

## **ALK rabbit pAb**

Cat No.:ES5386

For research use only

## Overview

Product Name ALK rabbit pAb

Host species Rabbit

Applications WB;IHC;IF;ELISA Species Cross-Reactivity Human;Rat;Mouse;

**Recommended dilutions** Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000.

Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300.

Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

The antiserum was produced against synthesized.

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized

peptide derived from human ALK. AA

range:1570-1619

**Specificity** ALK Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels

of ALK protein.

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and

0.02% sodium azide.

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Name ALK tyrosine kinase receptor

Gene Name ALK

**Cellular localization** 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. .

**Purification** The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit

antiserum by affinity-chromatography using

epitope-specific immunogen.

ClonalityPolyclonalConcentration1 mg/mlObserved band150-240kD

Human Gene ID 238 Human Swiss-Prot Number Q9UM73

Alternative Names ALK; ALK tyrosine kinase receptor; Anaplastic

lymphoma kinase; CD antigen CD246



+86-27-59760950 ELKbio@ELKbiotech.com

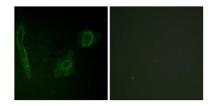
www.elkbiotech.com



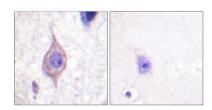
**Background** 

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

Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using ALK Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using ALK Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



+86-27-59760950







+86-27-59760950