Best Tools for immunology Research

ALK (PT0548R) PT® Rabbit mAb

Catalog No :	YM8368
Reactivity :	Human;
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;IP;ELISA
Target :	ALK
Fields :	>>Pathways in cancer;>>Non-small cell lung cancer;>>PD-L1 expression and PD-1 checkpoint pathway in cancer
Gene Name :	ALK
Protein Name :	ALK tyrosine kinase receptor
Human Gene Id :	238
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q9UM73
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P97793
Specificity :	endogenous
Formulation :	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source :	Monoclonal, rabbit, IgG, Kappa
Dilution :	IHC 1:200-1:1000;WB 1:2000-1:10000;IF 1:200-1:1000;ELISA 1:5000-1:20000;IP 1:50-1:200;
Purification :	Protein A
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	177kD
Observed Band :	220kD

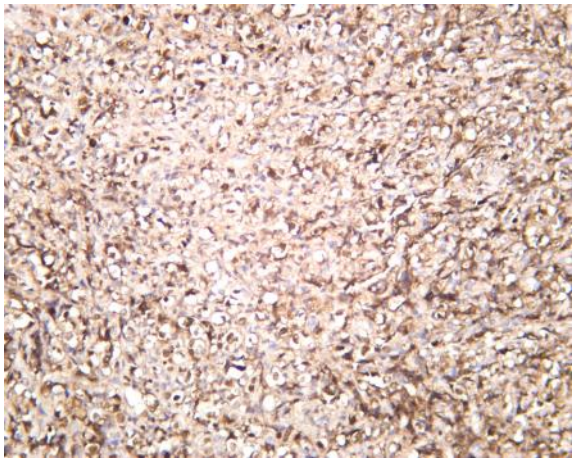
Background : This gene encodes a receptor tyrosine kinase, which belongs to the insulin receptor superfamily. This protein comprises an extracellular domain, an hydrophobic stretch corresponding to a single pass transmembrane region, and an intracellular kinase domain. It plays an important role in the development of the brain and exerts its effects on specific neurons in the nervous system. This gene has been found to be rearranged, mutated, or amplified in a series of tumours including anaplastic large cell lymphomas, neuroblastoma, and non-small cell lung cancer. The chromosomal rearrangements are the most common genetic alterations in this gene, which result in creation of multiple fusion genes in tumourigenesis, including ALK (chromosome 2)/EML4 (chromosome 2), ALK/RANBP2 (chromosome 2), ALK/ATIC (chromosome 2), ALK/TFG (chromosome 3), ALK/NPM1 (chromosome 5), ALK/SQSTM1 (chromosome

Function : catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ALK is associated with anaplastic large-cell lymphoma (ALCL). Translocation t(2;17)(p23;q25) with ALO17.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ALK is associated with inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors (IMTs). Translocation t(2;11)(p23;p15) with CARS; translocation t(2;4)(p23;q21) with SEC31A.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ALK is found in a form of non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Translocation t(2;5)(p23;q35) with NPM1. The resulting chimeric NPM1-ALK protein homodimerize and the kinase becomes constitutively activated. The constitutively active fusion proteins are responsible for 5-10% of non-Hodgkin lymphomas.,function:Orphan receptor with a tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Appears to play an important role in the normal development and function

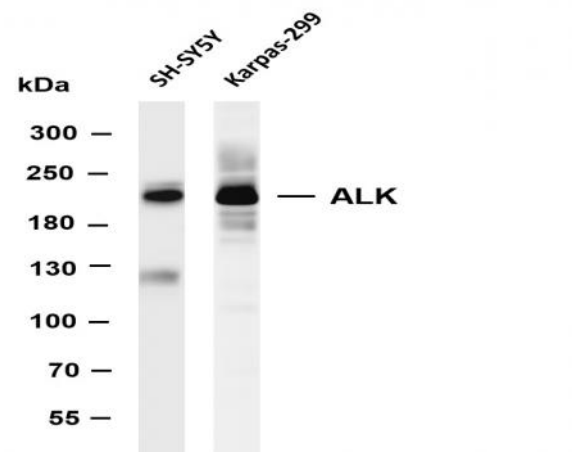
Subcellular Location : Membrane

Expression : Expressed in brain and CNS. Also expressed in the small intestine and testis, but not in normal lymphoid cells.

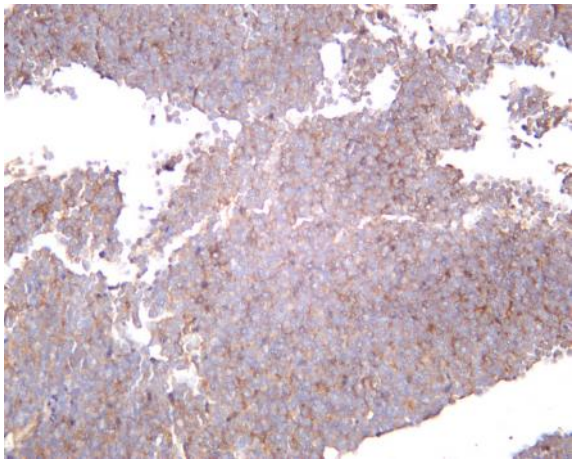
Products Images



Human non-hodgkin lymphoma was stained with anti-ALK (PT0548R) rabbit antibody



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-8% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-ALK (PT0548R) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: SH-SY5Y Lane 2: Karpas-299 Predicted band size: 177kDa Observed band size: 220kDa



Human neuroblastoma was stained with anti-ALK (PT0548R) rabbit antibody