

Product datasheet for **AP21010PU-N**

c Abl (ABL1) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC
Recommended Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry on paraffin sections 1/50 - 1/200. Western blot: 1/500 - 1/1000. Immunofluorescence: 1/50 - 1/200.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Specificity:	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Abl1 protein. (region surrounding Ser210)
Formulation:	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2. State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction Preservative: 0.05% sodium azide
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml
Purification:	Affinity chromatography (> 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Predicted Protein Size:	~ 123 kDa
Gene Name:	ABL proto-oncogene 1, non-receptor tyrosine kinase
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 11350 Mouse Entrez Gene 311860 Rat Entrez Gene 25 Human P00519



[View online »](#)

Background:

The c Abl proto oncogene encodes a protein tyrosine kinase that is located in the cytoplasm and nucleus. In chronic myelogenous leukemia and in a subset of acute lymphoblastic leukemias, the c Abl proto oncogene undergoes a (9;22) chromosomal translocation producing a novel rearranged chromosome (the Philadelphia chromosome) As the result of the fusion of c Abl sequences from chromosome 9 to the Bcr gene on chromosome 22. The molecular consequence of this translocation is the generation of a chimeric Bcr/Abl mRNA encoding activated Abl protein tyrosine kinase. Protein tyrosine kinases play important roles in the transduction of extracellular signals. Receptor tyrosine kinases include a myriad of growth factor receptors, which are activated upon ligand binding. Differential binding of adapter proteins may impart some signal specificity, since many of the receptors use the same adapter proteins, and may also link the activation of the receptor to multiple pathways. In contrast, nonreceptor tyrosine kinases are recruited to substrates and or activators by their SH2 and/or SH3 domains. These domains also allow them to interact with activated receptor tyrosine kinases. These kinases are divided into several groups, including the Src, Jak, Abl, Fak, Fps, Csk, Syk and Btk families, and are components of intracellular signaling cascades.

Synonyms:

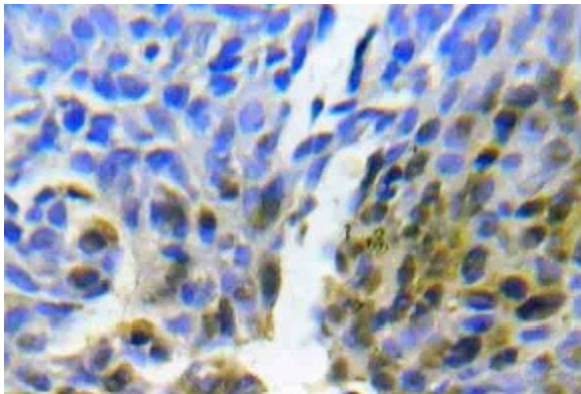
c-ABL, p150, JTK7, bcr/abl

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase, Transcription Factors

Protein Pathways:

Axon guidance, Cell cycle, Chronic myeloid leukemia, ErbB signaling pathway, Neurotrophin signaling pathway, Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection, Pathways in cancer, Viral myocarditis

Product images:

Immunohistochemistry (IHC) analyzes of Abl1 antibody in paraffin-embedded human lung adenocarcinoma tissue.