Best Tools for immunology Research

CD117 (C-kit) (ABT064) Mouse mAb

Catalog No :	YM6985
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	IHC;WB;ELISA
Target :	c-Kit/CD117
Fields :	>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Ras signaling pathway;>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Phospholipase D signaling pathway;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Hematopoietic cell lineage;>>Melanogenesis;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Acute myeloid leukemia;>>Breast cancer;>>Central carbon metabolism in cancer
Gene Name :	KIT SCFR
Protein Name :	C Kit;c-Kit;c-Kit Ligand;CD117;Kit;Kit Ligand;KIT oncogene;KIT proto oncogene receptor tyrosine kinase;KIT_HUMAN;Mast cell growth factor receptor;Mast/stem cell growth factor receptor Kit;MGF;p145 c-k
Human Gene Id :	3815
Human Swiss Prot No :	P10721
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P05532
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human CD117 AA range: 1-100
Specificity :	The antibody can specifically recognize human CD117 protein.
Formulation :	PBS, pH7.2, 0.03% Porcolin 300, containing stabilizing protein
Source :	Monoclonal Mouse IgG2b, Kappa
Dilution :	IHC 1:200-400, WB 1:200-1000, ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight : 107kD

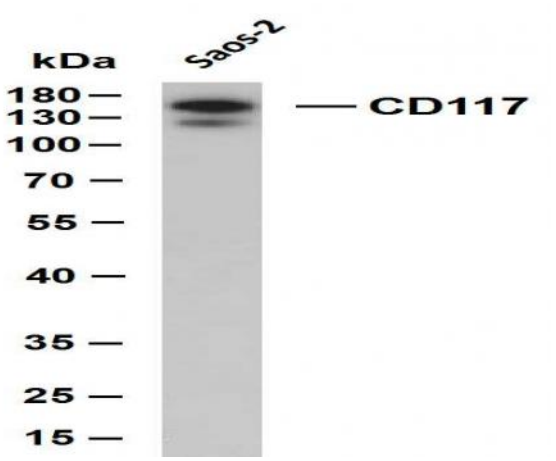
Background : This gene encodes the human homolog of the proto-oncogene c-kit. C-kit was first identified as the cellular homolog of the feline sarcoma viral oncogene v-kit. This protein is a type 3 transmembrane receptor for MGF (mast cell growth factor, also known as stem cell factor). Mutations in this gene are associated with gastrointestinal stromal tumors, mast cell disease, acute myelogenous lukemia, and piebaldism. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function : catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,disease:Defects in KIT are a cause of gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) [MIM:606764].,disease:Defects in KIT are a cause of piebaldism [MIM:172800]. Piebaldism is an autosomal dominant genetic developmental abnormality of pigmentation characterized by congenital patches of white skin and hair that lack melanocytes.,disease:Defects in KIT have been associated with testicular tumors [MIM:273300]. It includes germ cell tumor (GCT) or testicular germ cell tumor (TGCT).,function:This is the receptor for stem cell factor (mast cell growth factor). It has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Binding of the ligands leads to the autophosphorylation of KIT and its association with substrates such as phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (Pi3K).,online information:CD117 entry,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinas

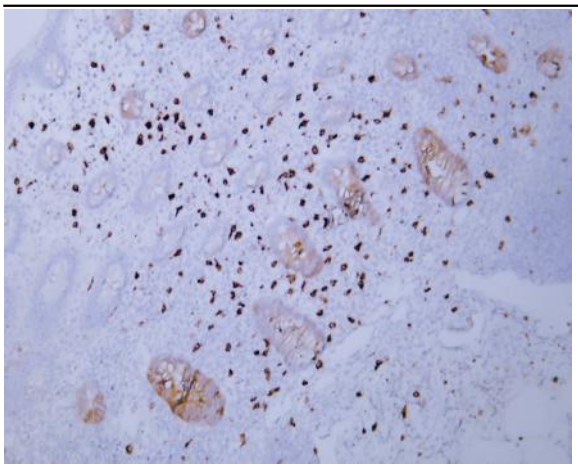
Subcellular Location : Cytoplasmic, Membranous

Expression : Appendix

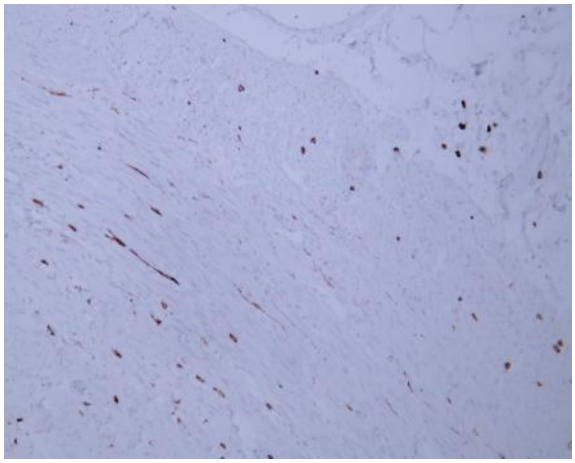
Products Images



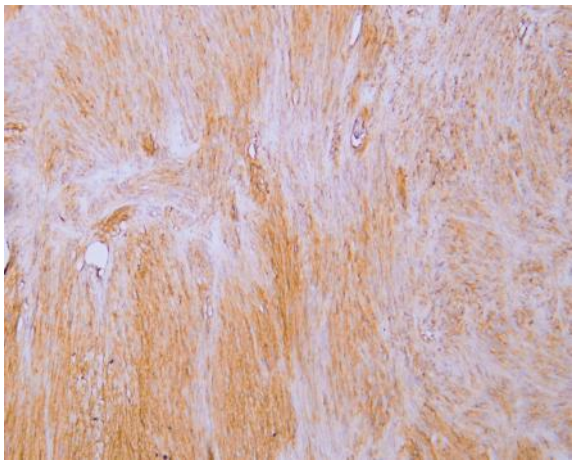
Whole cell lysates were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-CD117(ABT064) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Saos-2 Predicted band size: 110kDa Observed band size: 150kDa



Human appendix tissue was stained with anti-CD117(ABT064) antibody.



Human appendix tissue was stained with anti-CD117(ABT064) antibody.



Human GIST tissue was stained with anti-CD117(ABT064) antibody.