

Mouse c-kit / CD117 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 50530-M02H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

Bs; c-KIT; CD117; Fdc; Gsfsc01; Gsfsc05; Gsfsc03; SCO1; SCO5; SOW3; Ssm; Tr-kit; W

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mouse KIT isoform 1 (NP_001116205.1) extracellular domain (Met 1-Thr 523) was fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA
. Immobilized mouse KITL at 2 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind mouse KIT / CD117 with a linear range of 1.28-32 ng/ml.

Endotoxin:

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

Predicted N terminal: Ser 25

Molecular Mass:

The secreted recombinant mouse KIT/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimeric protein. The reduced monomer comprises 740 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 82.5 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, the apparent molecular mass of rmKIT/Fc monomer is approximately 100-110 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

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

Stability & Storage:

Samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt at -20°C to -80°C.

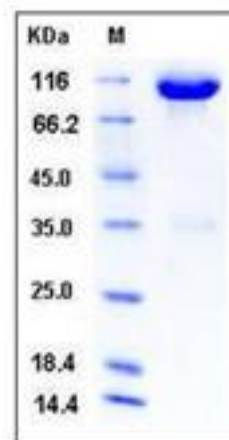
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

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 Ig-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 leukemia, 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.