

Anti-ALK antibody



Description Rabbit polyclonal to ALK.

Model STJ91560

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human

Applications ELISA, IF, IHC, WB

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human ALK around the non-

phosphorylation site of Y1604.

Immunogen Region 1540-1620 aa

Gene ID <u>238</u>

Gene Symbol ALK

Dilution range WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:20000

Specificity ALK Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ALK protein.

Tissue Specificity Expressed in brain and CNS. Also expressed in the small intestine and testis,

but not in normal lymphoid cells.

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Note For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name ALK tyrosine kinase receptor Anaplastic lymphoma kinase CD antigen

CD246

Molecular Weight 170 kDa

Clonality Polyclonal

Conjugation Unconjugated

Isotype IgG

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Storage Instruction Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Database Links HGNC:4270MIM:105590

Alternative Names ALK tyrosine kinase receptor Anaplastic lymphoma kinase CD antigen

CD246

Function 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-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.

Cellular Localization Cell membrane. Membrane attachment was crucial for promotion of neuron-

like differentiation and cell proliferation arrest through specific activation of

the MAP kinase pathway.

Post-translational Phosphorylated at tyrosine residues by autocatalysis, which activates kinase

activity. In cells not stimulated by a ligand, receptor protein tyrosine

phosphatase beta and zeta complex (PTPRB/PTPRZ1) dephosphorylates ALK at the sites in ALK that are undergoing autophosphorylation through

autoactivation. Phosphorylation at Tyr-1507 is critical for SHC1 association.

N-glycosylated.

Modifications