bs-3047R **[Primary Antibody]**

phospho-ALK (Tyr1586) Rabbit pAb

www.bioss.com.cn
sales@bioss.com.cn
techsupport@bioss.com.cn
400-901-9800

DATASHEET

Host: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

GeneID: 238 **SWISS:** Q9UM73

Target: ALK (Tyr1586)

Immunogen: KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human ALK around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1586: YG(p-Y)QQ.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: This gene encodes a receptor tyrosine kinase, which belongs to the insulin receptor superfamily. This protein comprises an extracellular domain, an hydrophobic stretch corresponding to a single pass transmembrane region, and an intracellular kinase domain. It plays an important role in the development of the brain and exerts its effects on specific neurons in the nervous system. This gene has been found to be rearranged, mutated, or amplified in a series of tumours including anaplastic large cell lymphomas, neuroblastoma, and non-small cell lung cancer. The chromosomal rearrangements are the most common genetic alterations in this gene, which result in creation of multiple fusion genes in tumourigenesis, including ALK (chromosome 2)/EML4 (chromosome 2), ALK/RANBP2 (chromosome 2), ALK/ATIC (chromosome 2), ALK/TFG (chromosome 3), ALK/NPM1 (chromosome 5), ALK/SQSTM1 (chromosome 5), LK/KIF5B (chromosome 10), ALK/CLTC (chromosome 17), ALK/TPM4 (chromosome 19), and ALK/MSN (chromosome X).[provided by RefSeq, Jan 2011].

Applications: **ELISA** (1:5000-10000)

Reactivity: (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Cow, Chicken, Horse)

Predicted MW.: 174 kDa

Subcellular Location: Cell membrane

SELECTED CITATIONS

- **[IF=3.3]** Yuying Yang. et al. EML4-ALK G1202R and EML4-ALK L1196M mutations induce crizotinib resistance in non-small cell lung cancer cells through activating epithelial–mesenchymal transition mediated by MDM2/MEK/ERK signal axis. CELL BIOL INT. 2024 Sep;: WB ;Human. 39318039