



BLNK Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-13784
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;FCM;ELISA
Gene Name	BLNK
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human BLNK expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity	BLNK Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of BLNK protein.
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide,0.5% BSA, 50%glycerol.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse
Purification	Affinity purification
Dilution	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.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	BASH;B-cell adapter containing a SH2 domain protein;B-cell adapter containing a Src homology 2 domain protein;B-cell linker protein;Cytoplasmic adapter protein;BLNK;SLP65;Src homology 2 domain-containing leukocyte protein of 65 kDa
Observed Band	50kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	50kD
Cell Pathway	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.
Function	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

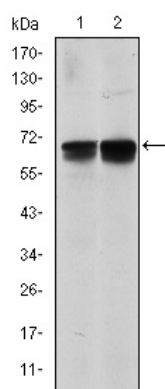
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

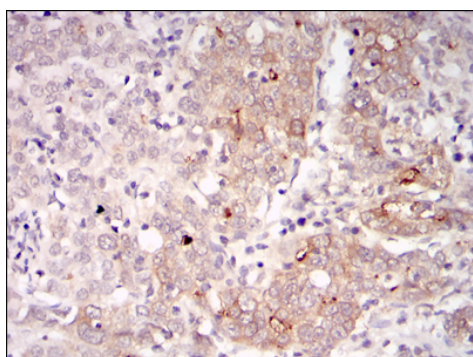
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



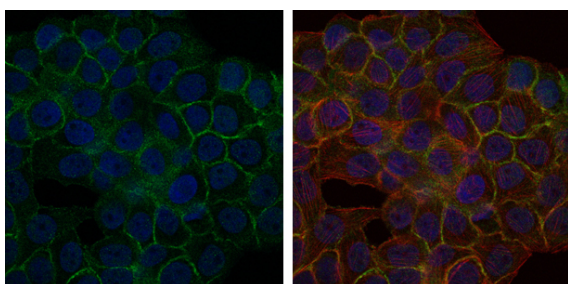
Products Images



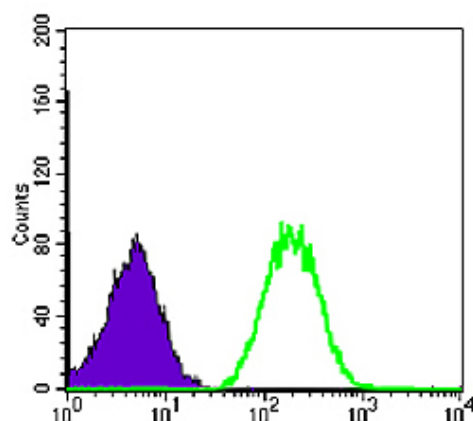
Western Blot analysis using BLNK Monoclonal Antibody against NIH/3T3 (1) and BCBL-1 (2) cell lysate.



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).

