abcam

ab32446

Anti-CBL (phospho Y774) antibody [E160]

Recombinant | RabMAb | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 50% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	E160
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.042 - 0.103 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/20
Notes	ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Target data

See full target information CBL pY774

Function

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that acts as a negative regulator of many signaling pathways by mediating ubiquitination of cell surface receptors (PubMed:10514377, PubMed:11896602, PubMed:14661060, PubMed:14739300, PubMed:15190072, PubMed:17509076, PubMed:18374639, PubMed:19689429, PubMed:21596750, PubMed:28381567, PubMed:40101708). Accepts ubiquitin from specific E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes, and then transfers it to substrates promoting their degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:10514377, PubMed:14661060, PubMed:14739300, PubMed:17094949, PubMed:17509076, PubMed:17974561). Recognizes activated receptor tyrosine kinases, including KIT, FLT1, FGFR1, FGFR2, PDGFRA, PDGFRB, CSF1R, EPHA8 and KDR and mediates their ubiquitination to terminate signaling (PubMed:15190072, PubMed:18374639, PubMed:21596750). Recognizes membrane-bound HCK, SRC and other kinases of the SRC family and mediates their ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed:11896602). Ubiquitinates EGFR and SPRY2 (PubMed:17094949, PubMed:17974561). Involved in LAG3-mediated inhibition of TCR signaling: following ligand-binding to LAG3, catalyzes 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination of LAG3, unleashing the LAG3 C-terminus from the membrane, and initiating a signaling that prevents TCR activation (PubMed:40101708). Ubiquitinates NECTIN1 following association between NECTIN1 and herpes simplex virus 1/HHV-1 envelope glycoprotein D, leading to NECTIN1 removal from cell surface (PubMed:28381567). Participates in signal transduction in hematopoietic cells. Plays an important role in the regulation of osteoblast differentiation and apoptosis (PubMed:15190072, PubMed:18374639). Essential for osteoclastic bone resorption (PubMed:14739300). 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 (PubMed:14739300). 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).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Species reactivity
Mouse, Rat: We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody may not react with these species. Please contact us for more information.

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	The CBL protein also known as C-cbl or Casitas B-lineage lymphoma proto-oncogene serves as an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase. This protein with a molecular mass of approximately 120-130 kDa plays a critical role in the regulation of receptor tyrosine kinases. It facilitates the polyubiquitination of activated receptor proteins targeting them for degradation in the proteasome. CBL is predominantly expressed in various tissues including the hematopoietic system. It is a significant

	component in the control of cell signaling and helps maintain cellular homeostasis.
Biological function summary	The CBL protein acts as a negative regulator for several signaling pathways. It integrates into signaling complexes and modulates the activation of pathways by interacting with other proteins. CBL does not act alone; it commonly forms complexes with proteins such as Grb2 and p85 influencing downstream signaling influence in pathways. This regulation prevents excessive activation of signals that can lead to cellular proliferation or differentiation abnormally.
Pathways	CBL integrates into the ubiquitin-proteasome system and the Ras signaling pathway. Within these pathways CBL works to modulate cell surface receptors ensuring that signaling threshold is not surpassed. The importance of CBL in the Ras signaling pathway is highlighted by its interactions with proteins like Ras-GAP and SHP2. Through these interactions CBL controls the rate of signal transduction affecting cellular responses such as growth survival and motility.
Associated diseases and disorders	CBL involvement has been linked to several forms of cancer and immune deficiencies. Mutations or dysregulation of the CBL gene can lead to myelodysplastic syndromes and acute myeloid leukemia. In these conditions the interaction between CBL and other proteins such as JAK2 becomes dysregulated driving abnormal cell growth and survival. Furthermore CBL's failure to properly degrade tyrosine kinase receptors can contribute to enhanced signaling fostering oncogenic processes.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

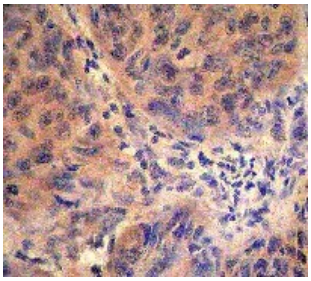
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:

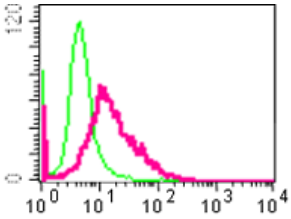
3 product images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CBL (phospho Y774) antibody [E160] (ab32446)

CBL (phospho Y774) Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CBL (phospho Y774) antibody

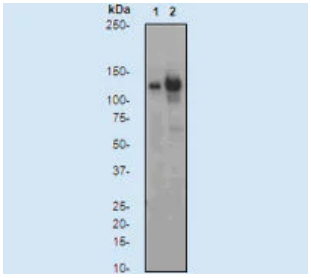
Immunohistochemical analysis of human cervical carcinoma using ab32446 at 1/25 dilution. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-CBL (phospho Y774) antibody [E160] (ab32446)

CBL (phospho Y774) Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-CBL (phospho Y774) antibody

Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of permeabilized Jurkat cells, untreated (green) or Pervanadate-treated (red), using ab32446 at 1/20 dilution.



Western blot - Anti-CBL (phospho Y774) antibody [E160] (ab32446)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-CBL (phospho Y774) antibody [E160] (ab32446) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Jurkat cell lysate

Lane 2:
Jurkat cell lysate + Pervanadate

Predicted band size: 100 kDa

Observed band size: 120 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.