Human c-KIT / CD117 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 11996-H08H



General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

C-Kit; CD117; PBT; SCFR

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human KIT isoform 2 (P10721-2) extracellular domain (Met 1-Thr 516) was expressed, with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA . Immobilized human KIT at 20 μ g/ml (100 μ l/well) can bind biotinylated mouse KITL with a linear ranger 1.28-6.4 ng/ml.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 $^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$

Predicted N terminal: Gln 26

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human KIT consists of 502 amino acids and predictes a molecular mass of 56.7 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of rhKIT is approximately 75-85 kDa due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

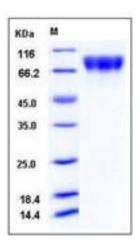
Store it under sterile conditions at $-20\,^{\circ}{\rm C}$ to $-80\,^{\circ}{\rm C}$ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

C-Kit is a type 3 transmembrane receptor for MGF (mast cell growth factor, also known as stem cell factor), c-Kit contains 5 Iq-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.and 1 protein kinase domain. It belongs to the protein kinase superfamily, tyr protein kinase family and CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily. C-Kit contains 5 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains and 1 protein kinase domain. C-Kit has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Binding of the ligands leads to the autophosphorylation of KIT and its association with substrates such as phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase. Antibodies to c-Kit are widely used in immunohistochemistry to help distinguish particular types of tumour in histological tissue sections. It is used primarily in the diagnosis of GISTs. In GISTs, c-Kit staining is typically cytoplasmic, with stronger accentuation along the cell membranes. C-Kit antibodies can also be used in the diagnosis of mast cell tumours and in distinguishing seminomas from embryonal carcinomas. Mutations in c-Kit gene are associated with gastrointestinal stromal tumors, mast cell disease, acute myelogenous lukemia, and piebaldism. Defects in KIT are a cause of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML). AML is a malignant disease in which hematopoietic precursors are arrested in an early stage of development. Note=Somatic mutations that lead to constitutive activation of KIT are detected in AML patients.

References

1.Andre C, et al. (1997) Sequence analysis of two genomic regions containing the KIT and the FMS receptor tyrosine kinase genes. Genomics. 39(2):216-26. 2.Yarden Y, et al. (1987) Human proto-oncogene c-kit: a new cell surface receptor tyrosine kinase for an unidentified ligand. EMBO J. 6(11):3341-51. 3.Leong KG, et al. (2008) Generation of a prostate from a single adult stem cell. Nature. 456(7223): 804-8.

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