

Catalog #: APRab04315



Summary

Bcr (phospho Tyr360) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody **Production Name**

Description Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Rabbit Host

Application ELISA, IF, IHC, WB

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Monkey

Performance

Conjugation Unconjugated

Phospho Antibody Modification

Isotype IgG

Clonality Polyclonal **Form** Liquid

Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw Storage

cycles.

Buffer Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.

Purification Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name **BCR**

BCR; BCR1; D22S11; Breakpoint cluster region protein; Renal carcinoma antigen NY-**Alternative Names**

REN-26

Gene ID 613.0

P11274.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SwissProt ID

Bcr around the phosphorylation site of Tyr360. AA range:331-380

Application

Dilution Ratio WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:40000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300.

Molecular Weight 142kD

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Antibody

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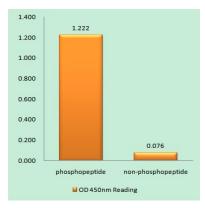
Background

A reciprocal translocation between chromosomes 22 and 9 produces the Philadelphia chromosome, which is often found in patients with chronic myelogenous leukemia. The chromosome 22 breakpoint for this translocation is located within the BCR gene. The translocation produces a fusion protein which is encoded by sequence from both BCR and ABL, the gene at the chromosome 9 breakpoint. Although the BCR-ABL fusion protein has been extensively studied, the function of the normal BCR gene product is not clear. The protein has serine/threonine kinase activity and is a GTPase-activating protein for p21rac. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008], catalytic activity: ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein., disease: A chromosomal aberration involving BCR is a cause of chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) [MIM:608232]. Translocation t(9;22)(q34;q11) with ABL1. The translocation produces a BCR-ABL found also in acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), domain: The DH domain is involved in interaction with CCPG1, domain: The region involved in binding to ABL1 SH2-domain is rich in serine residues and needs to be Ser/Thr phosphorylated prior to SH2 binding. This region is essential for the activation of the ABL1 tyrosine kinase and transforming potential of the chimeric BCR-ABL oncogene., function: GTP as e-activating protein for RAC1 and CDC42. Promotes the exchange of RAC or CDC42-bound GDP by GTP, thereby activating them. Displays serine/threonine kinase activity, PTM: Autophosphorylated, similarity: Contains 1 C2 domain., similarity: Contains 1 DH (DBLhomology) domain., similarity: Contains 1 PH domain., similarity: Contains 1 Rho-GAP domain., subunit: Homotetramer. Interacts with PDZK1. May interact with CCPG1.,

Research Area

Pathways in cancer; Chronic myeloid leukemia;

Image Data



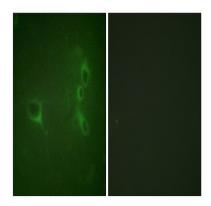
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Bcr (Phospho-Tyr360) Antibody

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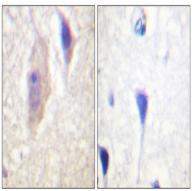


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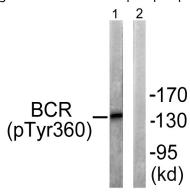




Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells, using Bcr (Phospho-Tyr360) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using Bcr (Phospho-Tyr360) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COS7 cells, using Bcr (Phospho-Tyr360) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

Note

For research use only.