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[KD]BCAR1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP78290

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P56945
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	93372

Additional Information

Gene ID	9564
Other Names	BCAR1
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	Liquid in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, 150mM sodium chloride, 0.05% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	BCAR1
Synonyms	CAS, CASS1, CRKAS
Function	Docking protein which plays a central coordinating role for tyrosine kinase-based signaling related to cell adhesion (PubMed:12432078, PubMed:12832404). Implicated in induction of cell migration and cell branching (PubMed:12432078, PubMed:12832404, PubMed:17038317). Involved in the BCAR3-mediated inhibition of TGFB signaling (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cytoplasm Cell projection, axon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61140} Note=Unphosphorylated form localizes in the cytoplasm (By similarity) Localizes to focal adhesion sites following integrin engagement (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61140}
Tissue Location	Expressed in B-cells (at protein level) (PubMed:9020138). Widely expressed with an abundant expression in the testis (PubMed:10639512). Low level of

expression seen in the liver, thymus, and peripheral blood leukocytes (PubMed:10639512)

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the Crk-associated substrate (CAS) family of scaffold proteins, characterized by the presence of multiple protein-protein interaction domains and many serine and tyrosine phosphorylation sites. The encoded protein contains a Src-homology 3 (SH3) domain, a proline-rich domain, a substrate domain which contains 15 repeat of the YxxP consensus phosphorylation motif for Src family kinases, a serine-rich domain, and a bipartite Src-binding domain, which can bind both SH2 and SH3 domains. This adaptor protein functions in multiple cellular pathways, including in cell motility, apoptosis and cell cycle control. Dysregulation of this gene can have a wide range of effects, affecting different pathways, including cardiac development, vascular smooth muscle cells, liver and kidney function, endothelial migration, and cancer.

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