

Product Data Sheet

ABL1 Protein, Human (GST)

Cat. No.:	HY-P71685
Synonyms:	Abelson murine leukemia viral oncogene homolog 1; Abelson tyrosine protein kinase 1; Abl 1; ABL; JTK7; p150; Proto oncogene tyrosine protein kinase ABL1
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	P00519 (I4-T194)
Gene ID:	25
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 48.1 kDa

PROPERTIES	
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AA Sequence	I C L K L V G C K S K K G L S S S S S C Y L E E A L Q R P V A S D F E P Q G L S E A A R W N S K E N L L A G P S E N D P N L F V A L Y D F V A S G D N T L S I T K G E K L R V L G Y N H N G E W C E A Q T K N G Q G W V P S N Y I T P V N S L E K H S W Y H G P V S R N A A E Y L L S S G I N G S F L V R E S E S S P G Q R S I S L R Y E G R V Y H Y R I N T A S D G K L Y V S S E S R F N T
Biological Activity	The enzyme activity of this recombinant protein is testing in progress, we cannot offer a guarantee yet.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm sterile filtered 10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in ddH_2O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

ESCRIPTION	
Background	ABL1 is a 145 kDa protein that contains an N-cap, the tandem SH3, SH2 and SH1 domains, four proline-rich SH3 bin sites, three nuclear localization signals, one nuclear exporting signal, a DNA-binding domain, and an actin-binding of The ABL1 protein is implicated in a wide range of cellular processes, including regulation of cell growth and surviva oxidative stress and DNA-damage responses, actin dynamics and cell migration, transmission of information about cellular environment through integrin signaling. ABL1 protein serves as a key hub that integrates signals from vario extracellular and intracellular sources to control cell cycle and apoptosis ^{[1][2]} .

REFERENCES

[1]. Soverini S, et, al. Chronic myeloid leukemia: the paradigm of targeting oncogenic tyrosine kinase signaling and counteracting resistance for successful cancer therapy. Mol Cancer. 2018 Feb 19;17(1):49.

[2]. Burslem GM, et, al. Targeting BCR-ABL1 in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia by PROTAC-Mediated Targeted Protein Degradation. Cancer Res. 2019 Sep 15;79(18):4744-4753.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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