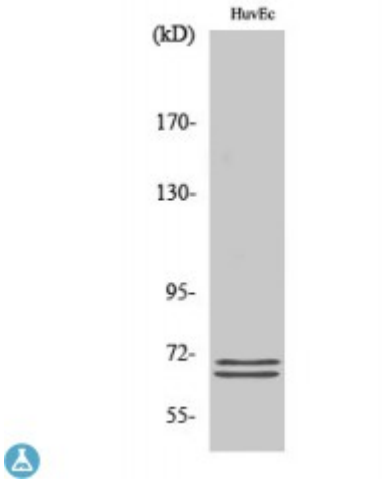
# Anti-BLNK antibody

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| **Description** | Rabbit polyclonal to BLNK. |

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| **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 |

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| | 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. |