
phospho-ALK (Tyr1604) Rabbit pAb

Catalog Number: bs-3022R

Target Protein: phospho-ALK (Tyr1604)

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Form: Liquid

Host: Rabbit

Clonality: Polyclonal

Isotype: IgG

Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500), IHC-F (1:100-500), IF (1:100-500), Flow-Cyt (1µg /test)

Reactivity: Human (predicted:Pig, GuineaPig)

Predicted MW: 174 kDa

Entrez Gene: 238

Swiss Prot: Q9UM73

Source: KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human ALK around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1604: GH(p-Y)ED.

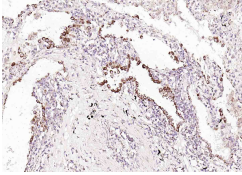
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

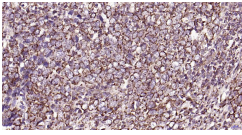
Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

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].

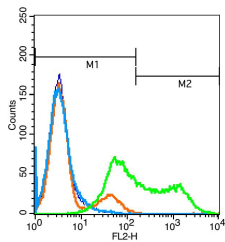
VALIDATION IMAGES



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human lung carcinoma); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Incubation with (ALK) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-3022R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded Human Thyroid cancer; Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Antibody incubation with phospho-ALK (Tyr1604) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-3022R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the SP Kit (Rabbit, SP-0023) and DAB (C-0010) staining.



Blank control(blue):Jurkat cells (fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min)). Primary Antibody:Rabbit Anti-phospho-ALK (Tyr1604) antibody(bs-3022R), Dilution: 1µg in 100 µL 1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA; Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG(orange) ,used under the same conditions); Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE(white blue), Dilution: 1:200 in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC PUBLICATIONS

[IF=5.168] Ying Gao. et al. ZYY-B-2, a novel ALK inhibitor, overcomes resistance to ceritinib by inhibiting P-gp function and induces apoptosis through mitochondrial pathway in ceritinib-resistant H2228 cells. CHEM-BIOL INTERACT. 2023 Jul;379:110516 WB,IF ; Human . 37116853

[IF=3.606] Xuejiao Zhou. et al. The novel ALK inhibitor ZX - 29 induces apoptosis through inhibiting ALK and inducing ROS - mediated endoplasmic reticulum stress in Karpas299 cells. 2020 Nov 02 WB ; Human . 33140567