
Product Name: Bcr (phospho Tyr177) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab04314**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phosphorylated
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	160kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	BCR
Alternative Names	BCR; BCR1; D22S11; Breakpoint cluster region protein; Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-26
Gene ID	613.0
SwissProt ID	P11274
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Bcr around the phosphorylation site of Tyr177. AA range:144-193

Background

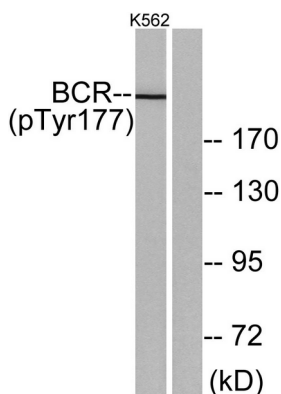
A reciprocal translocation between chromosomes 22 and 9 produces the Philadelphia chromosome, which is often found in

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 CCGP1.,.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:GTPase-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 (DBL-homology) domain.,similarity:Contains 1 PH domain.,similarity:Contains 1 Rho-GAP domain.,subunit:Homotetramer. Interacts with PDZK1. May interact with CCGP1.,

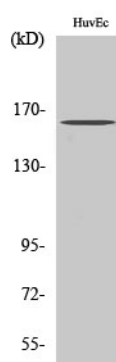
Research Area

Pathways in cancer;Chronic myeloid leukemia;

Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from K562 cells, using Bcr (Phospho-Tyr177) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-Bcr (Y177) Polyclonal Antibody

