


Anti-ALK antibody - C-terminal ab190934

[2 References](#) [1 图像](#)

概述

产品名称	Anti-ALK抗体- C-terminal
描述	兔多克隆抗体to ALK - C-terminal
宿主	Rabbit
经测试应用	适用于: WB
种属反应性	与反应: Rat, Human 预测可用于: Mouse 
免疫原	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human ALK aa 1550 to the C-terminus (C terminal). Database link: Q9UM73 Run BLAST with Run BLAST with
常规说明	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
存储溶液	Preservatives: 0.025% Thimerosal (merthiolate), 0.025% Sodium azide Constituents: 2.5% BSA, 0.45% Sodium chloride, 0.1% Dibasic monohydrogen sodium phosphate
纯度	Immunogen affinity purified
克隆	多克隆
同种型	IgG

应用

“应用说明”部分下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度；实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
WB		Use a concentration of 0.1 - 0.5 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 176 kDa.

靶标

功能	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.
组织特异性	Expressed in brain and CNS. Also expressed in the small intestine and testis, but not in normal lymphoid cells.
疾病相关	<p>A chromosomal aberration involving ALK is found in a form of non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Translocation t(2;5)(p23;q35) with NPM1. The resulting chimeric NPM1-ALK protein homodimerize and the kinase becomes constitutively activated. The constitutively active fusion proteins are responsible for 5-10% of non-Hodgkin lymphomas.</p> <p>A chromosomal aberration involving ALK is associated with inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors (IMTs). Translocation t(2;11)(p23;p15) with CARS; translocation t(2;4)(p23;q21) with SEC31A.</p> <p>A chromosomal aberration involving ALK is associated with anaplastic large-cell lymphoma (ALCL). Translocation t(2;17)(p23;q25) with ALO17.</p> <p>Neuroblastoma 3</p> <p>The ALK signaling pathway plays an important role in glioblastoma, the most common malignant brain tumor of adults and one of the most lethal cancers. It regulates both glioblastoma migration and growth.</p> <p>A chromosomal aberration involving ALK is found in one subject with colorectal cancer. Translocation t(2;2)(p23.1;p23.3). A 5 million base pair tandem duplication generates an in-frame WDCP-ALK gene fusion.</p>
序列相似性	<p>Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Insulin receptor subfamily.</p> <p>Contains 1 LDL-receptor class A domain.</p> <p>Contains 2 MAM domains.</p> <p>Contains 1 protein kinase domain.</p>
翻译后修饰	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

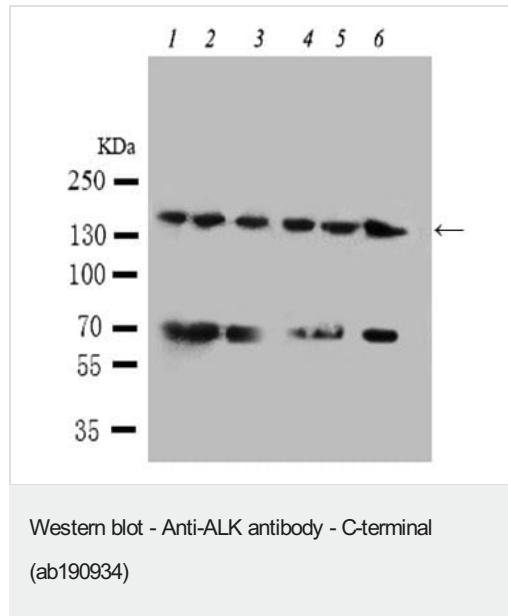
autophosphorylation through autoactivation. Phosphorylation at Tyr-1507 is critical for SHC1 association.

N-glycosylated.

细胞定位

Cell membrane. Membrane attachment was crucial for promotion of neuron-like differentiation and cell proliferation arrest through specific activation of the MAP kinase pathway.

图片



All lanes : Anti-ALK antibody - C-terminal (ab190934) at 0.5 µg/ml

Lane 1 : Rat brain tissue lysate

Lane 2 : Rat testis tissue lysate

Lane 3 : HeLa cell lysate

Lane 4 : U87 cell lysate

Lane 5 : COLO320 cell lysate

Lane 6 : Jurkat cell lysate

Predicted band size: 176 kDa

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