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Rabbit Anti-Phospho-BLNK (Tyr84) antibody

SL9687R

Product Name:	Phospho-BLNK (Tyr84)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化Tlymphocyte连接蛋白抗体
Alias:	BLNK (phospho Y84); p-BLNK (phospho Tyr84); 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.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=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 synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human BLNK around the phosphorylation site of Tyr84:EM(p-Y)VM
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:	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:** 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 phosphatidyl-inositol 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. **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. **Subcellular Location:** 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. **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 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: 29760Human

Entrez Gene: 17060Mouse

Omim: 604515Human

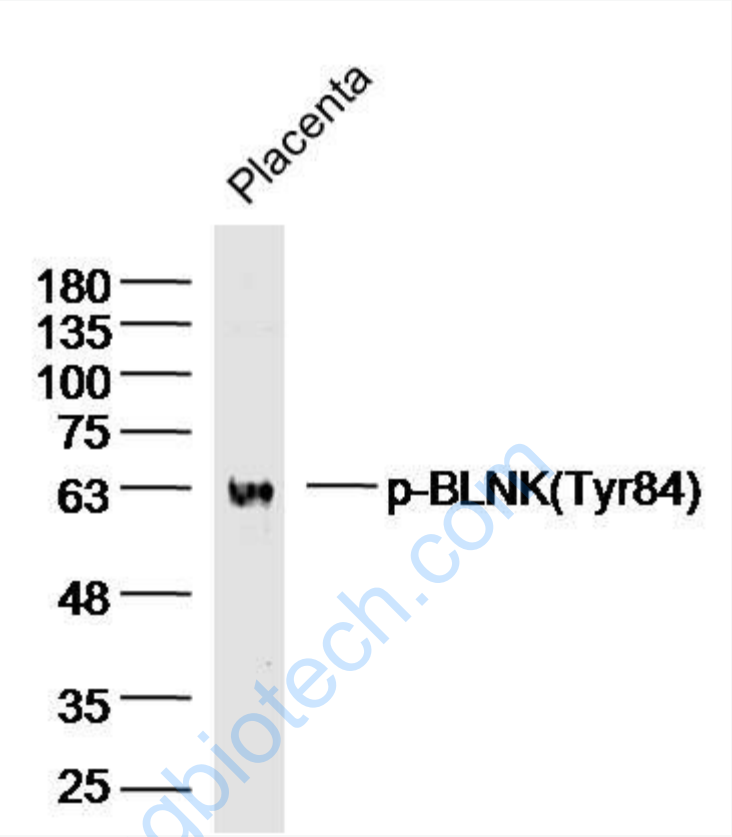
SwissProt: Q8WV28Human

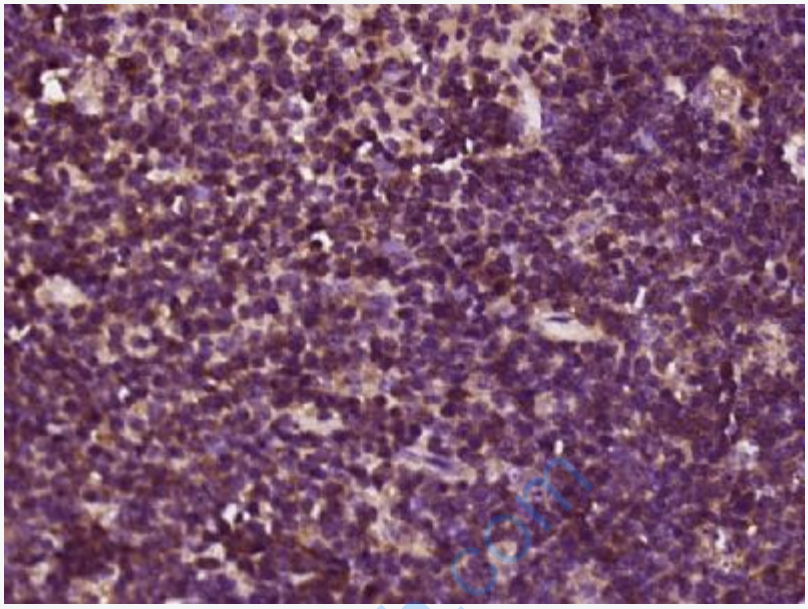
SwissProt: Q9QUN3Mouse

Unigene: 665244Human

Unigene: 9749Mouse

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

Picture:	 Sample:Placenta (Mouse)Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-p-BLNK(Tyr84)(SL9687R)at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-RabbitIgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 65kD Observed band size: 63kD



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse lymphoid); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (BLNK(Tyr84)) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL9687R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.