



# ALK (phospho-Tyr1278/1282/1283) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES18392

For research use only

## Overview

<b>Product Name</b>	ALK (phospho-Tyr1278/1282/1283) rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	WB 1:1000-2000
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized phospho peptide around human ALK (Tyr1278 and 1282 and 1283)
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human ALK (phospho-Tyr1278 or 1282 or 1283)
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	ALK (Tyr1278/1282/1283)
<b>Gene Name</b>	ALK
<b>Cellular localization</b>	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. .
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	150-240kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	238
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	Q9UM73
<b>Alternative Names</b>	ALK tyrosine kinase receptor (EC 2.7.10.1) (Anaplastic lymphoma kinase) (CD antigen CD246)
<b>Background</b>	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

