



# Abl1/2 (phospho Tyr393/439) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES5407

For research use only

## Overview

<b>Product Name</b>	Abl1/2 (phospho Tyr393/439) rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Abl around the phosphorylation site of Tyr393/412. AA range:406-455
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-Abl1/2 (Y393/439) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Abl1/2 protein only when phosphorylated at Y393/439.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1/2
<b>Gene Name</b>	ABL1/ABL2
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Nucleus. Mitochondrion . Shuttles between the nucleus and cytoplasm depending on environmental signals. Sequestered into the cytoplasm through interaction with 14-3-3 proteins. Localizes to mitochondria in response to oxidative stress (By similarity). .; [Isoform IB]: Nucleus membrane; Lipid-anchor. The myristoylated c-ABL protein is reported to be nuclear.
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml





<b>Observed band</b>	125(200kd BCR-ABL complex)
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	25/27
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	P00519/P42684
<b>Alternative Names</b>	ABL1; ABL; JTK7; Tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1; Abelson murine leukemia viral oncogene homolog 1; Abelson tyrosine-protein kinase 1; Proto-oncogene c-Abl; p150; ABL2; ABLL; ARG; Abelson tyrosine-protein kinase 2; Abelson murine leukemia vira

**Background**

This gene is a protooncogene that encodes a protein tyrosine kinase involved in a variety of cellular processes, including cell division, adhesion, differentiation, and response to stress. The activity of the protein is negatively regulated by its SH3 domain, whereby deletion of the region encoding this domain results in an oncogene. The ubiquitously expressed protein has DNA-binding activity that is regulated by CDC2-mediated phosphorylation, suggesting a cell cycle function. This gene has been found fused to a variety of translocation partner genes in various leukemias, most notably the t(9;22) translocation that results in a fusion with the 5' end of the breakpoint cluster region gene (BCR; MIM:151410). Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants, which contain alternative first exons that are spliced to the remaining common exons. [pr

