

Datasheet for ABIN967410 **anti-ABL1 antibody**

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Overview

Quantity:	0.1 mg
Target:	ABL1
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This ABL1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunoprecipitation (IP)

Product Details

Brand:	BD Pharmingen™
Immunogen:	Recombinant Mouse Abl Gag Fusion Protein
Clone:	8E9
Isotype:	IgG1
Cross-Reactivity:	Mouse (Murine)
Characteristics:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.2. Please refer to us for technical protocols.3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
Purification:	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

Target Details

Target: ABL1

Alternative Name: Abl ([ABL1 Products](#))

Background: The proto-oncogene c-abl was first isolated from the mouse genome as a gene with similarity to the v-abl oncogene of Abelson murine leukemia virus. The c-abl gene encodes a protein tyrosine kinase that is localized in the cytoplasm and nucleus. The c-abl protein shares several common features with other cytoplasmic tyrosine kinases, including the src-homology domains 2 (SH2) and 3 (SH3). The SH2 domain is believed to bind specifically to tyrosine residues of other proteins. The function of the SH3 domain is still unclear. Unique to the c-abl tyrosine kinase is a large C-terminal segment which seems to be essential for its biological function, since mice homozygous for a C-terminal deletion of c-abl have multiple defects at birth. The C-terminal fragment of c-abl contains a DNA-binding domain, and the DNA-binding affinity of this domain seems to be regulated by phosphorylation of critical serine/threonine residues. The c-abl proto-oncogene can be activated in a variety of ways. For example, in Philadelphia chromosome (Ph1)-positive leukemias the c-abl proto-oncogene on chromosome 9 becomes fused to the bcr gene on chromosome 22, and bcr-abl fusion proteins are produced. Ph1-positive cells express either the atypical 210 kDa bcr-abl fusion protein or a smaller 185 kDa bcr-abl fusion protein. The bcr sequences activate the c-abl tyrosine kinase by deregulating its expression, and actin filament-binding function associated with c-abl is also activated. Expression of bcr-abl fusion proteins in vitro leads to transformation of pre-B lymphoid cells supporting their role as an oncogene. The phosphorylated form of c-abl is observed at ~145 kDa on SDS/PAGE. The 8E9 clone has been reported to react with an epitope in the tyrosine kinase domain of murine abl proteins [Wang et al.]. This antibody is routinely tested by western blot analysis.

Molecular Weight: 145 kDa

Pathways: [Apoptosis](#), [Regulation of Muscle Cell Differentiation](#), [Platelet-derived growth Factor Receptor Signaling](#), [Lipid Metabolism](#)

Application Details

Comment: Related Products: [ABIN967389](#)

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

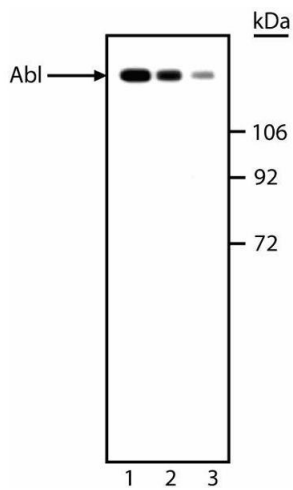
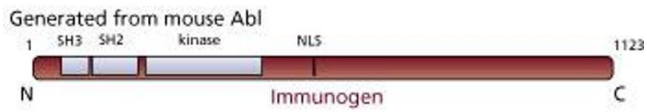
Handling

Concentration:	0.5 mg/mL
Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing ≤ 0.09 % sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C
Storage Comment:	Store undiluted at 4° C.

Publications

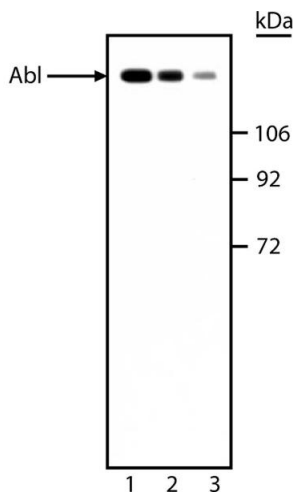
Product cited in:	<p>Guo, Lian, Xian, Lee, Deisseroth, Stass, Champlin, Talpaz, Wang, Arlinghaus: "BCR-ABL protein expression in peripheral blood cells of chronic myelogenous leukemia patients undergoing therapy." in: Blood, Vol. 83, Issue 12, pp. 3629-37, (1994) (PubMed).</p> <p>Guo, Hirsch-Ginsberg, Xian, Stass, Champlin, Giralto, McCredie, Campbell, Arlinghaus: "Acute lymphoid leukemia molecular phenotype in a patient with benign-phase chronic myelogenous leukemia." in: Hematologic pathology, Vol. 7, Issue 2, pp. 91-106, (1993) (PubMed).</p> <p>Guo, Wang, Arlinghaus: "Detection of BCR-ABL proteins in blood cells of benign phase chronic myelogenous leukemia patients." in: Cancer research, Vol. 51, Issue 11, pp. 3048-51, (1991) (PubMed).</p> <p>Wang: "Negative regulation of c-abl tyrosine kinase by its variable N-terminal amino acids." in: Oncogene research, Vol. 3, Issue 3, pp. 293-8, (1989) (PubMed).</p> <p>Kipreos, Lee, Wang: "Isolation of temperature-sensitive tyrosine kinase mutants of v-abl oncogene by screening with antibodies for phosphotyrosine." in: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Vol. 84, Issue 5, pp. 1345-9, (1987) (PubMed).</p>
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Image 1.



Western Blotting

Image 2. Western blot analysis of Abl. Lysate from A-431 human epidermal carcinoma cells was probed with anti-Abl (clone 8E9, ABIN967410) and titrated between 1 myg/ml and 0.04 myg/ml (lanes 1-3). Abl is identified at ~145 kDa.



Western Blotting

Image 3.