

## Phospho-ALK (Y1604) Polyclonal Antibody

### Description

<b>Product type</b>	Primary Antibody
<b>Code</b>	BT-PHS00898
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Size</b>	20ul, 50ul, 100ul
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ALK around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1604. AA range:1570-1619
<b>Mol wt</b>	176428
<b>Species reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Recommended application</b>	WB, IHC-p, IF, ELISA
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Full name</b>	Phospho-ALK (Y1604) Antibody
<b>Synonyms</b>	ALK; ALK tyrosine kinase receptor; Anaplastic lymphoma kinase; CD antigen CD246

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

### Background

ALK encodes a receptor tyrosine kinase, which belongs to the insulin receptor superfamily. ALK tyrosine kinase receptor 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), ALK/KIF5B (chromosome 10), ALK/CLTC (chromosome 17), ALK/TPM4 (chromosome 19), and ALK/MSN (chromosome X).

### Recommended Dilution

WB: 1: 500 - 1: 2000

IHC: 1: 100 - 1: 300

IF: 1: 200 - 1: 1000

ELISA: 1: 5000

Not yet tested in other applications.

### Images

No images.

### Storage

-20°C for one year