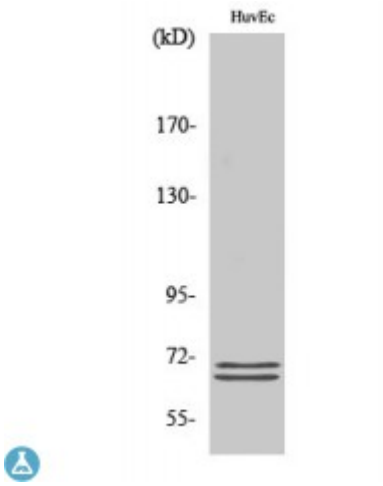
Anti-BLNK antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to BLNK.

Model	STJ91859
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human BLNK around the non-phosphorylation site of Y96.
Immunogen Region	40-120 aa
Gene ID	29760
Gene Symbol	BLNK
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	BLNK Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of BLNK protein.
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.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	B-cell linker protein B-cell adapter containing a SH2 domain protein B-cell adapter containing a Src homology 2 domain protein Cytoplasmic adapter protein Src homology 2 domain-containing leukocyte protein of 65 kDa

	SLP-65
Molecular Weight	50 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:14211OMIM:604515
Alternative Names	B-cell linker protein B-cell adapter containing a SH2 domain protein B-cell adapter containing a Src homology 2 domain protein Cytoplasmic adapter protein Src homology 2 domain-containing leukocyte protein of 65 kDa SLP-65
Function	Functions as a central linker protein, downstream of the B-cell receptor (BCR), bridging the SYK kinase to a multitude of signaling pathways and 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 activation of MAP kinase and phosphatidyl-inositol 3 (PI3) kinase signaling. May be required for the RAC1-JNK pathway. Plays a critical role in orchestrating the pro-B cell to pre-B cell transition. May play an important role in BCR-induced B-cell apoptosis.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm Cell membrane. BCR activation results in the translocation to membrane fraction.
Post-translational Modifications	Following BCR activation, phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by SYK and LYN. When phosphorylated, serves as a scaffold to assemble downstream targets of antigen activation, including PLCG1, VAV1, GRB2 and NCK1. Phosphorylation of Tyr-84, Tyr-178 and Tyr-189 facilitates PLCG1 binding. Phosphorylation of Tyr-96 facilitates BTK binding. Phosphorylation of Tyr-72 facilitates VAV1 and NCK1 binding. Phosphorylation is required for both Ca(2+) and MAPK signaling pathways.