

BLNK Antibody (Center)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6502C

Specification

BLNK Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	O8WV28
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	50466
Antigen Region	150-178

BLNK Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 29760

Other 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, BLNK, BASH, SLP65

Target/Specificity

This BLNK antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 150-178 amino acids from the Central region of human BLNK.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100
FC~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

BLNK Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BLNK Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name BLNK

Synonyms BASH, SLP65

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 phosphatidylinositol 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 Location

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Note=BCR activation results in the translocation to membrane fraction

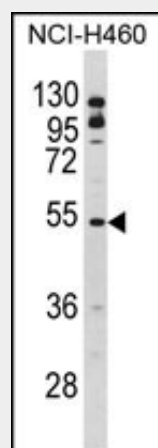
Tissue Location

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

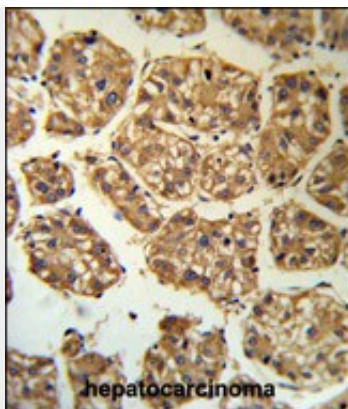
BLNK Antibody (Center) - Protocols

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

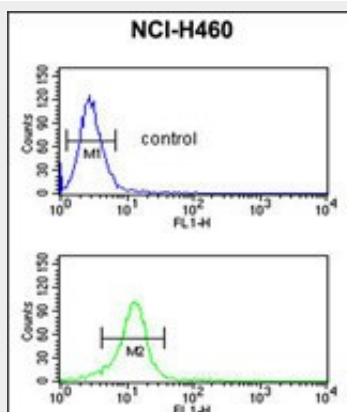
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

BLNK Antibody (Center) - Images

Western blot analysis of BLNK Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP6502c) in NCI-H460 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). BLNK (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



BLNK Antibody (Center) (RB18883) IHC analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human hepatocarcinoma followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the BLNK Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



BLNK Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP6502c) flow cytometric analysis of NCI-H460 cells (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

BLNK Antibody (Center) - Background

BLNK is a cytoplasmic linker or adaptor protein that plays a critical role in B cell development. This protein bridges B cell receptor-associated kinase activation with downstream signaling pathways, thereby affecting various biological functions. The phosphorylation of five tyrosine residues is necessary for this protein to nucleate distinct signaling effectors following B cell receptor activation. Mutations in its gene cause hypoglobulinemia and absent B cells, a disease in which the pro- to pre-B-cell transition is developmentally blocked. Deficiency in this protein has also been shown in some cases of pre-B acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

BLNK Antibody (Center) - References

- Imamura, Y., J. Biol. Chem. 284 (15), 9804-9813 (2009)
- Kamino, H., Cancer Sci. 99 (12), 2444-2454 (2008)