Best Tools for immunology Research

BLNK (phospho Tyr84) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YP0802
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	BLNK
Fields :	>>NF-kappa B signaling pathway;>>Osteoclast differentiation;>>B cell receptor signaling pathway;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Primary immunodeficiency
Gene Name :	BLNK
Protein Name :	B-cell linker protein
Human Gene Id :	29760
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q8WV28
Mouse Gene Id :	17060
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q9QUN3
Rat Gene Id :	499356
Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q4KM52
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human BLNK around the phosphorylation site of Tyr84. AA range:50-99
Specificity :	Phospho-BLNK (Y84) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of BLNK protein only when phosphorylated at Y84.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200

Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	65kD
Cell Pathway :	B_Cell_Antigen;Primary immunodeficiency;
Background :	This gene encodes a cytoplasmic linker or adaptor protein that plays a critical role in B cell development. This protein bridges B cell receptor-associated kinase activation with downstream signaling pathways, thereby affecting various biological functions. The phosphorylation of five tyrosine residues is necessary for this protein to nucleate distinct signaling effectors following B cell receptor activation. Mutations in this gene cause hypoglobulinemia and absent B cells, a disease in which the pro- to pre-B-cell transition is developmentally blocked. Deficiency in this protein has also been shown in some cases of pre-B acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2012],
Function :	disease:Defects in BLNK are the cause of hypoglobulinemia and absent B-cells [MIM:604515]. This is a developmental blockage at the pro- to pre-B-cell transition.,disease:In 6 of 34 childhood pre-B acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) samples that were tested showed a complete loss or drastic reduction of BLNK expression.,function:Functions as a central linker protein that bridges kinases associated with the B-cell receptor (BCR) with a multitude of signaling pathways, regulating biological outcomes of B-cell function and development. Plays a role in the activation of ERK/EPHB2, MAP kinase p38 and JNK. Modulates AP1 activation. Important for the activation of NF-kappa-B and NFAT. Plays an important role in BCR-mediated PLCG1 and PLCG2 activation and Ca(2+) mobilization and is required for trafficking of the BCR to late endosomes. However, does not seem to be required for pre-BCR-mediated ac
Subcellular Location :	Cytoplasm . Cell membrane . BCR activation results in the translocation to membrane fraction.
Expression :	Expressed in B-cell lineage and fibroblast cell lines (at protein level). Highest levels of expression in the spleen, with lower levels in the liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestines and colon.
Tag :	orthogonal
Sort :	2775

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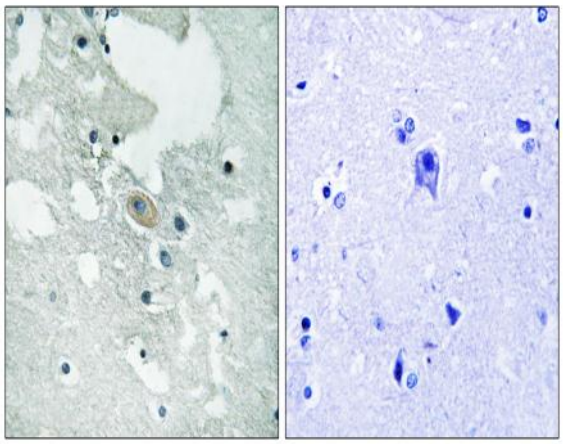
No4 : 1

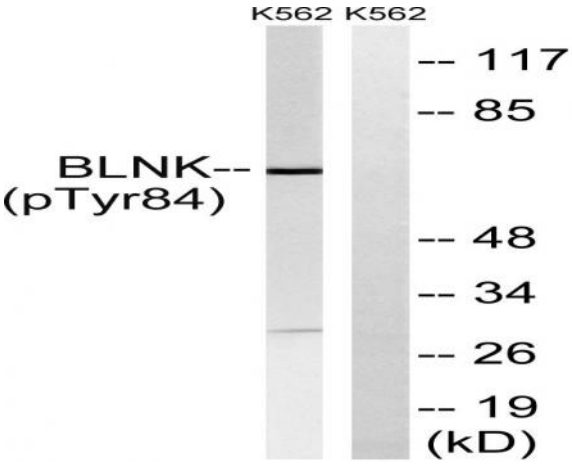
Host : Rabbit

Modifications : Phospho

Products Images



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using BLNK (Phospho-Tyr84) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from K562 cells treated with starved 24h, using BLNK (Phospho-Tyr84) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.