

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to ALK
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO2441a**Specification****Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to ALK - Product Information**

Application	E, WB, FC, IHC
Primary Accession	O9UM73
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Calculated MW	176kDa KDa

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).;

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; IHC: 1/200 - 1/1000; FCM: 1/200 - 1/400

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to ALK - Additional Information

Gene ID 238

Other Names

CD246; NBLST3

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.

Precautions

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to ALK is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to ALK - 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:16878150). Recruitment of IRS1 to activated ALK and the activation of NF-kappa-B are essential for the autocrine growth and survival signaling of MDK (PubMed:15226403, PubMed:16878150).

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

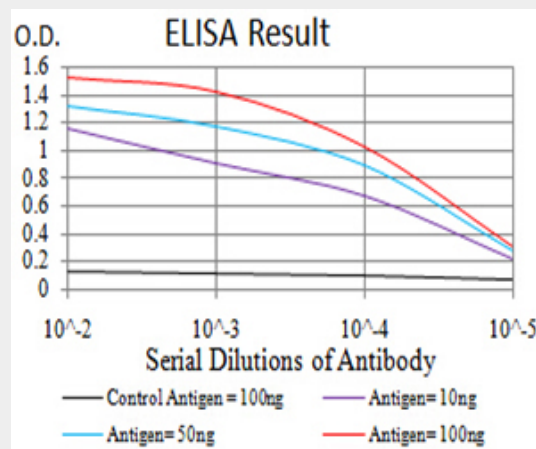
Expressed in brain and CNS. Also expressed in the small intestine and testis, but not in normal lymphoid cells

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to ALK - Protocols

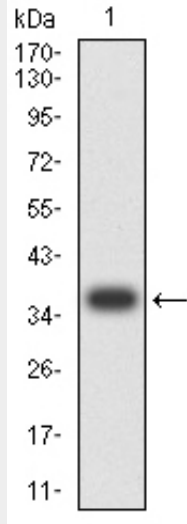
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

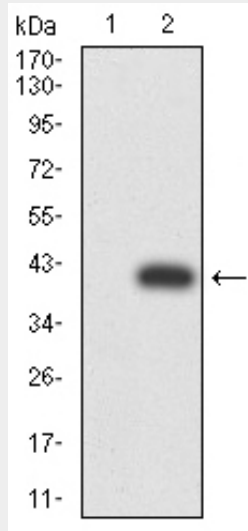
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to ALK - Images



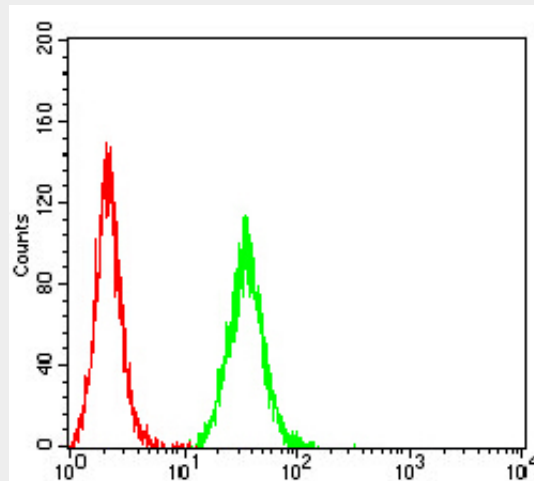
Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng);Purple line: Antigen (10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line:Antigen (100 ng)



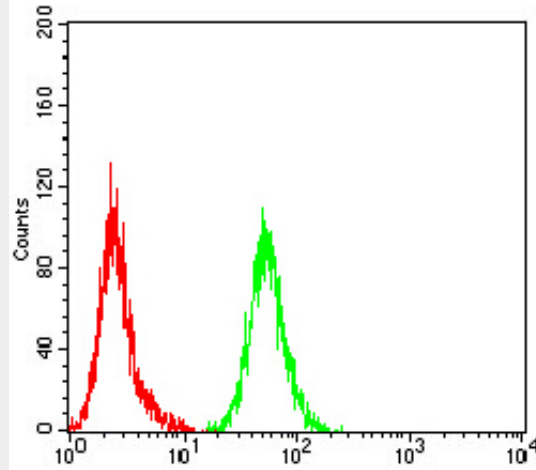
Western blot analysis using ALK mAb against human ALK (AA: 1366-1468) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 36.9 kDa)



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



Flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells using ALK mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Hela tissues using ALK mouse mAb with DAB staining.

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to ALK - References

1. Breast Cancer Res. 2015 Sep 17;17:127. ; 2. J Cancer Res Clin Oncol. 2014 Sep;140(9):1625-8.;