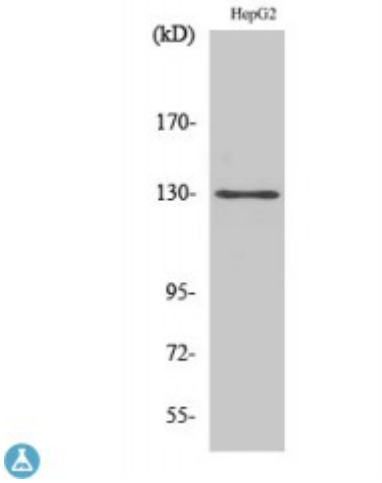
Anti-p130 Cas antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to p130 Cas.

Model	STJ94853
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human p130 Cas around the non-phosphorylation site of Y165.
Immunogen Region	100-180 aa
Gene ID	9564
Gene Symbol	BCAR1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	p130 Cas Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of p130 Cas protein.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed with an abundant expression in the testis. Low level of expression seen in the liver, thymus, and peripheral blood leukocytes. The protein has been detected in a B-cell line.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Breast cancer anti-estrogen resistance protein 1 CRK-associated substrate Cas scaffolding protein family member 1 p130cas

Molecular Weight	130 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:971OMIM:602941
Alternative Names	Breast cancer anti-estrogen resistance protein 1 CRK-associated substrate Cas scaffolding protein family member 1 p130cas
Function	Docking protein which plays a central coordinating role for tyrosine kinase-based signaling related to cell adhesion. Implicated in induction of cell migration. Overexpression confers antiestrogen resistance on breast cancer cells.
Sequence and Domain Family	Contains a central domain (substrate domain) containing multiple potential SH2-binding sites and a C-terminal domain containing a divergent helix-loop-helix (HLH) motif. The SH2-binding sites putatively bind CRK, NCK and ABL1 SH2 domains. The HLH motif is absolutely required for the induction of pseudohyphal growth in yeast and mediates heterodimerization with NEDD9 . A serine-rich region promotes activation of the serum response element (SRE).; The SH3 domain is necessary for the localization of the protein to focal adhesions and interacts with one proline-rich region of PTK2/FAK11.
Cellular Localization	Cell junction, focal adhesion Cytoplasm. Unphosphorylated form localizes in the cytoplasm and can move to the membrane upon tyrosine phosphorylation.
Post-translational Modifications	PTK2/FAK1 activation mediates phosphorylation at the YDYVHL motif; phosphorylation is most likely catalyzed by SRC family members. SRC-family kinases are recruited to the phosphorylated sites and can phosphorylate other tyrosine residues. Tyrosine phosphorylation is triggered by integrin-mediated adhesion of cells to the extracellular matrix. Dephosphorylated by PTPN14 at Tyr-128.