

**Flt-3 (phospho Tyr842) Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP67352**Specification**

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**Flt-3 (phospho Tyr842) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P36888</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**Flt-3 (phospho Tyr842) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2322**Other Names**

FLT3; CD135; FLK2; STK1; Receptor-type tyrosine-protein kinase FLT3; FL cytokine receptor; Fetal liver kinase-2; FLK-2; Fms-like tyrosine kinase 3; FLT-3; Stem cell tyrosine kinase 1; STK-1; CD antigen CD135

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**Flt-3 (phospho Tyr842) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** FLT3**Synonyms** CD135, FLK2, STK1**Function**

Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as a cell-surface receptor for the cytokine FLT3LG and regulates differentiation, proliferation and survival of hematopoietic progenitor cells and of dendritic cells. Promotes phosphorylation of SHC1 and AKT1, and activation of the downstream effector MTOR. Promotes activation of RAS signaling and phosphorylation of downstream kinases, including MAPK1/ERK2 and/or MAPK3/ERK1. Promotes phosphorylation of FES, FER, PTPN6/SHP, PTPN11/SHP-2, PLCG1, and STAT5A and/or STAT5B. Activation of wild-type FLT3 causes only marginal activation of STAT5A or STAT5B. Mutations that cause constitutive kinase activity promote cell proliferation and resistance to apoptosis via the activation of multiple signaling pathways.

**Cellular Location**

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum lumen.

Note=Constitutively activated mutant forms with internal tandem duplications are less efficiently transported to the cell surface and a significant proportion is retained in an immature form in the endoplasmic reticulum lumen. The activated kinase is rapidly targeted for degradation

#### Tissue Location

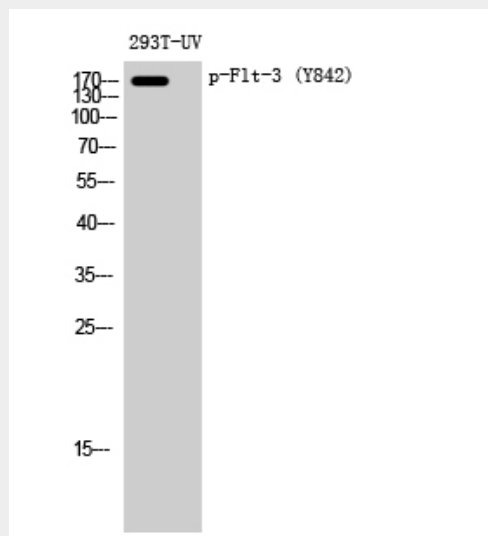
Detected in bone marrow, in hematopoietic stem cells, in myeloid progenitor cells and in granulocyte/macrophage progenitor cells (at protein level). Detected in bone marrow, liver, thymus, spleen and lymph node, and at low levels in kidney and pancreas. Highly expressed in T-cell leukemia

#### Flt-3 (phospho Tyr842) Polyclonal Antibody - 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](#)

#### Flt-3 (phospho Tyr842) Polyclonal Antibody - Images



#### Flt-3 (phospho Tyr842) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as cell-surface receptor for the cytokine FLT3LG and regulates differentiation, proliferation and survival of hematopoietic progenitor cells and of dendritic cells. Promotes phosphorylation of SHC1 and AKT1, and activation of the downstream effector MTOR. Promotes activation of RAS signaling and phosphorylation of downstream kinases, including MAPK1/ERK2 and/or MAPK3/ERK1. Promotes phosphorylation of FES, FER, PTPN6/SHP, PTPN11/SHP-2, PLCG1, and STAT5A and/or STAT5B. Activation of wild-type FLT3 causes only marginal activation of STAT5A or STAT5B. Mutations that cause constitutive kinase activity promote cell proliferation and resistance to apoptosis via the activation of multiple signaling pathways.