

Anti-ABL2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO13497

Specification

Anti-ABL2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, FC
Primary Accession	P42684
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

Description

Anti-ABL2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Anti-ABL2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 27

Other Names

Tyrosine-protein kinase ABL2, 2.7.10.2, Abelson murine leukemia viral oncogene homolog 2, Abelson tyrosine-protein kinase 2, Abelson-related gene protein, Tyrosine-protein kinase ARG, ABL2, ABLL, ARG

Calculated MW

128343 MW KDa

Application Details

WB 1:500-1:2000
FC 1:50

Subcellular Localization

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.

Tissue Specificity

Widely expressed.

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human ABL2

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for

up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-ABL2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name ABL2

Synonyms ABLL, ARG

Function

Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that plays an ABL1- overlapping role in key processes linked to cell growth and survival such as cytoskeleton remodeling in response to extracellular stimuli, cell motility and adhesion and receptor endocytosis. Coordinates actin remodeling through tyrosine phosphorylation of proteins controlling cytoskeleton dynamics like MYH10 (involved in movement); CTTN (involved in signaling); or TUBA1 and TUBB (microtubule subunits). Binds directly F-actin and regulates actin cytoskeletal structure through its F-actin- bundling activity. Involved in the regulation of cell adhesion and motility through phosphorylation of key regulators of these processes such as CRK, CRKL, DOK1 or ARHGAP35. Adhesion-dependent phosphorylation of ARHGAP35 promotes its association with RASA1, resulting in recruitment of ARHGAP35 to the cell periphery where it inhibits RHO. Phosphorylates multiple receptor tyrosine kinases like PDGFRB and other substrates which are involved in endocytosis regulation such as RIN1. In brain, may regulate neurotransmission by phosphorylating proteins at the synapse. ABL2 acts also as a regulator of multiple pathological signaling cascades during infection. Pathogens can hijack ABL2 kinase signaling to reorganize the host actin cytoskeleton for multiple purposes, like facilitating intracellular movement and host cell exit. Finally, functions as its own regulator through autocatalytic activity as well as through phosphorylation of its inhibitor, ABL1. Positively regulates chemokine-mediated T-cell migration, polarization, and homing to lymph nodes and immune-challenged tissues, potentially via activation of NEDD9/HEF1 and RAP1 (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4JIM5}

Tissue Location

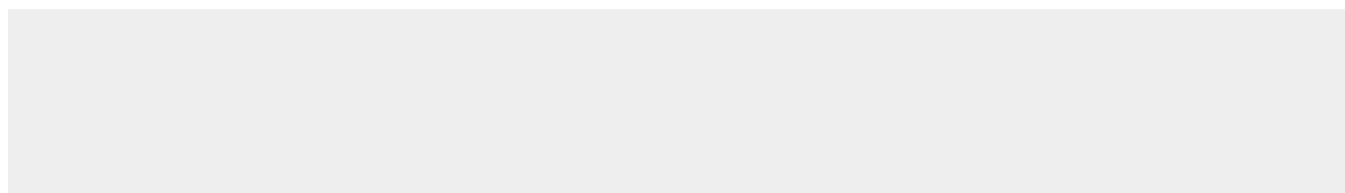
Widely expressed.

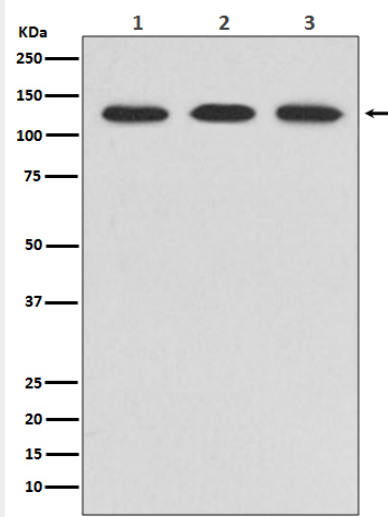
Anti-ABL2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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-ABL2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of ABL2 expression in (1) HeLa cell lysate; (2) NIH/3T3 cell lysate; (3) PC-12 cell lysate.