

ARG43391 anti-ALK antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes ALK
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Rat
Predict Reactivity	Ms
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	ALK
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to aa. 1571-1589 of Human ALK. (LFRLRHFGNGVNYGYQQQ)
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	CD antigen CD246; Anaplastic lymphoma kinase; CD246; ALK tyrosine kinase receptor; EC 2.7.10.1; NBLST3

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	1:200 - 1:1000
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Observed Size	~ 170 kDa	

Properties

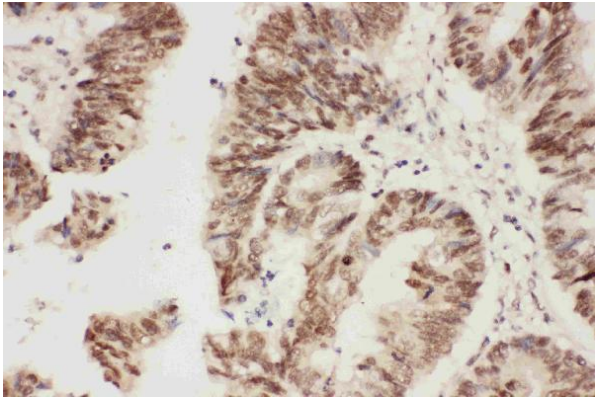
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	0.2% Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.9% NaCl, 0.05% Thimerosal, 0.05% Sodium azide and 5% BSA.
Preservative	0.05% Thimerosal and 0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	5% BSA
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

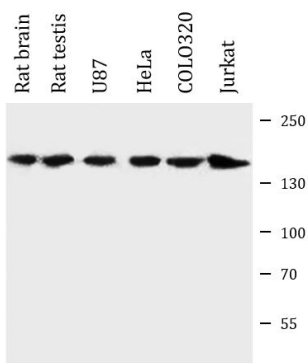
Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	ALK
Gene Full Name	anaplastic lymphoma receptor tyrosine kinase
Background	<p>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 5), ALK/KIF5B (chromosome 10), ALK/CLTC (chromosome 17), ALK/TPM4 (chromosome 19), and ALK/MSN (chromosome X). [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2011]</p>
Function	<p>Neuronal receptor tyrosine kinase that is essentially and transiently expressed in specific regions of the central and peripheral nervous systems and plays an important role in the genesis and differentiation of the nervous system. Transduces signals from ligands at the cell surface, through specific activation of the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathway. Phosphorylates almost exclusively at the first tyrosine of the Y-x-x-x-Y-Y motif. Following activation by ligand, ALK induces tyrosine phosphorylation of CBL, FRS2, IRS1 and SHC1, as well as of the MAP kinases MAPK1/ERK2 and MAPK3/ERK1. Acts as a receptor for ligands pleiotrophin (PTN), a secreted growth factor, and midkine (MDK), a PTN-related factor, thus participating in PTN and MDK signal transduction. PTN-binding induces MAPK pathway activation, which is important for the anti-apoptotic signaling of PTN and regulation of cell proliferation. MDK-binding induces phosphorylation of the ALK target insulin receptor substrate (IRS1), activates mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPKs) and PI3-kinase, resulting also in cell proliferation induction. Drives NF-kappa-B activation, probably through IRS1 and the activation of the AKT serine/threonine kinase. Recruitment of IRS1 to activated ALK and the activation of NF-kappa-B are essential for the autocrine growth and survival signaling of MDK. [UniProt]</p>
Calculated Mw	176 kDa
PTM	<p>Phosphorylated at tyrosine residues by autocatalysis, which activates kinase activity. In cells not stimulated by a ligand, receptor protein tyrosine phosphatase beta and zeta complex (PTPRB/PTPRZ1) dephosphorylates ALK at the sites in ALK that are undergoing autophosphorylation through autoactivation. Phosphorylation at Tyr-1507 is critical for SHC1 association.</p> <p>N-glycosylated. [UniProt]</p>
Cellular Localization	<p>Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Membrane attachment was crucial for promotion of neuron-like differentiation and cell proliferation arrest through specific activation of the MAP kinase pathway. [UniProt]</p>



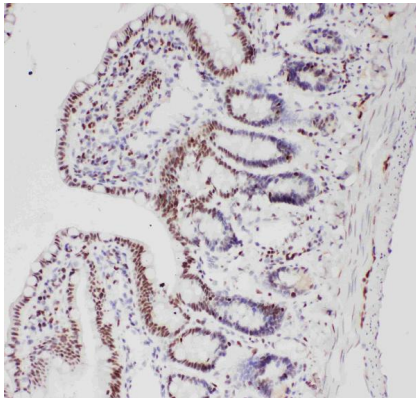
ARG43391 anti-ALK antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human rectal cancer tissue stained with ARG43391 anti-ALK antibody.



ARG43391 anti-ALK antibody WB image

Western blot: Rat brain, Rat testis, U87, HeLa, COLO320 and Jurkat cell lysates stained with ARG43391 anti-ALK antibody.



ARG43391 anti-ALK antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Rat intestine tissue stained with ARG43391 anti-ALK antibody.
