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Phospho-TrkA-Y674/675 Antibody

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP3280a

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P04629
Other Accession	P24786, Q6VNS1, Q5IFJ9, Q91044, Q63604, P15209, Q16620, Q91987, P35739, Q3UFB7, Q91009
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Chicken, Mouse, Rat, Monkey, Pig
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB5970
Calculated MW	87497

Additional Information

Gene ID	4914
Other Names	High affinity nerve growth factor receptor, Neurotrophic tyrosine kinase receptor type 1, TRK1-transforming tyrosine kinase protein, Tropomyosin-related kinase A, Tyrosine kinase receptor, Tyrosine kinase receptor A, Trk-A, gp140trk, p140-TrkA, NTRK1, MTC, TRK, TRKA
Target/Specificity	This Phospho-TrkA-Y674/675 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding Y674/Y675 of human TrkA.
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Phospho-TrkA-Y674/675 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	NTRK1

Function	Receptor tyrosine kinase involved in the development and the maturation of the central and peripheral nervous systems through regulation of proliferation, differentiation and survival of sympathetic and nervous neurons. High affinity receptor for NGF which is its primary ligand (PubMed:1281417, PubMed:15488758, PubMed:17196528, PubMed:1849459, PubMed:1850821, PubMed:22649032, PubMed:27445338, PubMed:8325889). Can also bind and be activated by NTF3/neurotrophin-3. However, NTF3 only supports axonal extension through NTRK1 but has no effect on neuron survival (By similarity). Upon dimeric NGF ligand-binding, undergoes homodimerization, autophosphorylation and activation (PubMed:1281417). Recruits, phosphorylates and/or activates several downstream effectors including SHC1, FRS2, SH2B1, SH2B2 and PLCG1 that regulate distinct overlapping signaling cascades driving cell survival and differentiation. Through SHC1 and FRS2 activates a GRB2-Ras-MAPK cascade that regulates cell differentiation and survival. Through PLCG1 controls NF-Kappa-B activation and the transcription of genes involved in cell survival. Through SHC1 and SH2B1 controls a Ras-PI3 kinase-AKT1 signaling cascade that is also regulating survival. In absence of ligand and activation, may promote cell death, making the survival of neurons dependent on trophic factors.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Early endosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739}. Late endosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739}. Recycling endosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739}. Note=Rapidly internalized after NGF binding (PubMed:1281417). Internalized to endosomes upon binding of NGF or NTF3 and further transported to the cell body via a retrograde axonal transport. Localized at cell membrane and early endosomes before nerve growth factor (NGF) stimulation. Recruited to late endosomes after NGF stimulation. Colocalized with RAPGEF2 at late endosomes {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739, ECO:0000269|PubMed:1281417}
Tissue Location	Isoform TrkA-I is found in most non-neuronal tissues. Isoform TrkA-II is primarily expressed in neuronal cells TrkA-III is specifically expressed by pluripotent neural stem and neural crest progenitors.

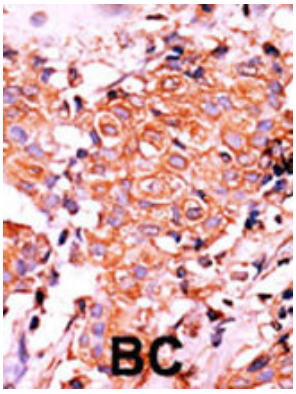
Background

TrkA is a member of the neurotrophic tyrosine kinase receptor (NTKR) family. This kinase is a membrane-bound receptor that, upon neurotrophin binding, phosphorylates itself and members of the MAPK pathway. The presence of this kinase leads to cell differentiation and may play a role in specifying sensory neuron subtypes. Mutations in this gene have been associated with congenital insensitivity to pain, anhidrosis, self-mutilating behavior, mental retardation and cancer.

References

Tokusashi, Y., et al., Int. J. Cancer 114(1):39-45 (2005).
Schulte, J.H., et al., Oncogene 24(1):165-177 (2005).
Frattini, M., et al., Oncogene 23(44):7436-7440 (2004).
Tacconelli, A., et al., Cancer Cell 6(4):347-360 (2004).
Florenes, V.A., et al., Am. J. Clin. Pathol. 122(3):412-420 (2004).

Images



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

Citations

- The presence of Y674/Y675 phosphorylated NTRK1 via TP53 repression of PTPN6 expression as a potential prognostic marker in neuroblastoma.
- Phosphorylation of NTRK1 at Y674/Y675 induced by TP53-dependent repression of PTPN6 expression: a potential novel prognostic marker for breast cancer.