

# Phospho-c-Cbl (Tyr700) (E1) rabbit mAb PE conjugate

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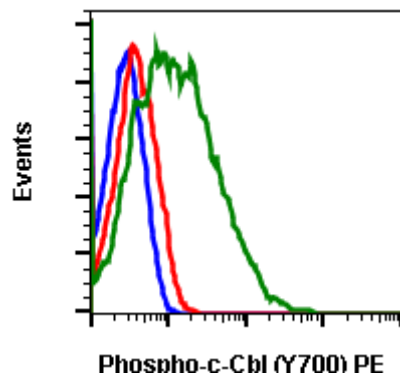
**Catalog:** #2322

**Store at:** 2-8°C

*For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.*

Applications	Detection	Clonality	Isotype
Flow Cytometry	N/A	Monoclonal	Rabbit IgGκ

<b>Format:</b>	PE
<b>Cross Reactivity:</b>	Predicted to work with mouse, rat and other homologues.
<b>Formulation:</b>	1X PBS, 0.09% NaN <sub>3</sub> , 0.2% BSA
<b>Preparation:</b>	Protein A+G
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Recommended Usage:</b>	For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 µL per million cells or 5 µL per 100 µL of staining volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.
<b>Immunogen:</b>	A synthetic phospho-peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Tyr700 of human phospho c-Cbl
<b>Description:</b>	<p>The c-Cbl (Casitas B-lineage Lymphoma) proto-oncogene is a ubiquitously expressed cytoplasmic adaptor protein that contains multiple functional domains, including an amino-terminal tyrosine kinase-binding (TKB) domain, a RING finger motif, and a proline-rich region. The TKB recognizes phosphorylated tyrosines on activated receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) and on other nonreceptor tyrosine kinases, while the RING finger motif recruits ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes. These two domains are primarily responsible for the ubiquitin ligase activity of c-Cbl and downregulation of RTKs (1). The proline-rich region contains 14-3-3 protein-binding and SH3 domain-binding motifs. c-Cbl is phosphorylated at Y700, Y731, and Y774 by Syk- and Src-family kinases after the stimulation of some integrins and a wide variety of receptors for immunoglobulins, antigens, hormones, growth factors, and cytokines. Phosphorylated Y774 interacts with the SH2 domain of Crk (1,2). The c-Cbl adapter protein is expressed in the cytoplasm in all tissues, with especially high levels of expression in hematopoietic cells (3,4). Through its many functional sites, c-Cbl plays key roles in the positive and negative regulation of vital cell functions, including T Cell Receptor-mediated cellular immune responses. In human cancer tissues, c-Cbl is frequently tyrosine-phosphorylated in a tumor-specific manner (5).</p>
<b>References:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Christine, B.F. et al. (2001) Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol. 2: 294-307.</li><li>Feshchenko, E.A. et al. (1998) J. Biol. Chem. 273: 8323-8331.</li><li>Blake, T.J. et al. (1991) Oncogene. 6: 653-657.</li><li>Thien, C.B. and Langdon, W.Y. (1998) Immunol. Cell Biol. 76: 473-482.</li><li>Kamei, T. et al. (2000) Int. J. Oncol. 17: 335-339.</li></ol>



Flow cytometric analysis of C6 cells cell only only negative control (blue) or treated with imatinib (red) or with pervanadate (green) using Phospho-c-Cbl (Tyr700) PE-conjugated antibody CbIY700-E1. Cat. #2322.