

# Product datasheet

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ARG42720 anti-c-Cbl phospho (Ser669) antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

## Summary

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes c-Cbl phospho (Ser669)

Tested Reactivity Hu, Ms, Rat

Tested Application WB

Host Rabbit

**Clonality** Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Target Name c-Cbl

Species Human

Immunogen Phosphospecific peptide around Ser669 of Human c-Cbl.

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names Signal transduction protein CBL; C-CBL; EC 6.3.2.-; FRA11B; Casitas B-lineage lymphoma proto-

oncogene; Proto-oncogene c-Cbl; RNF55; CBL2; E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase CBL; RING finger protein 55;

NSLL

# **Application Instructions**

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

### **Properties**

Form Liquid

Purification Affinity purified.

Buffer 50 mM Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.01% Sodium azide, 40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA.

Preservative 0.01% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA

Concentration Batch dependent

Storage instruction For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

### Bioinformation

Gene Symbol

CBL

Gene Full Name

Cbl proto-oncogene, E3 ubiquitin protein ligase

Background

This gene is a proto-oncogene that encodes a RING finger E3 ubiquitin ligase. The encoded protein is one of the enzymes required for targeting substrates for degradation by the proteasome. This protein mediates the transfer of ubiquitin from ubiquitin conjugating enzymes (E2) to specific substrates. This protein also contains an N-terminal phosphotyrosine binding domain that allows it to interact with numerous tyrosine-phosphorylated substrates and target them for proteasome degradation. As such it functions as a negative regulator of many signal transduction pathways. This gene has been found to be mutated or translocated in many cancers including acute myeloid leukaemia, and expansion of CGG repeats in the 5' UTR has been associated with Jacobsen syndrome. Mutations in this gene are also the cause of Noonan syndrome-like disorder. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2016]

**Function** 

Adapter protein that functions as a negative regulator of many signaling pathways that are triggered by activation of cell surface receptors. Acts as an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase, which accepts ubiquitin from specific E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes, and then transfers it to substrates promoting their degradation by the proteasome. Recognizes activated receptor tyrosine kinases, including KIT, FLT1, FGFR1, FGFR2, PDGFRA, PDGFRB, EGFR, CSF1R, EPHA8 and KDR and terminates signaling. Recognizes membrane-bound HCK, SRC and other kinases of the SRC family and mediates their ubiquitination and degradation. Participates in signal transduction in hematopoietic cells. Plays an important role in the regulation of osteoblast differentiation and apoptosis. Essential for osteoclastic bone resorption. The 'Tyr-731' phosphorylated form induces the activation and recruitment of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase to the cell membrane in a signaling pathway that is critical for osteoclast function. May be functionally coupled with the E2 ubiquitin-protein ligase UB2D3. In association with CBLB, required for proper feedback inhibition of ciliary platelet-derived growth factor receptor-alpha (PDGFRA) signaling pathway via ubiquitination and internalization of PDGFRA (By similarity). [UniProt]

Calculated Mw

100 kDa

PTM

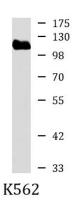
Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by ALK, EGFR, SYK, FYN and ZAP70 (By similarity). Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues in response to FLT1 and KIT signaling. Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by INSR and FGR. Phosphorylated on several tyrosine residues by constitutively activated FGFR3. Not phosphorylated at Tyr-731 by FGFR3. Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by activated CSF1R, PDGFRA and PDGFRB. Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by HCK.

Ubiquitinated, leading to its degradation via the proteasome. [UniProt]

Cellular Localization

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Note=Colocalizes with FGFR2 in lipid rafts at the cell membrane. [UniProt]

#### **Images**



### ARG42720 anti-c-Cbl phospho (Ser669) antibody WB image

Western blot: K562 cell lysate stained with ARG42720 anti-c-Cbl phospho (Ser669) antibody at 1:1000 dilution.