

ARG20569 anti-c Abl phospho (Tyr245) antibody

Package: 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes c Abl phospho (Tyr245)
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Predict Reactivity	Ms, Rat
Tested Application	WB
Specificity	On SDS-PAGE immunoblots of K-562 treated with pervanadate, the antibody detects a ~145 kDa protein corresponding to c-Abl and a 210 kDa band corresponding to BCR-Abl. In addition, this antibody detects a ~145 kDa band in Jurkat cells treated with pervanadate.
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	c Abl
Species	Human
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated phosphospecific peptide around Tyr245 of Human c-Abl. This peptide sequence has high homology to the conserved site in Rat and Mouse c-Abl, as well as in viral Abl and BCR-Abl fusion protein.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	bcr/abl; Proto-oncogene c-Abl; c-ABL; Abelson murine leukemia viral oncogene homolog 1; ABL; Abelson tyrosine-protein kinase 1; JTK7; Tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1; p150; v-abl; c-ABL1; EC 2.7.10.2

Application Instructions

Application table	<table><thead><tr><th>Application</th><th>Dilution</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>WB</td><td>1:1000</td></tr></tbody></table>	Application	Dilution	WB	1:1000
Application	Dilution				
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Application Note	WB: Antibody is suggested to be diluted in 5% skimmed milk/Tris buffer with 0.04% Tween20 and incubated for 1 hour at room temperature. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.				

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	100 µl PBS, 50% Glycerol, 1 mg/ml BSA and 0.05% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol, 1 mg/ml BSA
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

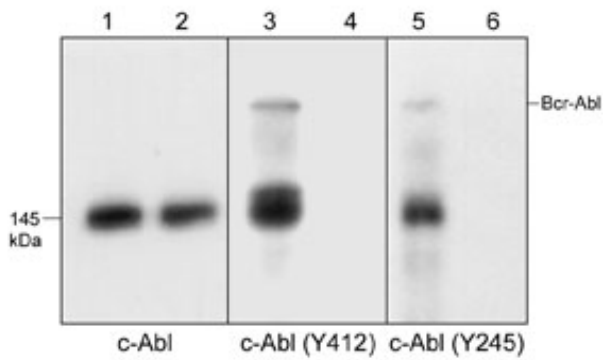
Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 25 Human Swiss-port # P00519 Human
Gene Symbol	ABL1
Gene Full Name	ABL proto-oncogene 1, non-receptor tyrosine kinase
Background	This gene is a protooncogene that encodes a protein tyrosine kinase involved in a variety of cellular processes, including cell division, adhesion, differentiation, and response to stress. The activity of the protein is negatively regulated by its SH3 domain, whereby deletion of the region encoding this domain results in an oncogene. The ubiquitously expressed protein has DNA-binding activity that is regulated by CDC2-mediated phosphorylation, suggesting a cell cycle function. This gene has been found fused to a variety of translocation partner genes in various leukemias, most notably the t(9;22) translocation that results in a fusion with the 5' end of the breakpoint cluster region gene (BCR; MIM:151410). Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants, which contain alternative first exons that are spliced to the remaining common exons. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2014]
Function	Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that plays a role in many key processes linked to cell growth and survival such as cytoskeleton remodeling in response to extracellular stimuli, cell motility and adhesion, receptor endocytosis, autophagy, DNA damage response and apoptosis. Coordinates actin remodeling through tyrosine phosphorylation of proteins controlling cytoskeleton dynamics like WASF3 (involved in branch formation); ANXA1 (involved in membrane anchoring); DBN1, DBNL, CTTN, RAPH1 and ENAH (involved in signaling); or MAPT and PXN (microtubule-binding proteins). Phosphorylation of WASF3 is critical for the stimulation of lamellipodia formation and cell migration. Involved in the regulation of cell adhesion and motility through phosphorylation of key regulators of these processes such as BCAR1, CRK, CRKL, DOK1, EFS or NEDD9. Phosphorylates multiple receptor tyrosine kinases and more particularly promotes endocytosis of EGFR, facilitates the formation of neuromuscular synapses through MUSK, inhibits PDGFRB-mediated chemotaxis and modulates the endocytosis of activated B-cell receptor complexes. Other substrates which are involved in endocytosis regulation are the caveolin (CAV1) and RIN1. Moreover, ABL1 regulates the CBL family of ubiquitin ligases that drive receptor down-regulation and actin remodeling. Phosphorylation of CBL leads to increased EGFR stability. Involved in late-stage autophagy by regulating positively the trafficking and function of lysosomal components. ABL1 targets to mitochondria in response to oxidative stress and thereby mediates mitochondrial dysfunction and cell death. ABL1 is also translocated in the nucleus where it has DNA-binding activity and is involved in DNA-damage response and apoptosis. Many substrates are known mediators of DNA repair: DDB1, DDB2, ERCC3, ERCC6, RAD9A, RAD51, RAD52 or WRN. Activates the proapoptotic pathway when the DNA damage is too severe to be repaired. Phosphorylates TP73, a primary regulator for this type of damage-induced apoptosis. Phosphorylates the caspase CASP9 on 'Tyr-153' and regulates its processing in the apoptotic response to DNA damage. Phosphorylates PSMA7 that leads to an inhibition of proteasomal activity and cell cycle transition blocks. ABL1 acts also as a regulator of multiple pathological signaling cascades during infection. Several known tyrosine-phosphorylated microbial proteins have been identified as ABL1 substrates. This is the case of A36R of Vaccinia virus, Tir (translocated intimin receptor) of pathogenic E.coli and possibly Citrobacter, CagA (cytotoxin-associated gene A) of H.pylori, or Anka (ankyrin repeat-containing protein A) of A.phagocytophilum. Pathogens can hijack ABL1 kinase signaling to reorganize the host actin cytoskeleton for multiple purposes, like facilitating intracellular movement and host cell exit. Finally, functions as its own regulator through autocatalytic activity as well as through phosphorylation of its inhibitor, ABI1. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Gene Regulation antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	123 kDa
PTM	Acetylated at Lys-711 by EP300 which promotes the cytoplasmic translocation. Phosphorylation at Tyr-70 by members of the SRC family of kinases disrupts SH3 domain-based autoinhibitory interactions and intermolecular associations, such as that with ABI1, and also enhances kinase activity. Phosphorylation at Tyr-226 and Tyr-393 correlate with increased activity. DNA damage-induced activation of ABL1 requires the function of ATM and Ser-446 phosphorylation (By similarity). Phosphorylation at Ser-569 has been attributed to a CDC2-associated kinase and is coupled to cell division (By similarity). Phosphorylation at Ser-618 and Ser-619 by PAK2 increases binding to CRK and reduces binding to ABI1. Phosphorylation on Thr-735 is required for binding 14-3-3 proteins for

cytoplasmic translocation. Phosphorylated by PRKDC (By similarity).
Polyubiquitinated. Polyubiquitination of ABL1 leads to degradation.

Images



ARG20569 anti-c Abl phospho (Tyr245) antibody WB image

Western blot: K-562 cells treated with pervanadate (1 mM) for 30 minutes (Lanes 1, 3, 5) or treated with alkaline phosphatase to remove phosphorylation on c-Abl (Lanes 2, 4, 6), then the blots were stained with [ARG20570](#) anti-c-Abl antibody [M209] (Lanes 1, 2), [ARG20573](#) anti-c-Abl phospho (Tyr412) antibody (Lanes 3, 4), or [ARG20569](#) anti-c Abl phospho (Tyr245) antibody (Lanes 5, 6).