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BLNK Human

Catalog #:PRPS-109

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Description:BLNK Human Recombinant fused with a 20 amino acid His tag at N-terminus produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 476 amino acids (1-456 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 52.6kDa (Molecular weight on SDS-PAGE will appear higher). The BLNK is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

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, AGM4, L

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MDKLNKITVP ASQKLRQLQK MVHDIKNNEG GIMNKIKKLK VKAPPSVPRR DYASESPADE EQQWSDDFDS DYENPDEHSD SEMYVMPAEE NADDSYEPPP VEQETRPVHP ALPFARGEYI DNRSSQRHSP PFSKTLPSKP SWPSEKARLT STLPALTALQ KPQVPPKPKG LLEDEADYVV PVEDNDENYI HPTESSSPPP EKAPMVNRST KP

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
The BLNK solution (1 mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH8.0), 20% glycerol, 0.1M NaCl, 1mM DTT and 0.1mM PMSF.

Stability:
BLNK should be stored desiccated below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drµgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:
BLNK is a cytoplasmic linker or adaptor protein which has a significant role in B cell development. B-cell linker (BLNK) is essential for normal B-cell development. BLNK bridges B cell receptor-associated kinase activation with downstream signaling pathways, thus affecting different biological functions. BLNK associates with the effector proteins GRB2, Vav, NCK and PLC-g following activation of the B cell receptor. BLNK is phosphorylated by the Syk tyrosine kinase, which in turn permits activation of downstream effector proteins including GRB2 and PLC-g. Mutations in the BLNK gene cause hypoglobulinemia and absent B cells, a disease in which the pro- to pre-B-cell transition is developmentally blocked. Deficiency in the BLNK protein is seen in some cases of pre-B acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

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