

ALK (Phospho Tyr1078) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP1256 **Orthogonal Validated** 

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications

- 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

WB 1:1000-2000

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Synthesized phospho peptide around human ALK (Tyr1078)

Specificity This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human ALK (phospho-Tyr1078). 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 When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports.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):PEyKL

| Target Information

Gene name ALK

Protein Name ALK (Tyr1078)

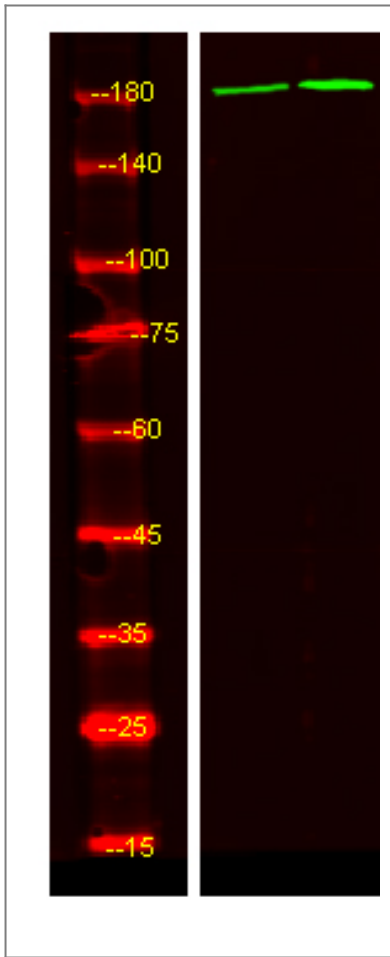
| Organism | Gene ID | UniProt ID |
|----------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Human | 238; | Q9UM73; |
| Mouse | 11682; | P97793; |

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



Western Blot analysis of HeLa treated or untreated by LPS lysis, using primary antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody (catalog#:RS23920) was diluted at 1:10000

Contact information

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