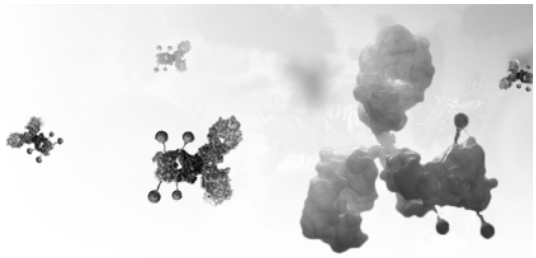

Rabbit Anti-Human c-Kit monoclonal antibody, clone S129 (CABT-ZB752)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	It reacts with Human c-Kit
Target	KIT
Immunogen	Recombinant Human KIT/c-KIT/CD117 Protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	S129
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA(cap) This antibody will detect c-Kit in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB332]
Preparation	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Human KIT / c-KIT / CD117.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific
Size	50 µL, 100 µL, 1 mL
Buffer	PBS

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Preservative	None
Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	C-Kit is a type 3 transmembrane receptor for MGF (mast cell growth factor, also known as stem cell factor). c-Kit contains 5 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains and 1 protein kinase domain. It belongs to the protein kinase superfamily, tyr protein kinase family, and CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily. C-Kit contains 5 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains and 1 protein kinase domain. C-Kit has tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Binding of the ligands leads to the autophosphorylation of KIT and its association with substrates such as phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase. Antibodies to c-Kit are widely used in immunohistochemistry to help distinguish particular types of tumor in histological tissue sections. It is used primarily in the diagnosis of GISTs. In GISTs, c-Kit staining is typically cytoplasmic, with stronger accentuation along the cell membranes. C-Kit antibodies can also be used in the diagnosis of mast cell tumors and in distinguishing seminomas from embryonal carcinomas. Mutations in the c-Kit gene are associated with gastrointestinal stromal tumors, mast cell disease, acute myelogenous leukemia, and piebaldism. Defects in KIT are a cause of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML). AML is a malignant disease in which hematopoietic precursors are arrested in an early stage of development. Note=Somatic mutations that lead to constitutive activation of KIT are detected in AML patients.
Keywords	KIT; v-kit Hardy-Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral oncogene homolog; PBT; SCFR

GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	KIT; v-kit Hardy-Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral oncogene homolog; PBT; SCFR; C-Kit; CD117; mast/stem cell growth factor receptor Kit; p145 c-kit; proto-oncogene c-Kit; piebald trait protein
Entrez Gene ID	3815
UniProt ID	P10721

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