

Rabbit ALK Polyclonal Antibody | anti-ALK antibody

Phospho-ALK (Tyr1507) Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA321777	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Monkey	ELISA, Immunocytochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ALK; Polyclonal Antibody; Phospho-ALK (Tyr1507) Antibody; Alk; ALK tyrosine kinase receptor; ALK/EML4 fusion gene; included; ALK/NPM1 fusion gene; ALK_HUMAN; anaplastic lymphoma kinase (Ki-1); Anaplastic lymphoma kinase; Anaplastic lymphoma kinase Ki1; anaplastic lymphoma receptor tyrosine kinase; CD 246; CD246; CD246 antigen; EC 2.7.10.1; Ki 1; Ki1; mutant anaplastic lymphoma kinase; NBLST 3; NBLST3; Tcrz; TFG/ALK; anti-ALK antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Monkey
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	Phospho-ALK (Tyr1507) antibody detects endogenous levels of ALK only when phosphorylated at Tyrosine 1507
Purity/Purification	Peptide affinity purification
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Sequence Length	1620
Applicable Applications for anti-ALK antibody	ELISA, ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human ALK around the phosphorylation site of Tyrosine 1507
Important	For western blot, incubate membrane with diluted primary Ab in 5% w/v milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween@20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

IMAGES



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of Phospho-ALK (Tyr1507) Antibody expression in anisomycin treated COS7 cells lysates. The lane on the right was treated with the antigen-specific peptide.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

AAA321777 at 1/100 staining Human liver cancer tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



IF (Immunofluorescence)

AAA321777 staining Hela by IF/ICC. The sample were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100, then blocked in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 25 degree C. The primary antibody was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37 degree C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) Ab, diluted at 1/600, was used as the secondary antibody.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ALK antibody	Description: A tyrosine kinase of the ALK family. Plays an important role in the development of the brain and exerts its effects on specific neurons in the nervous system. Translocated and expressed as a fusion protein in anaplastic lymphoma. Function: 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. Subunit Structure: Homodimer. Homodimerizes when bound to ligand. Interacts with FRS2, IRS1, MDK, PTN and SHC1. Interacts with CBL, PIK3R1 and PLCG1 (By similarity). Post-translational Modifications: 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. N-glycosylated. Similarity: Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Insulin receptor subfamily.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	29029632
NCBI GeneID	238
NCBI Accession #	NP_004295.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_004304.4
UniProt Accession #	Q9UM73; Q4ZFX9; Q53QQ6; Q53RZ4; Q59FI3; Q9Y4K6
Molecular Weight	176 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	ALK tyrosine kinase receptor isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	ALK receptor tyrosine kinase
NCBI Official Symbol	ALK
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	CD246; NBLST3
NCBI Protein Information	ALK tyrosine kinase receptor
UniProt Protein Name	ALK tyrosine kinase receptor
UniProt Gene Name	ALK

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/alk-antibody-immunocytochemistry-immunofluorescence-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/321777>