



ABL2 (Abelson murine leukemia viral oncogene homolog 2)

Catalog number

029933

Supplier

United States Biological

ABL2 (ARG, Abl-related gene), together with c-Abl, forms the Abl family of mammalian non-receptor tyrosine kinases. ABL2 and c-Abl share 89%, 90 and 93% identity in their SH3, SH2 and tyrosine domain, but only 29% identity in the carboxy-terminal half. The human c-Abl and ABL2 genes are expressed ubiquitously. ABL2 had been detected predominantly in the cytoplasm, whereas c-Abl shows both cytoplasmic and nuclear localization. c-Abl is involved in two different chromosomal translocations present in human leukemias, which generate Bcr-Abl and TEL-Abl. Recently, TEL-ARG fusion transcripts have also been identified in acute myeloid leukemias (AML). The Abl family kinases may also interact with receptor tyrosine signaling pathways and regulate cellular function such as cell cycle progression, gene transcription and organization of the actin cytoskeletons in neurons.

Applications

Western Blotting: 1:500-1:2000.

Immunofluorescence: 1:200-1:1000.

ELISA: Suggested dilution 1:10000.

Optimal dilutions to be determined by the researcher.

Storage and Stability

May be stored at 4°C for short-term only. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Store at -20°C. Aliquots are stable for 12 months. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap.

Immunogen

Purified recombinant fragment of ABL2 expressed in E. coli.

Formulation

Ascites fluid, 0.03% sodium azide.

Purity

Ascites

Specificity

Human, Mouse

Product Type

Mab

Source

human

**Isotype**

IgG1

Grade

Ascites

Applications

E WB

Crossreactivity

Hu Mo

Storage

-20°C

MW

128

Reference

1. Yoshimi I, Takashi I, Tsuneyuki O, et al. Blood. 2000; 95(6): 2126-2131.
2. Scheijen, B. and Griffin, J.D. Oncogene. 2002; 21□3314-33.