

Product Name: Recombinant Human BLNK (C-6His)
Catalog #: PEH0157

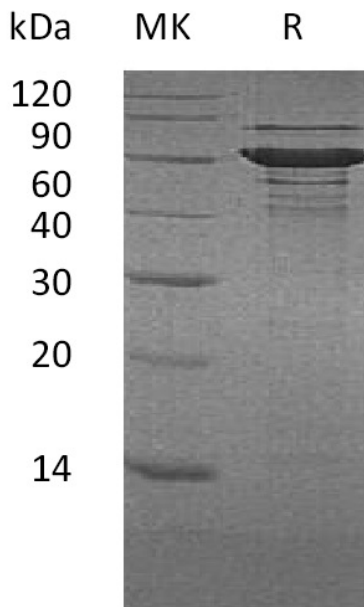


Summary

Name	BLNK/BASH/ SLP65
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human B-Cell Linker Protein is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Ser456 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	AAH18906
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	51.5 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

B-Cell Linker Protein; B-Cell Adapter Containing a SH2 Domain Protein; B-Cell Adapter Containing a Src Homology 2 Domain Protein; Cytoplasmic Adapter Protein; Src Homology 2 Domain-Containing Leukocyte Protein of 65 kDa; SLP-65; BLNK; BASH; SLP65

Background

B-Cell Linker Protein (BLNK) is a cell membrane protein which contains 1 SH2 domain. BLNK is expressed in B cells and fibroblast cell lines, playing a important role in B cell receptor signaling. BLNK as a central linker protein, downstream of the B-cell receptor (BCR), bridges the SYK kinase to a multitude of signaling pathways and regulating biological outcomes of B-cell function and development. BLNK associates with the activation of ERK/EPHB2, MAP kinase p38 and JNK, modulates AP1, NF-kappa-B and NFAT activation. BLNK involves in BCR-mediated PLCG1 and PLCG2 activation and Ca²⁺ mobilization and is required for trafficking of the BCR to late endosomes. BLNK deficiency results in agammaglobulinemia type 4 and much more profound block in B-cell development.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.