

## CD110 Polyclonal Antibody

### Description

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Product type</b>            | Primary Antibody  |
| <b>Code</b>                    | BT-AP01341  |
| <b>Host</b>                    | Rabbit  |
| <b>Isotype</b>                 | IgG   |
| <b>Size</b>                    | 20ul, 50ul, 100ul   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>               | Synthesized peptide derived from Thrombopoietin receptor at AA range: 321-370                               |
| <b>Mol wt</b>                  | 71245   |
| <b>Species reactivity</b>      | Human, Mouse, Rat   |
| <b>Clonality</b>               | Polyclonal  |
| <b>Recommended application</b> | WB, IHC-p, ELISA  |
| <b>Concentration</b>           | 1 mg/ml   |
| <b>Full name</b>               | CD110 Antibody  |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                | MPL; TPOR; Thrombopoietin receptor; TPO-R; Myeloproliferative leukemia protein; Proto-oncogene c-Mpl; CD110 |

**This product is for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic procedure.**

### Background

In 1990 an oncogene, v-mpl, was identified from the murine myeloproliferative leukemia virus that was capable of immortalizing bone marrow hematopoietic cells from different lineages. In 1992 the human homologue, named, c-mpl, was cloned. Sequence data revealed that c-mpl encoded a protein that was homologous with members of the hematopoietic receptor superfamily. Presence of anti-sense oligodeoxynucleotides of c-mpl inhibited megakaryocyte colony formation. The ligand for c-mpl, thrombopoietin, was cloned in 1994. Thrombopoietin was shown to be the major regulator of megakaryocytopoiesis and platelet formation. The protein encoded by the c-mpl gene, CD110, is a 635 amino acid transmembrane domain, with two extracellular cytokine receptor domains and two intracellular cytokine receptor box motifs. TPO-R deficient mice were severely thrombocytopenic, emphasizing the important role of CD110 and thrombopoietin in megakaryocyte and platelet formation. Upon binding of thrombopoietin CD110 is dimerized and the JAK family of non-receptor tyrosine kinases, as well as the STAT family, the MAPK family, the adaptor protein Shc and the receptors themselves become tyrosine phosphorylated.

### Recommended Dilution

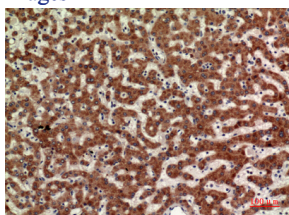
WB: 1: 500 - 1: 2000

IHC-p: 1: 100 - 1: 300

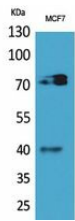
ELISA: 1: 20000

Not yet tested in other applications.

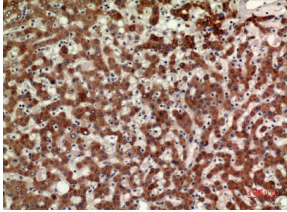
### Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-liver, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Western Blot analysis of MCF7 cells using CD110 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-liver, antibody was diluted at 1:100

### Storage

-20°C for one year

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