# 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

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#### **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 Notes**Useful 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

