



# BLNK Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-13784
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;FCM;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	BLNK
<b>Protein Name</b>	B-cell linker protein
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified recombinant fragment of human BLNK expressed in E. Coli.
<b>Specificity</b>	BLNK Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of BLNK protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide,0.5% BSA, 50%glycerol.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Dilution</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/200 - 1/1000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. Flow cytometry: 1/200 - 1/400. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	BLNK; BASH; SLP65; B-cell linker protein; B-cell adapter containing a SH2 domain protein; B-cell adapter containing a Src homology 2 domain protein; Cytoplasmic adapter protein; Src homology 2 domain-containing leukocyte protein of 65 kDa;
<b>Observed Band</b>	
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cytoplasm . Cell membrane . BCR activation results in the translocation to membrane fraction.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	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.
<b>Function</b>	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 ac

**Background**

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],

**matters needing attention**

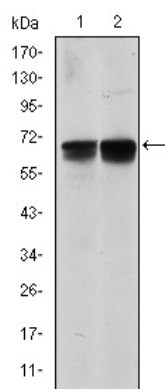
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

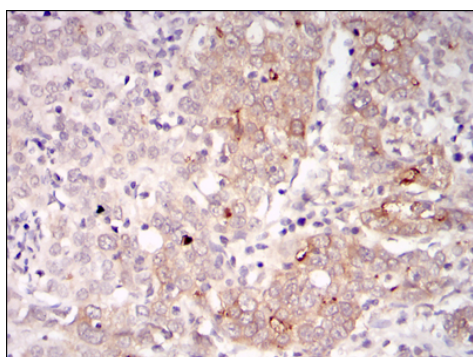
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



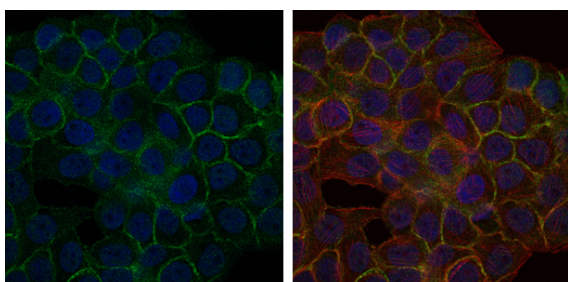
## Products Images



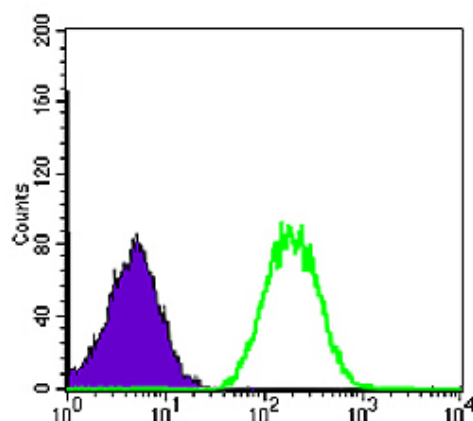
Western Blot analysis using BLNK Monoclonal Antibody against NIH/3T3 (1) and BCBL-1 (2) cell lysate.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human cervical cancer tissues with DAB staining using BLNK Monoclonal Antibody.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 cells using BLNK Monoclonal Antibody (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.



Flow cytometric analysis of NIH/3T3 cells using BLNK Monoclonal Antibody (green) and negative control (purple).

