Abl1 (mouse), (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-SE563-0005

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.

Concentration 0.1mg/ml

Formulation Liquid. In 50mM TRIS-HCl, pH 7.5, containing 150mM sodium chloride, 0.25mM DTT,

0.1mM EGTA, 0.1mM EDTA, 0.1mM PMSF and 25% glycerol.

MW ~135kDa

Purity ≥70% (SDS-PAGE)

Sequence Mouse recombinant Abl1 (aa 27-1123) with N-terminal histidine tag. Mouse Abl1 is 89%

identical (91% similar) to human Abl1.

Source Produced in insect cells. Produced in a baculovirus expression system.

Specific Activity 820 nmol/min/mg using a peptide substrate, EAIYAAPFAKKK, in 25mM MOPS, pH 7.2,

containing 12.5mM β-glycerol-phosphate, 25mM MgCl₂, 5mM EGTA, 2mM EDTA. Add

0.25mM DTT to assay buffer prior to use.

UniProt ID P00520

