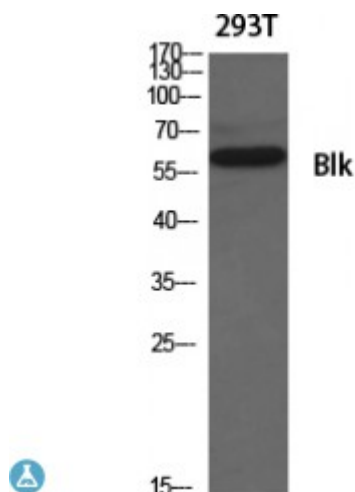


Anti-Blk antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Blk.
Model	STJ91857
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Blk around the non-phosphorylation site of Y501.
Immunogen Region	440-520 aa
Gene ID	640
Gene Symbol	BLK
Dilution range	IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	Blk Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Blk protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in lymphatic organs, pancreatic islets, Leydig cells, striate ducts of salivary glands and hair follicles.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Tyrosine-protein kinase Blk B lymphocyte kinase p55-Blk
Molecular Weight	57.706 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:10570MIM:191305
Alternative Names	Tyrosine-protein kinase Blk B lymphocyte kinase p55-Blk
Function	Non-receptor tyrosine kinase involved in B-lymphocyte development, differentiation and signaling. B-cell receptor (BCR) signaling requires a tight regulation of several protein tyrosine kinases and phosphatases, and associated coreceptors. Binding of antigen to the B-cell antigen receptor (BCR) triggers signaling that ultimately leads to B-cell activation. Signaling through BLK plays an important role in transmitting signals through surface immunoglobulins and supports the pro-B to pre-B transition, as well as the signaling for growth arrest and apoptosis downstream of B-cell receptor. Specifically binds and phosphorylates CD79A at 'Tyr-188' and 'Tyr-199', as well as CD79B at 'Tyr-196' and 'Tyr-207'. Phosphorylates also the immunoglobulin G receptors FCGR2A, FCGR2B and FCGR2C. With FYN and LYN, plays an essential role in pre-B-cell receptor (pre-BCR)-mediated NF-kappa-B activation. Contributes also to BTK activation by indirectly stimulating BTK intramolecular autophosphorylation. In pancreatic islets, acts as a modulator of beta-cells function through the up-regulation of PDX1 and NKX6-1 and consequent stimulation of insulin secretion in response to glucose.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane. Present and active in lipid rafts. Membrane location is required for the phosphorylation of CD79A and CD79B .
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues after antibody-mediated surface engagement of the B-cell antigen receptor (BCR). Ubiquitination of activated BLK by the UBE3A ubiquitin protein ligase leads to its degradation by the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway.