



Anti-ALK (aa 251-350) polyclonal antibody (DPAB-DC1137)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Antigen Description	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 5), ALK/KIF5B (chromosome 10), ALK/CLTC (chromosome 17), ALK/TPM4 (chromosome 19), and ALK/MSN (chromosome X). [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2011]
Immunogen	ALK (NP_004295, 251 a.a. ~ 350 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. The sequence is DSFPFLSHRSRYGLECSFDFPCELEYSPPLHDLRNQSWWRIPSEEASQMDLLDGPAGAE RSKEMPRGSFLLNTSADSKHTILSPWMRSSSEHCTLAVS
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB (Recombinant protein), ELISA,
Size	50 µl
Buffer	50 % glycerol

Preservative	None
Storage	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	ALK anaplastic lymphoma receptor tyrosine kinase [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	ALK
Synonyms	ALK; anaplastic lymphoma receptor tyrosine kinase; CD246; NBLST3; ALK tyrosine kinase receptor; CD246 antigen; mutant anaplastic lymphoma kinase;
Entrez Gene ID	238
Protein Refseq	NP_004295
UniProt ID	B6D4Y2
Chromosome Location	2p23
Pathway	Non-small cell lung cancer;
Function	ATP binding; NF-kappaB-inducing kinase activity; protein binding; protein tyrosine kinase activity
