

Anti-ABL2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO13497

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.

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
Application Details	WB 1:500-1:2000 FC 1:50
Subcellular Localization	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed.
Source	Eukaryota
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.
Clone Names	Clone: AOOD-1
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.

Protein Information

Name	ABL2
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Synonyms

ABLL, ARG

Function

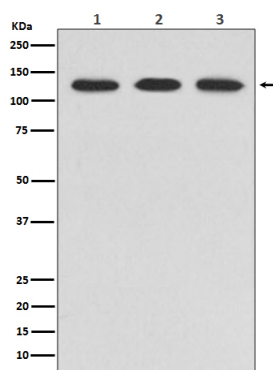
Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that plays an ABL1- overlapping role in key processes linked to cell growth and survival such as cytoskeleton remodeling in response to extracellular stimuli, cell motility and adhesion and receptor endocytosis. Coordinates actin remodeling through tyrosine phosphorylation 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 also acts 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, ABI1. 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.

Images

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

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.