# Abl1 (human), (recombinant) (Histag)

The ABL1 protooncogene encodes a cytoplasmic and nuclear protein tyrosine kinase that has been implicated in cell differentiation, cell division, cell adhesion, and stress responses. The c-Abl protein is inhibited by its SH3 domain, and deletion of this domain turns ABL1 into an oncogene. A chromosomal translocation results in the head-to-tail fusion of the BCR and ABL1 genes. This translocation is present in many cases of chronic myelogeneous leukemia. The DNA-binding activity of Abl1 is regulated by CDC2-mediated phosphorylation.

## **Ordering Information**

Order Online »

BML-SE562-0005

5µg

Manuals, SDS & CofA

**View Online »** 

### **Handling & Storage**

**Handling** Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Long Term Storage -80°C

Shipping Dry Ice

## Regulatory Status RUO - Research Use Only

#### **Product Details**

Alternative Name Abelson murine leukemia viral oncogene homolog 1

Application NotesUseful tool to study enzyme regulation and kinetics,

phosphorylate target substrates, screen for inhibitors.

**Formulation** Liquid. In 50mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0, containing

300mM NaCl, 150mM imidazole, 0.1mM PMSF, 0.25mM

DTT, 25% glycerol.

MW ~135kDa

Purity ≥70% (SDS-PAGE)

Sequence Human recombinant Abl1 (aa 27-1130) with N-terminal

histidine tag.

Source Produced in insect cells. Produced in a baculovirus

expression system.

UniProt ID P00519

Last modified: May 29, 2024

