

## CD117 (PN0496) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YA0040
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Applications :</b>	ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	CD117
<b>Gene Name :</b>	KIT SCFR
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Mast/stem cell growth factor receptor Kit (SCFR) (EC 2.7.10.1) (Piebald trait protein) (PBT) (Proto-oncogene c-Kit) (Tyrosine-protein kinase Kit) (p145 c-kit) (v-kit Hardy-Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma v
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	3815
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P10721
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Purified recombinant Human CD117
<b>Specificity :</b>	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD117 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution
<b>Source :</b>	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
<b>Dilution :</b>	ELISA 1:5000-100000
<b>Purification :</b>	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
<b>Concentration :</b>	Please check the information on the tube
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
<b>Background :</b>	This gene encodes the human homolog of the proto-oncogene c-kit. C-kit was first identified as the cellular homolog of the feline sarcoma viral oncogene v-

kit. This protein is a type 3 transmembrane receptor for MGF (mast cell growth factor, also known as stem cell factor). Mutations in this gene are associated with gastrointestinal stromal tumors, mast cell disease, acute myelogenous leukemia, and piebaldism. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

## Function :

catalytic activity:  $\text{ATP} + \text{a [protein]-L-tyrosine} = \text{ADP} + \text{a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate}$ .  
 disease: Defects in KIT are a cause of gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) [MIM:606764].  
 disease: Defects in KIT are a cause of piebaldism [MIM:172800]. Piebaldism is an autosomal dominant genetic developmental abnormality of pigmentation characterized by congenital patches of white skin and hair that lack melanocytes.  
 disease: Defects in KIT have been associated with testicular tumors [MIM:273300]. It includes germ cell tumor (GCT) or testicular germ cell tumor (TGCT).  
 This is the receptor for stem cell factor (mast cell growth factor). It has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Binding of the ligands leads to the autophosphorylation of KIT and its association with substrates such as phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (Pi3K).  
 online information: CD117 entry, similarity: Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily

## Subcellular Location :

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.; [Isoform 2]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.; [Isoform 3]: Cytoplasm .  
 Detected in the cytoplasm of spermatozoa, especially in the equatorial and subacrosomal region of the sperm head. .

## Expression :

[Isoform 3]: In testis, detected in spermatogonia in the basal layer and in interstitial Leydig cells but not in Sertoli cells or spermatocytes inside the seminiferous tubules (at protein level) (PubMed:261678). Expression is maintained in ejaculated spermatozoa (at protein level) (PubMed:261678).

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