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ABL2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7695a

Specification

ABL2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P42684

ABL2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 27

Other Names
Abelson tyrosine-protein kinase 2, Abelson murine leukemia viral oncogene homolog 2, Abelson-related gene protein, Tyrosine-protein kinase ARG, ABL2, ABLL, ARG

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7695a was selected from the N-term region of human ABL2 . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ABL2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

ABL2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

The gene product is a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase which is closely related to but distinct from ABL1. The similarity of the proteins includes the tyrosine kinase domains and extends amino-terminal to include the SH2 and SH3 domains. This gene is expressed in both normal and tumor cells. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different protein isoforms have been found for this gene.

ABL2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Cao, C., et al., Biochemistry 42(35):10348-10353 (2003).Cao, C., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(32):29667-29675 (2003).Kruh, G.D., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 87(15):5802-5806 (1990).Kruh, G.D., et al., Science 234(4783):1545-1548 (1986).Bianchi, C., et al., FEBS Lett. 527 (1-3), 216-222 (2002).

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Name ABL2

Synonyms ABLL, ARG

Function
Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that plays an ABL1- overlapping role in key processes linked to cell growth and survival such as cytoskeleton remodeling in response to extracellular stimuli, cell motility and adhesion and receptor endocytosis. Coordinates actin remodeling through tyrosine phosphorylation of proteins controlling cytoskeleton dynamics like MYH10 (involved in movement); CTTN (involved in signaling); or TUBA1 and TUBB (microtubule subunits). Binds directly F-actin and regulates actin cytoskeletal structure through its F-actin- bundling activity. Involved in the regulation of cell adhesion and motility through phosphorylation of key regulators of these processes such as CRK, CRKL, DOK1 or ARHGAP35. Adhesion-dependent phosphorylation of ARHGAP35 promotes its association with RASA1, resulting in recruitment of ARHGAP35 to the cell periphery where it inhibits RHO. Phosphorylates multiple receptor tyrosine kinases like PDGFRB and other substrates which are involved in endocytosis regulation such as RIN1. In brain, may regulate neurotransmission by phosphorylating proteins at the synapse. ABL2 acts also as a regulator of multiple pathological signaling cascades during infection. Pathogens can highjack ABL2 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.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.

Tissue Location
Widely expressed.

ABL2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides