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ALK Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7600c

Specification

ALK Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q9UM73

ALK Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 238

Other Names
ALK tyrosine kinase receptor, Anaplastic lymphoma kinase, CD246, ALK

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7600c was selected from the Center region of human ALK. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ALK Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name ALK (HGNC:427)

Function

ALK Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

ALK, a member of the insulin receptor subfamily of Tyr protein kinases, is an orphan receptor. It appears to play an important role in the normal development and function of the nervous system. This Type I membrane protein is expressed in brain and CNS and in the small intestine and testis, but not in normal lymphoid cells. A form of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is characterized by a chromosomal translocation t(2;5)(p23;q35) that involves NPM1 and ALK. The protein contains 1 LDL-receptor class A domain and 2 putative MAM domains.

ALK Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Morris, S.W., et al., Oncogene 14(18):2175-2188 (1997).Iwahara, T., et al., Oncogene 14(4):439-449 (1997).Morris, S.W., et al., Science 263(5151):1281-1284 (1994).Morris, S.W., et al., Oncogene 15, 2883-2883 (1997).

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. Thinness gene involved in the resistance to weight gain: in hypothalamic neurons, controls energy expenditure acting as a negative regulator of white adipose tissue lipolysis and sympathetic tone to fine-tune energy homeostasis (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Note=Membrane attachment was crucial for promotion of neuron-like differentiation and cell proliferation arrest through specific activation of the MAP kinase pathway

Tissue Location
Expressed in brain and CNS. Also expressed in the small intestine and testis, but not in normal lymphoid cells

ALK Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides