

MPL Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # AO1659a

Product Information

ApplicationWB, FC, EPrimary AccessionP40238ReactivityHumanHostMouseClonalityMonoclonalClone Names1H2

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Description In 1990 an oncogene, v-mpl, was identified from the murine

myeloproliferative leukemia virus that was capable of immortalizing bone marrow hematopoietic cells from different lineages. In 1992 the human homologue, named, c-mpl, was cloned. Sequence data revealed that c-mpl encoded a protein that was homologous with members of the hematopoietic receptor superfamily. Presence of anti-sense oligodeoxynucleotides of c-mpl

inhibited megakaryocyte colony formation. The ligand for c-mpl,

thrombopoietin, was cloned in 1994. Thrombopoietin was shown to be the major regulator of megakaryocytopoiesis and platelet formation. The protein encoded by the c-mpl gene, CD110, is a 635 amino acid transmembrane domain, with two extracellular cytokine receptor domains and two

intracellular cytokine receptor box motifs . TPO-R deficient mice were severely

thrombocytopenic, emphasizing the important role of CD110 and thrombopoietin in megakaryocyte and platelet formation. Upon binding of thrombopoietin CD110 is dimerized and the JAK family of non-receptor

thrombopoietin CD110 is dimerized and the JAK family of non-receptor tyrosine kinases, as well as the STAT family, the MAPK family, the adaptor protein Shc and the receptors themselves become tyrosine phosphorylated.

Immunogen Purified recombinant fragment of human MPL expressed in E. Coli.

Formulation Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

Additional Information

Gene ID 4352

Other Names Thrombopoietin receptor, TPO-R, Myeloproliferative leukemia protein,

Proto-oncogene c-Mpl, CD110, MPL, TPOR

Dilution WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 FC~~1/200 - 1/400 E~~1/10000

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name MPL

Synonyms TPOR

Function Receptor for thrombopoietin that regulates hematopoietic stem cell

renewal, megakaryocyte differentiation, and platelet formation. Upon activation by THPO, induces rapid tyrosine phosphorylation and activation of JAK2, providing docking sites for many signaling proteins such as STAT5, SHIP/INPP5D, GRB2, SOS1 and PI3K (PubMed: 15899890, PubMed: 37633268). In turn, These signaling cascades lead to the proliferation, survival, and differentiation of megakaryocytes, ultimately leading to increased platelet

production.

Cellular Location Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus Cell

surface

Tissue Location Expressed at a low level in a large number of cells of hematopoietic origin.

Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are always found to be coexpressed

References

Cancer Res. 2009 Apr 15;69(8):3681-8. J Biol Chem. 2009 May 1;284(18):11781-91.

Images

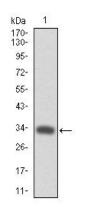


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using MPL mAb against human MPL (AA: 307-362) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 32.2 kDa)

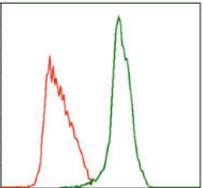


Figure 2: Flow cytometric analysis of MOLT4 cells using MPL mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).

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