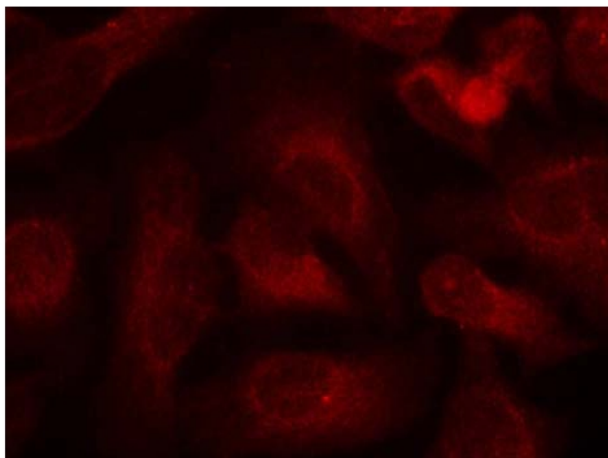


Figure 2. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells using ABL1/2 pTyr393/429 Antibody (Red).