abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-ABL1 antibody ab15130

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Overview

Product name Anti-ABL1 antibody

Description Rabbit polyclonal to ABL1

Host species Rabbit

Tested applications Suitable for: IP, WB, IHC-P, ICC/IF

Species reactivity Reacts with: Mouse, Human

Immunogen Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.

General notes This product is

This product is FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. For commercial use, please contact

partnerships@abcam.com.

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets

your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Storage buffer pH: 7.60

Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA

Purity Immunogen affinity purified

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab15130 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IP		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
WB	★★★★ <u>(1)</u>	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IHC-P		1/50. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval before commencing with IHC staining protocol.
ICC/IF		Use a concentration of 5 μg/ml.

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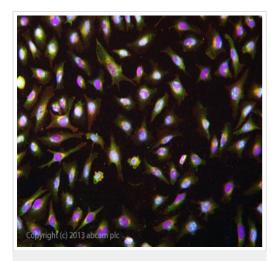
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Function	Protein kinase that regulates key processes linked to cell growth and survival. Regulates cytoskeleton remodeling during cell differentiation, cell division and cell adhesion. Localizes to dynamic actin structures, and phosphorylates CRK and CRKL, DOK1, and other proteins controlling cytoskeleton dynamics. Regulates DNA repair potentially by activating the proapoptotic pathway when the DNA damage is too severe to be repaired. Phosphorylates PSMA7 that leads to an inhibition of proteasomal activity and cell cycle transition blocks.
Tissue specificity	Widely expressed.
Involvement in disease	Note=A chromosomal aberration involving ABL1 is a cause of chronic myeloid leukemia. Translocation t(9;22)(q34;q11) with BCR. The translocation produces a BCR-ABL found also in acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL).
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. ABL subfamily. Contains 1 protein kinase domain. Contains 1 SH2 domain. Contains 1 SH3 domain.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylated by PRKDC (By similarity). DNA damage-induced activation of c-Abl requires the function of ATM and Ser-446 phosphorylation (By similarity). Phosphorylation on Thr-735 is required for binding 14-3-3 proteins for cytoplasmic translocation. Isoform IB is myristoylated on Gly-2.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton. Nucleus. Sequestered into the cytoplasm through interaction with 14-3-3 proteins and Nucleus membrane. The myristoylated c-ABL protein is reported to be nuclear.

Images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-ABL1 antibody (ab15130)

ab15130 staining ABL1 in human placenta by Immunohistochemistry (FFPE-sections)..



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-ABL1 antibody (ab15130)

ab15130 stained HeLa cells. The cells were 4% formaldehyde fixed (10 min) and then incubated in 1%BSA / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h to permeabilise the cells and block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were then incubated with the antibody ab15130 at 5μ g/ml overnight at +4°C. The secondary antibody (green) was DyLight® 488 goat antirabbit (ab96899) lgG (H+L) used at a 1/1000 dilution for 1h. Alexa Fluor® 594 WGA was used to label plasma membranes (red) at a 1/200 dilution for 1h. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue) at a concentration of 1.43 μ M. This antibody also gave a positive result in 4% formaldehyde fixed (10min) Hek293, HepG2, and MCF-7 cells, and also in 100% Methanol fixed (5min) Hela, Hek293, HepG2, and MCF-7 cells.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

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