

Bi-Phospho-FLT3(Y589/591) Antibody Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP3712a**Specification**

Bi-Phospho-FLT3(Y589/591) Antibody Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P36888](#)**Bi-Phospho-FLT3(Y589/591) Antibody Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2322**Other Names**

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, CD135, FLT3, CD135, FLK2, STK1

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Bi-Phospho-FLT3(Y589/591) Antibody Blocking peptide - 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

Bi-Phospho-FLT3(Y589/591) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

Bi-Phospho-FLT3(Y589/591) Antibody Blocking peptide - Images**Bi-Phospho-FLT3(Y589/591) Antibody Blocking peptide - Background**

This gene encodes a class III receptor tyrosine kinase that regulates hematopoiesis. The receptor consists of an extracellular domain composed of five immunoglobulin-like domains, one transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic kinase domain split into two parts by a kinase-insert domain. The receptor is activated by binding of the fms-related tyrosine kinase 3 ligand to the extracellular domain, which induces homodimer formation in the plasma membrane leading to autophosphorylation of the receptor. The activated receptor kinase subsequently phosphorylates and activates multiple cytoplasmic effector molecules in pathways involved in apoptosis, proliferation, and differentiation of hematopoietic cells in bone marrow. Mutations that result in the constitutive activation of this receptor result in acute myeloid leukemia and acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

Bi-Phospho-FLT3(Y589/591) Antibody Blocking peptide - References

Zhonghua Xue Ye Xue Za Zhi 31(1):1-5(2010)Parcells, B.W., et al. Stem Cells 24(5):1174-1184(2006)Kiyoi, H., et al. Oncogene 21(16):2555-2563(2002)