

c-Abl Ab-1 (Clone 8E9)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Cat. #MS-938-P0, -P1, or -P (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)

Cat. #MS-938-P1ABX or -PABX (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml) (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide)

Cat. #MS-938-B0, -B1, or -B (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Biotin-labeled Ab with BSA and Azide)

Cat. #MS-938-R7 (7.0ml) (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemical Staining)

Cat. #MS-938-PCS (5 Slides) (Positive Control for Histology)

Cat. #MS-938-PCL (0.1ml) (Positive Control for Western Blot)

Description: The c-Abl proto-oncogene encodes a protein tyrosine kinase that is located in the cytoplasm and nucleus. In chronic myelogenous leukemia and in a subset of acute lymphoblastic leukemias, the c-Abl proto-oncogene undergoes a (9;22) chromosomal translocation producing a novel rearranged chromosome (the Philadelphia chromosome) As the result of the fusion of c-Abl sequences from chromosome 9 to the Bcr gene on chromosome 22. The molecular consequence of this translocation is the generation of a chimeric Bcr/Abl mRNA encoding activated Abl protein tyrosine kinase.

Comments: Ab-1 reacts with c-Abl p120 and chimeric Bcr/Abl proteins.

Mol. Wt. of Antigen: 120kDa

Epitope: SH2 domain

Species Reactivity: Human and Mouse. Others not-tested.

Clone Designation: 8E9

Ig Isotype / Light Chain: IgG₁ / γ

Immunogen: Recombinant Abl protein.

Applications and Suggested Dilutions:

- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation (Use Protein G)
(Ab 2µg/mg protein lysate)
- Western Blotting (Ab 1µg/ml for 2hrs at RT)
- Immunohistology (Formalin/paraffin)
(Use Ab 2-4µg/ml for 30min at RT)
- (Staining of formalin-fixed tissues REQUIRES boiling tissue sections in 1mM EDTA, pH 8.0 (**NEOMARKERS'** Cat. #AP-9004), for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.)

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Positive Control: HeLa cells or placenta.

Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic and nuclear
Supplied As: 200µg/ml antibody purified from the ascites fluid by Protein G chromatography. Prepared in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide. Also available without BSA and azide at 1mg/ml, or Prediluted antibody which is ready-to-use for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

Storage and Stability:

Ab with sodium azide is stable for 24 months when stored at 2-8°C. Antibody WITHOUT sodium azide is stable for 36 months when stored at below 0°C.

Key References:

1. Whang YE, et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2000 May 9; 97 (10): 5486-91.
2. Sun X, et al. J Biol Chem 2000;275(23):17237-40.

Limitations and Warranty:

Our products are intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY and are not approved for clinical diagnosis, drug use or therapeutic procedures. No products are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our data sheets and website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. NeoMarkers is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products.

Material Safety Data:

This product is not licensed or approved for administration to humans or to animals other than the experimental animals. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. The material contains 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material as indicated above. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has issued a bulletin citing the potential explosion hazard due to the reaction of sodium azide with copper, lead, brass, or solder in the plumbing systems. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid in acidic conditions and should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid deposits forming in metal drainage pipes.

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