



Rabbit Anti-BLNK antibody

SL2748R

Product Name:	BLNK
Chinese Name:	B lymphocyte连接蛋白抗体
Alias:	B cell adapter containing SH2 domain protein; B cell adapter containing Src homology 2 domain protein; B cell linker; B cell linker protein; B cell linker protein; B-cell adapter containing a SH2 domain protein; B-cell adapter containing a Src homology 2 domain protein; B-cell linker protein; BASH; BASH; Bca; Bca; BLNK; BLNK s; BLNK_HUMAN; Cytoplasmic adapter protein; Ly 57; Ly-57; Ly57; Lymphocyte antigen 57; Lymphocyte antigen-57; Lyw 57; Lyw-57; Lyw57; MGC111051; SLP 65; SLP65; SLP-65; Src homology 2 domain containing leukocyte protein of 65 kDa.
文献引用 PubMed :	<p>Specific References(1) SL2748R has been referenced in 1 publications.</p> <p>[IF=3.73]Luger D, Yang Y-a, Raviv A, Weinberg D, Banerjee S, et al. (2013) Expression of the B-Cell Receptor Component CD79a on Immature Myeloid Cells Contributes to Their Tumor Promoting Effects. PLoS ONE 8(10): e76115WB;Mouse.</p> <p>PubMed:24146823</p>
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800Flow-Cyt=1µg/testIF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	50kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human BLNK:301-400/456
Lsotype:	IgG

Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	<p>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].</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. BCR activation results in the translocation to membrane fraction.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Post-translational modifications: Following BCR activation, phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by SYK and LYN. When phosphorylated, serves as a scaffold to assemble downstream targets of antigen</p>

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.

DISEASE:

Defects in BLNK are the cause of agammaglobulinemia type 4 (AGM4) [MIM:613502]. It is a primary immunodeficiency characterized by profoundly low or absent serum antibodies and low or absent circulating B cells due to an early block of B-cell development. Affected individuals develop severe infections in the first years of life.

Similarity:

Contains 1 SH2 domain.

SWISS:

Q8WV28

Gene ID:

29760

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 29760](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 17060](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 499356](#)Rat

[Omim: 604515](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q8WV28](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9QUN3](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: Q4KM52](#)Rat

[Unigene: 665244](#)Human

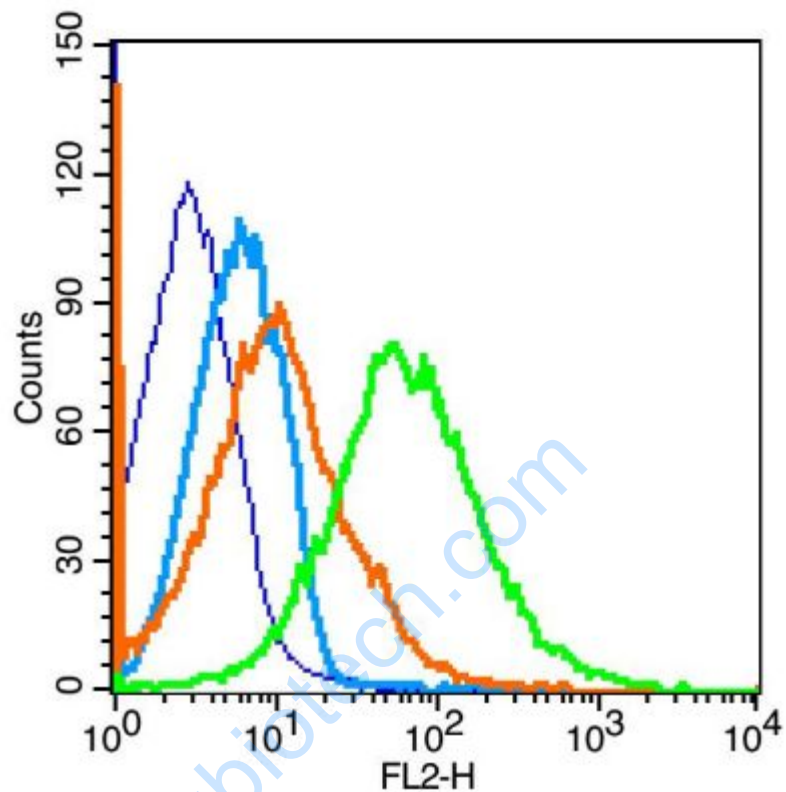
[Unigene: 9749](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 32684](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Blank control(blue): Mouse spleen (fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) , then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 30 min on ice).

Primary Antibody:Rabbit Anti-BLNK antibody(SL2748R), Dilution: 1 μ g in 100 μ L 1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA;

Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG(orange) ,used under the same conditions);

Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE(white blue), Dilution: 1:200 in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA.