

Bcr (phospho Tyr360) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YP0905

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Monkey

Applications: WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: Bcr

Fields: >>Pathways in cancer;>>Chronic myeloid leukemia

Gene Name: BCR

Protein Name: Breakpoint cluster region protein

P11274

Q6PAJ1

Human Gene Id: 613

Human Swiss Prot

iuman Swiss Fit

No:

Mouse Gene ld: 110279

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

No.

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

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

Specificity: Phospho-Bcr (Y360) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Bcr

protein only when phosphorylated at Y360.

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. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:40000. Not

yet tested in other applications.

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: 142kD

Cell Pathway: Pathways in cancer; Chronic myeloid leukemia;

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],

Function: 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: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 domai

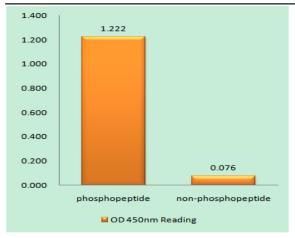
Subcellular Location:

Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic density. Cell projection, dendritic spine.

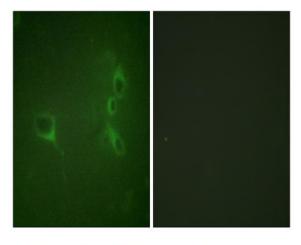
Cell projection, axon . Cell junction, synapse .

Expression: Brain, Epithelium, Platelet, Renal cell carcinoma, T-cell,

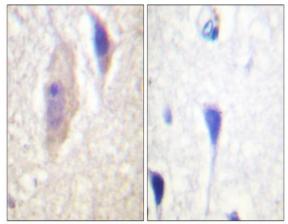
Products Images



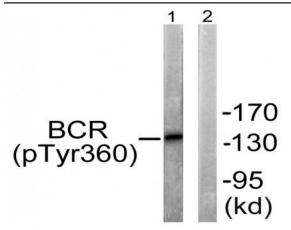
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Bcr (Phospho-Tyr360) Antibody



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.