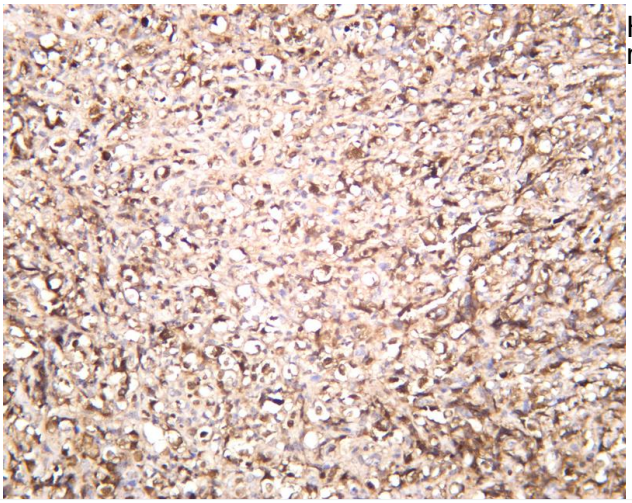
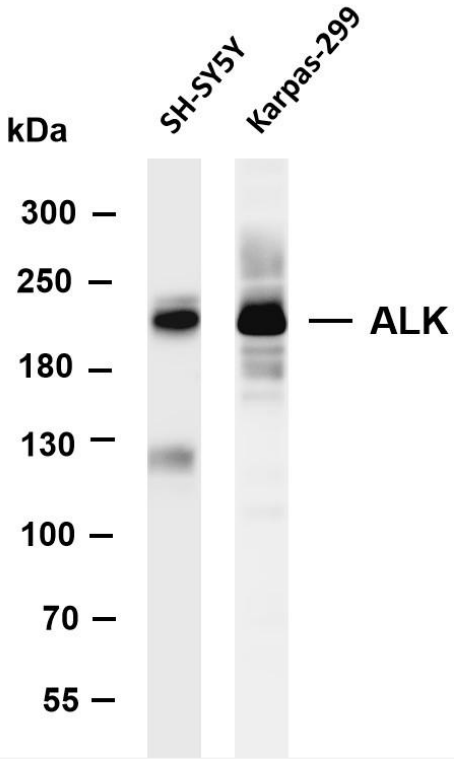
ALK Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-17794
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB,IHC,IF,IP,ELISA
Gene Name	ALK
Protein Name	ALK tyrosine kinase receptor
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
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; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C)
Synonyms	ALK ; ALK tyrosine kinase receptor ; Anaplastic lymphoma kinase ; CD antigen CD246
Observed Band	220kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	177kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Membrane attachment is essential for promotion of neuron-like differentiation and cell proliferation arrest through specific activation of the MAP kinase pathway. .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in brain and CNS. Also expressed in the small intestine and testis, but not in normal lymphoid cells.
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.

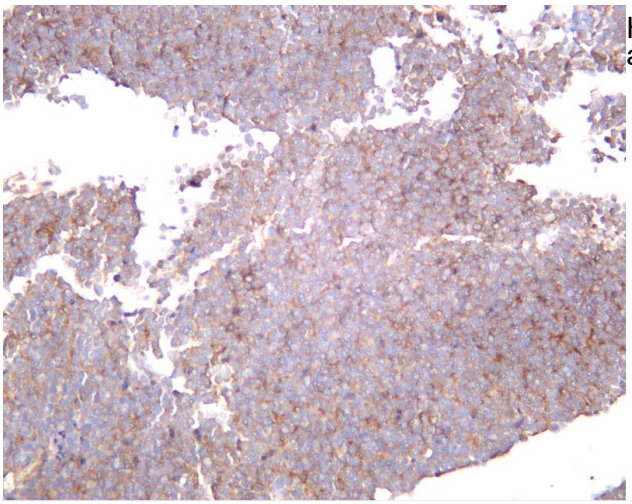
	Appears to play an important role in the normal development and function of the nervous system. Phosphorylates almost exclusively at the first tyrosine of the Y-x-x-x-Y-Y motif.,PTM:N-glycosylated.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Insulin receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 LDL-receptor class A domain.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 2 MAM domains.,subunit:Homodimer. When bound to ligand.,tissue specificity:Expressed in brain and CNS. Also expressed in the small intestine and testis, but not in normal lymphoid cells.,
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
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



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



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-8% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-ALK 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 rabbit antibody