

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to ALK

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # AO2412a

Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Clone Names Isotype Calculated MW Description	 WB, FC, ICC, E Q9UM73 Human Mouse Monoclonal 7A11A4 Mouse IgG1 176442 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), ALK/TFG (chromosome 3), ALK/NPM1 (chromosome 17), ALK/TFM4 (chromosome 19), and ALK/MSN (chromosome 17), ALK/TPM4 (chromosome 19), and ALK/MSN (chromosome X).;
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human ALK (AA: 1366-1468) expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide
Application Note	ELISA: 1/10000; WB: 1/500 - 1/2000; ICC: 1/50 - 1/250; FCM: 1/200 - 1/400

Additional Information

Gene ID	238
Other Names	CD246; NBLST3
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:10~50 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
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	ALK {ECO:0000303 PubMed:9174053, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:427}
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 (PubMed:11121404, PubMed:11387242, PubMed:16317043, PubMed:17274988, PubMed:30061385, PubMed:34646012, PubMed:34819673). Also acts as a key thinness protein involved in the resistance to weight gain: in hypothalamic neurons, controls energy expenditure acting as a negative regulator of white adipose tissue lipolysis and sympathetic tone to fine-tune energy homeostasis (By similarity). Following activation by ALKAL2 ligand at the cell surface, transduces an extracellular signal into an intracellular response (PubMed:30061385, PubMed:33411331, PubMed:34646012, PubMed:34819673). In contrast, ALKAL1 is not a potent physiological ligand for ALK (PubMed:34646012). Ligand-binding to the extracellular domain induces tyrosine kinase activation, leading to activation of the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathway (PubMed:34819673). Phosphorylates almost exclusively at the first tyrosine of the Y-x-x-X-Y-Y motif (PubMed:15226403, PubMed:16878150). Induces tyrosine phosphorylation of CBL, FRS2, IRS1 and SHC1, as well as of the MAP kinases MAPK1/ERK2 and MAPK3/ERK1 (PubMed:15226403, PubMed:16878150). ALK activation may also be regulated by pleiotrophin (PTN) and midkine (MDK) (PubMed:11278720, PubMed:11809760, PubMed:12107166, PubMed:12122009). PTN-binding induces MAPK pathway activation, which is important for the anti-apoptotic signaling of PTN and regulation of cell proliferation (PubMed:11278720, PubMed:11809760, PubMed:12107166). 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 (PubMed:12122009). Drives NF-kappa-B activation, probably through IRS1 and the activation of the AKT serine/threonine kinase (PubMed:15226403, PubMed:1687815
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Note=Membrane attachment is essential for promotion of neuron-like differentiation and cell proliferation arrest through specific activation of the MAP kinase pathway.
Tissue Location	Expressed in brain and CNS. Also expressed in the small intestine and testis, but not in normal lymphoid cells

References

1.Nature. 2015 Oct 15;526(7573):453-7. ; 2.Breast Cancer Res. 2015 Sep 17;17:127.;

Images



(10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line:Antigen (100 ng)

Western blot analysis using ALK mAb against human ALK (AA: 1366-1468) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 36.9 kDa)

Western blot analysis using ALK mAb against HEK293 (1) and ALK (AA: 1366-1468)-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Hela cells using ALK mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin. Secondary antibody from Fisher

Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells using ALK mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).



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