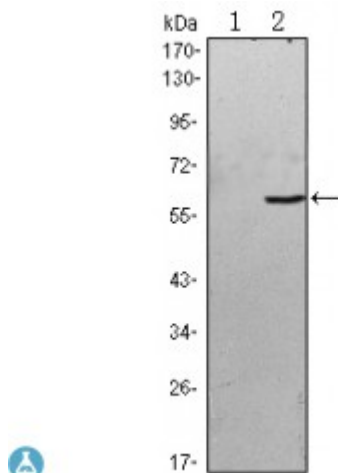


Anti-Blk antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to Blk.
Model	STJ97869
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, FC, IF, WB
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human Blk expressed in E. Coli.
Gene ID	640
Gene Symbol	BLK
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IF 1:200-1:1000FC 1:200-1:400ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	Blk Monoclonal 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	Affinity purification
Clone ID	1000000
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Tyrosine-protein kinase Blk B lymphocyte kinase p55-Blk
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG1

Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.
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.