

**Product Name: ALK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: APRab06779**



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## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	ALK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	IHC,IF,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Rat,Mouse

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	ALK
<b>Alternative Names</b>	ALK; ALK tyrosine kinase receptor; Anaplastic lymphoma kinase; CD antigen CD246
<b>Gene ID</b>	238.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	Q9UM73.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ALK. AA range:1570-1619

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	150-240kD

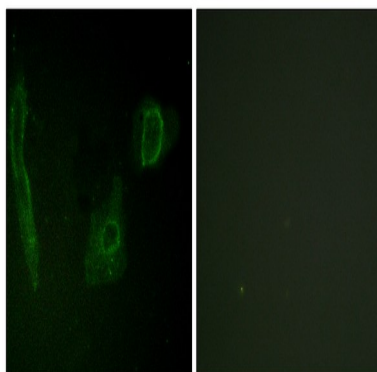
## Background

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This gene encodes a receptor tyrosine kinase, which belongs to the insulin receptor superfamily. This protein comprises an extracellular domain, an hydrophobic stretch corresponding to a single pass transmembrane region, and an intracellular kinase domain. It plays an important role in the development of the brain and exerts its effects on specific neurons in the nervous system. This gene has been found to be rearranged, mutated, or amplified in a series of tumours including anaplastic large cell lymphomas, neuroblastoma, and non-small cell lung cancer. The chromosomal rearrangements are the most common genetic alterations in this gene, which result in creation of multiple fusion genes in tumourigenesis, including ALK (chromosome 2)/EML4 (chromosome 2), ALK/RANBP2 (chromosome 2), ALK/ATIC (chromosome 2), ALK/TFG (chromosome 3), ALK/NPM1 (chromosome 5), ALK/SQSTM1 (chromosome). catalytic activity: ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate. ,disease: A chromosomal aberration involving ALK is associated with anaplastic large-cell lymphoma (ALCL). Translocation t(2;17)(p23;q25) with ALO17. ,disease: 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. ,disease: 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. ,function: Orphan receptor with a tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Appears to play an important role in the normal development and function of the nervous system. Phosphorylates almost exclusively at the first tyrosine of the Y-x-x-x-Y-Y motif. ,PTM: N-glycosylated. ,similarity: Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Insulin receptor subfamily. ,similarity: Contains 1 LDL-receptor class A domain. ,similarity: Contains 1 protein kinase domain. ,similarity: Contains 2 MAM domains. ,subunit: Homodimer. When bound to ligand. ,tissue specificity: Expressed in brain and CNS. Also expressed in the small intestine and testis, but not in normal lymphoid cells. ,

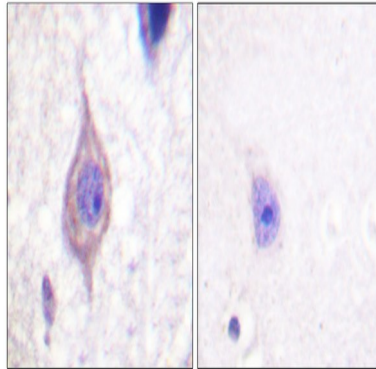
## Research Area

## Image Data



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using ALK Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using ALK Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

**Note**

For research use only.