

**Anti-CBL Picoband Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO11791**Specification**

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**Anti-CBL Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P22681</a>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Format	<b>Lyophilized</b>

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase CBL(CBL) detection. Tested with WB in Human.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-CBL Picoband Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 867

**Other Names**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase CBL, 2.3.2.27, Casitas B-lineage lymphoma proto-oncogene, Proto-oncogene c-Cbl, RING finger protein 55, RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase CBL, Signal transduction protein CBL, CBL, CBL2, RNF55

**Calculated MW**

99633 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Colocalizes with FGFR2 in lipid rafts at the cell membrane.

**Protein Name**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase CBL

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Na<sub>3</sub>N.

**Immunogen**

E.coli-derived human CBL recombinant protein (Position: A556-T906). Human CBL shares 84% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse CBL.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

### Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

### Storage

**At -20°C for one year. After r<sup>o</sup> Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It<sup>o</sup> Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

### Sequence Similarities

Contains 1 Cbl-PTB (Cbl-type phosphotyrosine-binding) domain.

## Anti-CBL Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name CBL

Synonyms CBL2, RNF55

### Function

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that acts as a negative regulator of many signaling pathways by mediating ubiquitination of cell surface receptors (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10514377" target="\_blank">10514377</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11896602" target="\_blank">11896602</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14661060" target="\_blank">14661060</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14739300" target="\_blank">14739300</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15190072" target="\_blank">15190072</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17509076" target="\_blank">17509076</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18374639" target="\_blank">18374639</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19689429" target="\_blank">19689429</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21596750" target="\_blank">21596750</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28381567" target="\_blank">28381567</a>). Accepts ubiquitin from specific E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes, and then transfers it to substrates promoting their degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10514377" target="\_blank">10514377</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14661060" target="\_blank">14661060</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14739300" target="\_blank">14739300</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17094949" target="\_blank">17094949</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17509076" target="\_blank">17509076</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17974561" target="\_blank">17974561</a>). Recognizes activated receptor tyrosine kinases, including KIT, FLT1, FGFR1, FGFR2, PDGFRA, PDGFRB, CSF1R, EPHA8 and KDR and mediates their ubiquitination to terminate signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15190072" target="\_blank">15190072</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18374639" target="\_blank">18374639</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21596750" target="\_blank">21596750</a>). Recognizes membrane-bound HCK, SRC and other kinases of the SRC family and mediates their ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11896602" target="\_blank">11896602</a>). Ubiquitinates EGFR and SPRY2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17094949" target="\_blank">17094949</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17974561" target="\_blank">17974561</a>). Ubiquitinates NECTIN1 following association between NECTIN1 and herpes simplex virus 1/HHV-1 envelope glycoprotein D, leading to NECTIN1 removal from cell surface (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28381567" target="\_blank">28381567</a>). Participates in signal transduction in hematopoietic cells. Plays an important role in the regulation of osteoblast differentiation and apoptosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15190072" target="\_blank">15190072</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18374639" target="\_blank">18374639</a>). Essential for osteoclastic bone resorption (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18374639" target="\_blank">18374639</a>).

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14739300" target="\_blank">14739300</a>). The 'Tyr-731' phosphorylated form induces the activation and recruitment of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase to the cell membrane in a signaling pathway that is critical for osteoclast function (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14739300" target="\_blank">14739300</a>). May be functionally coupled with the E2 ubiquitin-protein ligase UB2D3. In association with CBLB, required for proper feedback inhibition of ciliary platelet-derived growth factor receptor-alpha (PDGFRA) signaling pathway via ubiquitination and internalization of PDGFRA (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

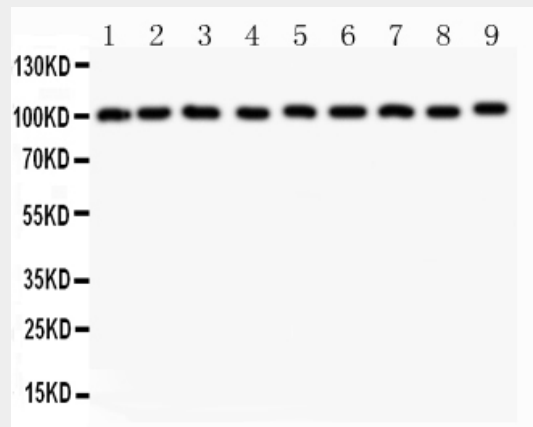
Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Cell projection, cilium. Golgi apparatus. Note=Colocalizes with FGFR2 in lipid rafts at the cell membrane

#### Anti-CBL Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### Anti-CBL Picoband Antibody - Images



Anti-CBL Picoband antibody, ABO11791-1.jpg All lanes: Anti-CBL(ABO11791) at 0.5ug/ml Lane 1: Hela Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 2: MCF-7 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 3: HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 4: Colo320 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 5: PANC Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 6: SW620 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 7: A549 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 8: Skov Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 9: HT1080 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Predicted bind size: 100KD Observed bind size: 100KD

#### Anti-CBL Picoband Antibody - Background

CBL(Cbl proto-oncogene) is also known as C-CBL, RNF55, CBL2 and E3 ubiquitin protein ligase. CBL is mapped to chromosome 11q23.3-qter by molecular characterization of the breakpoints in 2 somatic cell hybrids. The encoded protein is one of the enzymes required for targeting substrates for degradation by the proteasome. This protein mediates the transfer of ubiquitin from ubiquitin

conjugating enzymes(E2) to specific substrates. This protein also contains an N-terminal phosphotyrosine binding domain that allows it to interact with numerous tyrosine-phosphorylated substrates and target them for proteasome degradation. As such it functions as a negative regulator of many signal transduction pathways. This gene has been found to be mutated or translocated in many cancers including acute myeloid leukaemia. Mutations in this gene are also the cause of Noonan syndrome-like disorder.