

Recombinant Human BLNK/Ly-57 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH033753

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

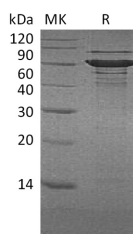
Description

Synonyms	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
Species	Human
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Met1-Ser456
Accession	AAH18906
Calculated Molecular Weight	51.5 kDa
Observed molecular weight	40-80 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

For Research Use Only

Background

B-Cell Linker Protein (BLNK) is a cell membrane protein which contains 1 SH2 domain. BLNK is expressed in B cells and fibroblast cell lines, playing a important role in B cell receptor signaling. BLNK as a central linker protein, downstream of the B-cell receptor (BCR), bridges the SYK kinase to a multitude of signaling pathways and regulating biological outcomes of B-cell function and development. BLNK associates with the activation of ERK/EPHB2, MAP kinase p38 and JNK, modulates AP1, NF-kappa-B and NFAT activation. BLNK involves in BCR-mediated PLCG1 and PLCG2 activation and Ca²⁺ mobilization and is required for trafficking of the BCR to late endosomes. BLNK deficiency results in agammaglobulinemia type 4 and much more profound block in B-cell development.

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