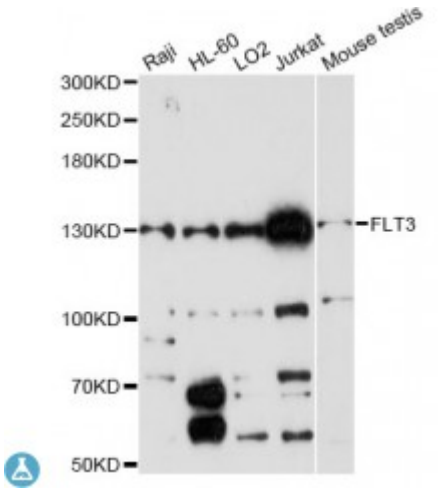
Anti-FLT3 Antibody



Description	This gene encodes a class III receptor tyrosine kinase that regulates hematopoiesis. This 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.

Model	STJ114311
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	IHC, WB
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence within amino acids 650-750 of human FLT3 (NP_004110.2).
Gene ID	2322
Gene Symbol	FLT3
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200
Tissue Specificity	Detected in bone marrow, in hematopoietic stem cells, in myeloid progenitor cells and in granulocyte/macrophage progenitor cells (at protein level), Detected in bone marrow, liver, thymus, spleen and lymph node, and at low levels in kidney and pancreas, Highly expressed in T-cell leukemia

Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Receptor-type tyrosine-protein kinase FLT3
Molecular Weight	112.903 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:3765OMIM:136351Reactome:R-HSA-449836
Alternative Names	Receptor-type tyrosine-protein kinase FLT3
Function	Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as cell-surface receptor for the cytokine FLT3LG and regulates differentiation, proliferation and survival of hematopoietic progenitor cells and of dendritic cells, Promotes phosphorylation of SHC1 and AKT1, and activation of the downstream effector MTOR, Promotes activation of RAS signaling and phosphorylation of downstream kinases, including MAPK1/ERK2 and/or MAPK3/ERK1, Promotes phosphorylation of FES, FER, PTPN6/SHP, PTPN11/SHP-2, PLCG1, and STAT5A and/or STAT5B, Activation of wild-type FLT3 causes only marginal activation of STAT5A or STAT5B, Mutations that cause constitutive kinase activity promote cell proliferation and resistance to apoptosis via the activation of multiple signaling pathways,
Cellular Localization	Membrane
Post-translational Modifications	N-glycosylated, contains complex N-glycans with sialic acid,