



Bcr Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-14676
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	BCR
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Bcr. AA range:144-193
Specificity	Bcr Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Bcr protein.
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	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000.. IF 1:50-200
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	143kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	143kD
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 CCPG1.,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

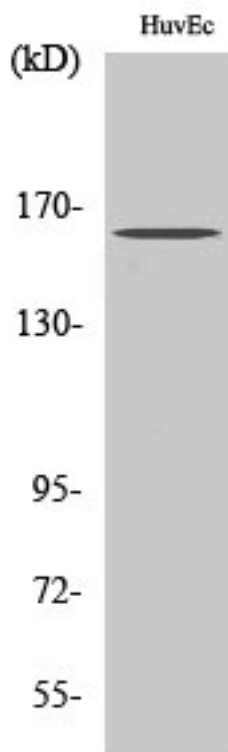
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

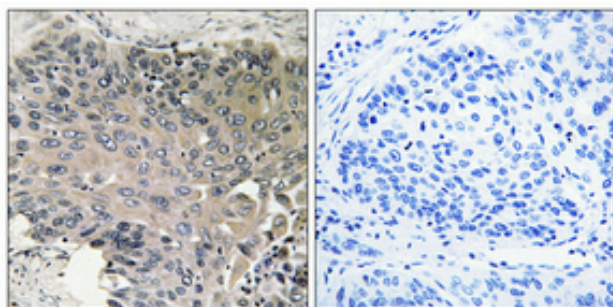
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Bcr Polyclonal Antibody



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer. Antibody was diluted at 1:100 (4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA, pH 8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative control (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from K562 cells, using Bcr Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

