



Bcr (phospho Tyr360) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-14522
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Monkey
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	BCR
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Bcr around the phosphorylation site of Tyr360. AA range:331-380
Specificity	Phospho-Bcr (Y360) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Bcr protein only when phosphorylated at Y360.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-26;EC:2.7.11.1;breakpoint cluster region; BCR1;BCR 1;Bcr;Breakpoint cluster region protein;D22S11
Observed Band	142kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	142kD
Cell Pathway	Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic density . Cell projection, dendritic spine . Cell projection, axon . Cell junction, synapse .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Epithelium,Platelet,Renal cell carcinoma,T-cell,
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving BCR is a cause of chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) [MIM:608232]. Translocation t(9;22)(q34;q11) with ABL1. The translocation produces a BCR-ABL found also in acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL).,domain:The DH domain is involved in interaction with CCGP1.,domain:The region involved in binding to ABL1 SH2-domain is rich in serine residues and needs to be Ser/Thr phosphorylated prior to SH2 binding. This region is essential for the activation of the ABL1 tyrosine



kinase and transforming potential of the chimeric BCR-ABL oncogene.,
function:GTPase-activating protein for RAC1 and CDC42. Promotes the
exchange of RAC or CDC42-bound GDP by GTP, thereby activating them.
Displays serine/threonine kinase activity.,PTM:Autophosphorylated.,
similarity:Contains 1 C2 domai

Background

A reciprocal translocation between chromosomes 22 and 9 produces the Philadelphia chromosome, which is often found in patients with chronic myelogenous leukemia. The chromosome 22 breakpoint for this translocation is located within the BCR gene. The translocation produces a fusion protein which is encoded by sequence from both BCR and ABL, the gene at the chromosome 9 breakpoint. Although the BCR-ABL fusion protein has been extensively studied, the function of the normal BCR gene product is not clear. The protein has serine/threonine kinase activity and is a GTPase-activating protein for p21rac. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

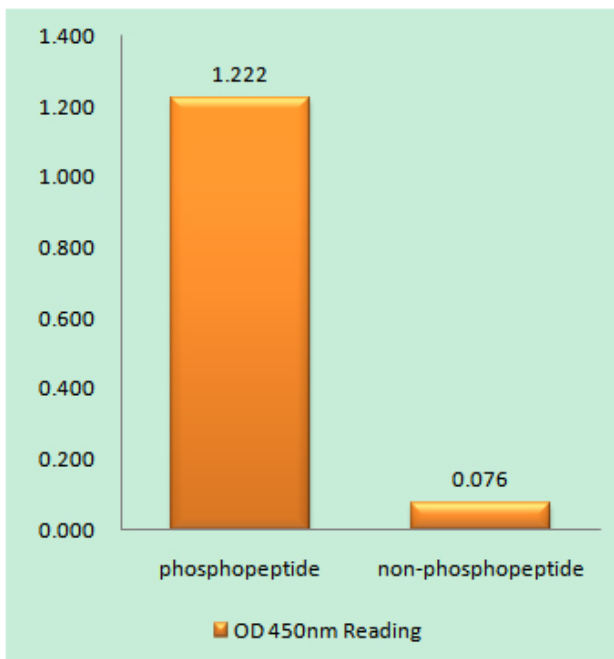
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

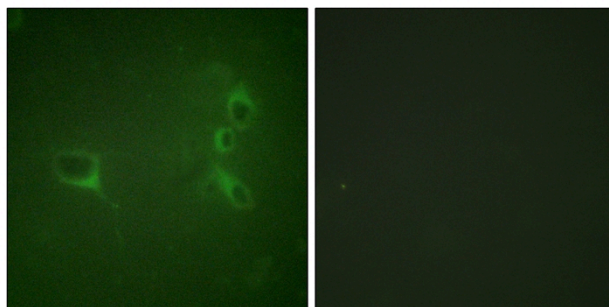
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



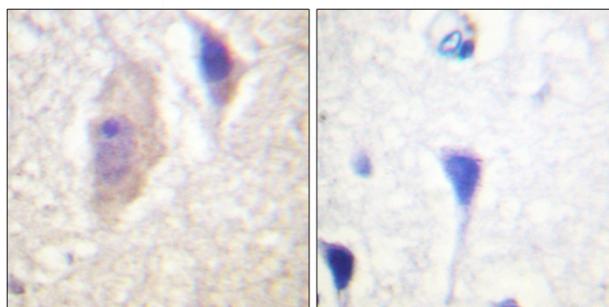
Products Images



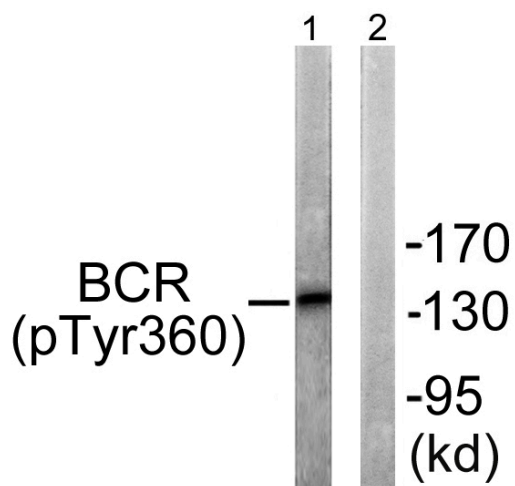
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Bcr (Phospho-Tyr360) Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells, using Bcr (Phospho-Tyr360) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phosphopeptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using Bcr (Phospho-Tyr360) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phosphopeptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COS7 cells, using Bcr (Phospho-Tyr360) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.