

## ALK (Phospho-Tyr1586) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #14101



Package Size: #14101-1 50ul #14101-2 100ul

Orders: [order@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:order@signalwayantibody.com)Support: [tech@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:tech@signalwayantibody.com)

## Description

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Product Name          | ALK (Phospho-Tyr1586) Polyclonal Antibody   |
| Host Species          | Rabbit  |
| Purification          | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. |
| Applications          | IHC-p,IF(paraffin section),WB   |
| Species Reactivity    | Human:Y1586, Mouse:Y1592  |
| Specificity           | This antibody detects endogenous phospho levels of ALK (Phospho-Tyr1586) at Human:Y1586, Mouse:Y1592      |
| Immunogen Description | Synthesized peptide derived from human ALK (Phospho-Tyr1586)  |
| Other Names           | ALK tyrosine kinase receptor (EC 2.7.10.1) (Anaplastic lymphoma kinase) (CD antigen CD246)                |
| Accession No.         | Swiss Prot:Q9UM73GeneID:238   |
| Uniprot               | Q9UM73  |
| GeneID                | 238   |
| SDS-PAGE MW           | 176   |
| Concentration         | 1 mg/ml   |
| Formulation           | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.                                   |
| Storage               | -20°C/1   |

## Application Details

IHC-p 1:50-200, WB 1:500-2000

## Background

anaplastic lymphoma receptor tyrosine kinase(ALK) Homo sapiens 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

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only