

Abl1/2 (phospho Tyr393/439) rabbit pAb**Cat#: orb768282 (Manual)**

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

Product Name	Abl1/2 (phospho Tyr393/439) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Recommended dilutions	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.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Abl around the phosphorylation site of Tyr393/412. AA range:406-455
Specificity	Phospho-Abl1/2 (Y393/439) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Abl1/2 protein only when phosphorylated at Y393/439.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1/2
Gene Name	ABL1/ABL2
Cellular localization	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.

Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	125(200kd BCR-ABL complex)
Human Gene ID	25/27
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P00519/P42684
Alternative Names	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