

BLNK Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13433a**Specification**

BLNK Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q8WV28](#)**BLNK Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 29760**Other Names**

B-cell linker protein, B-cell adapter containing a SH2 domain protein, B-cell adapter containing a Src homology 2 domain protein, Cytoplasmic adapter protein, Src homology 2 domain-containing leukocyte protein of 65 kDa, SLP-65, BLNK, BASH, SLP65

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13433a was selected from the N-term region of BLNK. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BLNK Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** BLNK**Synonyms** BASH, SLP65**Function**

Functions as a central linker protein, downstream of the B- cell receptor (BCR), bridging the SYK kinase to a multitude of signaling pathways and regulating biological outcomes of B-cell function and development. Plays a role in the activation of ERK/EPHB2, MAP kinase p38 and JNK. Modulates AP1 activation. Important for the activation of NF-kappa-B and NFAT. Plays an important role in BCR- mediated PLCG1 and PLCG2 activation and Ca(2+) mobilization and is required for trafficking of the BCR to late endosomes. However, does not seem to be required for pre-BCR-mediated activation of MAP kinase and phosphatidyl-inositol 3 (PI3) kinase signaling. May be required for the RAC1-JNK pathway. Plays a critical role in orchestrating the pro-B cell to pre-B cell transition. May play an important role in BCR- induced B-cell apoptosis.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Note=BCR activation results in the translocation to membrane fraction

Tissue Location

Expressed in B-cell lineage and fibroblast cell lines (at protein level). Highest levels of expression in the spleen, with lower levels in the liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestines and colon

BLNK Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

BLNK Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images**BLNK Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

This gene encodes a cytoplasmic linker or adaptor protein that plays a critical role in B cell development. This protein bridges B cell receptor-associated kinase activation with downstream signaling pathways, thereby affecting various biological functions. The phosphorylation of five tyrosine residues is necessary for this protein to nucleate distinct signaling effectors following B cell receptor activation. Mutations in this gene cause hypoglobulinemia and absent B cells, a disease in which the pro- to pre-B-cell transition is developmentally blocked. Deficiency in this protein has also been shown in some cases of pre-B acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

BLNK Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) ; Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010) Oellerich, T., et al. Mol. Cell Proteomics 8(7):1738-1750(2009) Imamura, Y., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(15):9804-9813(2009) Li, H., et al. PLoS ONE 4 (7), E6410 (2009) :