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[KO]Bcr Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76406

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P11274
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	142819

Additional Information

Gene ID	613
Other Names	BCR
Dilution	WB~~1:1000-1:5000 IHC-P~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	BCR (HGNC:1014)
Synonyms	BCR1, D22S11
Function	Protein with a unique structure having two opposing regulatory activities toward small GTP-binding proteins. The C-terminus is a GTPase-activating protein (GAP) domain which stimulates GTP hydrolysis by RAC1, RAC2 and CDC42. Accelerates the intrinsic rate of GTP hydrolysis of RAC1 or CDC42, leading to down-regulation of the active GTP-bound form (PubMed:17116687, PubMed:1903516, PubMed:7479768). The central Dbl homology (DH) domain functions as guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) that modulates the GTPases CDC42, RHOA and RAC1. Promotes the conversion of CDC42, RHOA and RAC1 from the GDP-bound to the GTP-bound form (PubMed:23940119, PubMed:7479768). The amino terminus contains an intrinsic kinase activity (PubMed:1657398). Functions as an important negative regulator of neuronal RAC1 activity (By similarity). Regulates macrophage functions such as CSF1-directed motility and phagocytosis through the modulation of RAC1

activity (PubMed:17116687). Plays a major role as a RHOA GEF in keratinocytes being involved in focal adhesion formation and keratinocyte differentiation (PubMed:23940119).

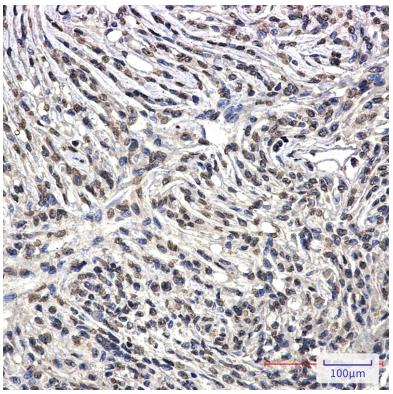
Cellular Location

Postsynaptic density {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q6PAJ1}. Cell projection, dendritic spine {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q6PAJ1}. Cell projection, axon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q6PAJ1}. Synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:F1LXF1}

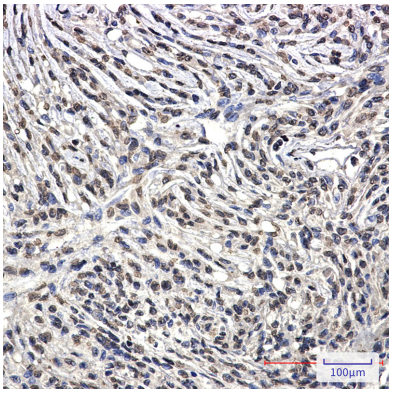
Background

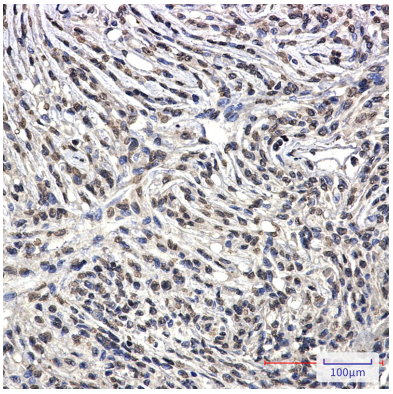
A reciprocal translocation between chromosomes 22 and 9 produces the Philadelphia chromosome, which is often found in patients with chronic myelogenous leukemia. The chromosome 22 breakpoint for this translocation is located within the BCR gene. The translocation produces a fusion protein which is encoded by sequence from both BCR and ABL, the gene at the chromosome 9 breakpoint. Although the BCR-ABL fusion protein has been extensively studied, the function of the normal BCR gene product is not clear. The unregulated tyrosine kinase activity of BCR-ABL1 contributes to the immortality of leukaemic cells. The BCR protein has serine/threonine kinase activity and is a GTPase-activating protein for p21rac and other kinases. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Jan 2020]

Images



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Brain using Bcr antibody.High-pressure and temperature Sodium Citrate pH 6.0 was used for antigen retrieval.





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