ALK (Phospho Tyr1586) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP1232

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human:Y1586,Mouse:Y1592

Applications
- IHC,IF,WB

MW
- 150-240kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IHC 1:50-200
WB 1:500-2000
IF 1:50-200

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ALK (Phospho-Tyr1586)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of ALK at Human:Y1586; Mouse:Y1592, It doesn't reacte with total protein.The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):YGyQQ

Target Information

Gene name ALK

Protein Name ALK (Phospho-Tyr1586)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	238;	Q9UM73;
Mouse	11682;	P97793;

Cellular Localization Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Membrane attachment is essential for promotion of neuron-like differentiation and cell proliferation arrest through specific activation of the MAP kinase pathway. .

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

Function Catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ALK is associated with anaplastic large-cell lymphoma (ALCL). Translocation t(2;17)(p23;q25) with ALO17.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ALK is associated with inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors (IMTs). Translocation t(2;11)(p23;p15) with CARS; translocation t(2;4)(p23;q21) with SEC31A.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving ALK is found in a form of non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Translocation t(2;5)(p23;q35) with NPM1. The resulting chimeric NPM1-ALK protein homodimerize and the kinase becomes constitutively activated. The constitutively active fusion proteins are responsible for 5-10% of non-Hodgkin lymphomas.,Function:Orphan receptor with a tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Appears to play an important role in the normal development and function of the nervous system. Phosphorylates almost exclusively at the first tyrosine of the Y-x-x-x-Y-Y motif.,PTM:N-glycosylated.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Insulin receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 LDL-receptor class A domain.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 2 MAM domains.,subunit:Homodimer. When bound to ligand.,tissue specificity:Expressed in brain and CNS. Also expressed in the small intestine and testis, but not in normal lymphoid cells.,

Validation Data

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information: **ALK (Phospho Tyr1586) Rabbit pAb**