

## FLT3 (Phospho-Tyr842) Antibody

Catalog No: #11731

Package Size: #11731-1 50ul #11731-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

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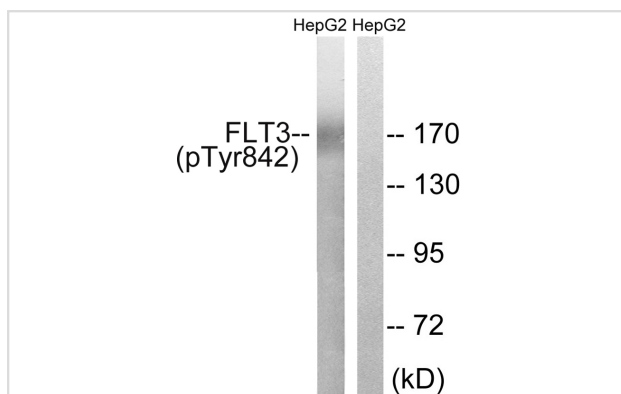
## Description

Product Name	FLT3 (Phospho-Tyr842) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide.
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of FLT3 only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 842.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of tyrosine 842(S-N-Y(p)-V-V) derived from Human FLT3 .
Target Name	FLT3
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	CD135; STK1; FLK-2; FLT-3;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P36888; NCBI Gene#: 2322; NCBI Protein#: NP_004110.2.
Uniprot	P36888
GeneID	2322;
SDS-PAGE MW	170kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg <sup>2+</sup> and Ca <sup>2+</sup> ), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C/1 year

## Application Details

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

## Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from HepG2 cells treated with EGF using FLT3 (Phospho-Tyr842) Antibody #11731. The lane on the right is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

## Background

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FLT3 encodes a class III receptor tyrosine kinase that regulates hematopoiesis. The receptor consists of an extracellular domain composed of five immunoglobulin-like domains, one transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic kinase domain split into two parts by a kinase-insert domain. The receptor is activated by binding of the fms-related tyrosine kinase 3 ligand to the extracellular domain, which induces homodimer formation in the plasma membrane leading to autophosphorylation of the receptor. The activated receptor kinase subsequently phosphorylates and activates multiple cytoplasmic effector molecules in pathways involved in apoptosis, proliferation, and differentiation of hematopoietic cells in bone marrow. Mutations that result in the constitutive activation of this receptor result in acute myeloid leukemia and acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

Small D., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 91:459-463(1994).

Rosnet O., Blood 82:1110-1119(1993).

Rosnet O., Genomics 9:380-385(1991).

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only