

BLNK (Phospho Tyr96) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP0687

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Monkey

Applications

- WB, IHC, IF, ELISA

MW

- 50kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000

IHC 1:100-1:300

ELISA 1:20000

IF 1:50-200

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human BLNK around the phosphorylation site of Tyr96. AA range:62-111

Specificity Phospho-BLNK (Y96) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of BLNK protein only when phosphorylated at Y96. The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):DSyEP

| Target Information

Gene name BLNK

Protein Name B-cell linker protein

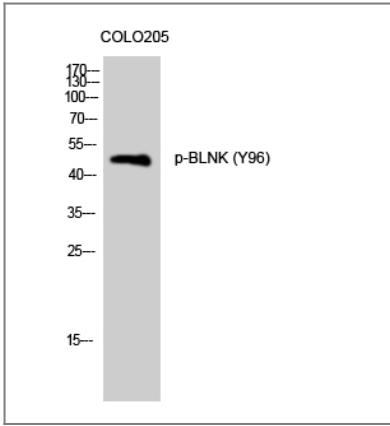
| Organism | Gene ID | UniProt ID |
|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Human | 29760 ; | Q8WV28 ; |
| Mouse | 17060 ; | Q9QUN3 ; |

Cellular Localization Cytoplasm . Cell membrane . BCR activation results in the translocation to membrane fraction.

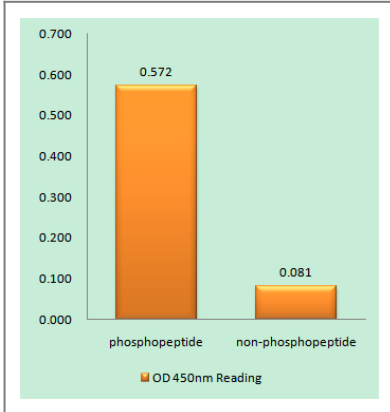
Tissue specificity Expressed in B-cell lineage and fibroblast cell lines (at protein level). Highest levels of expression in the spleen, with lower levels in the liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestines and colon.

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 activation of MAP kinase and phosphatidylinositol 3 (PI3) kinase signaling. May be required for the RAC1-JNK pathway. Plays a critical role in orchestrating the pro-B cell to pre-B cell transition (By similarity). Plays an important role in BCR-induced B-cell apoptosis.,online information:BLNK mutation db,PTM:Following BCR activation, phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by SYK and LYN. When phosphorylated, serves as a scaffold to assemble downstream targets of antigen activation, including PLCG1, VAV1, GRB2 and NCK1. Phosphorylation of Tyr-84, Tyr-178 and Tyr-189 facilitates PLCG1 binding. Phosphorylation of Tyr-96 facilitates BTK binding. Phosphorylation of Tyr-72 facilitates VAV1 and NCK1 binding. Phosphorylation is required for both Ca(2+) and MAPK signaling pathways.,similarity:Contains 1 SH2 domain.,subcellular location:BCR activation results in the translocation to membrane fraction.,subunit:Associates with PLCG1, VAV1 and NCK1 in a B-cell antigen receptor-dependent fashion. Interacts with VAV3, PLCG2 and GRB2. Interacts through its SH2 domain with CD79A.,tissue specificity: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.,

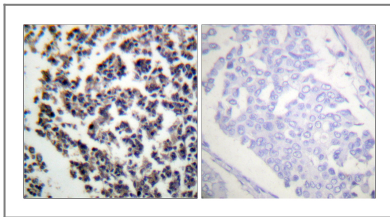
| Validation Data



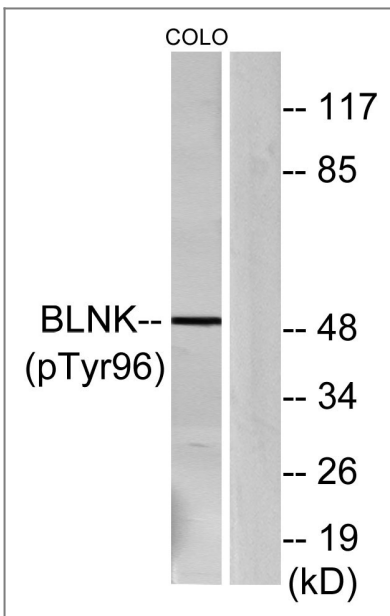
Western Blot analysis of COLO205 cells using Phospho-BLNK (Y96) Polyclonal Antibody



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using BLNK (Phospho-Tyr96) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lymph node, using BLNK (Phospho-Tyr96) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO205 cells, using BLNK (Phospho-Tyr96) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
BLNK (Phospho Tyr96) Rabbit pAb

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