For Research Use Only

ALK Monoclonal antibody

Catalog Number:60321-1-lg 4 Publications

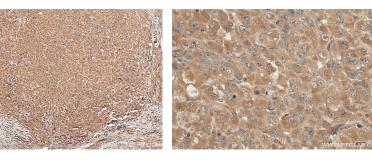


Basic Information	Catalog Number: 60321-1-Ig	GenBank Accession Number: NM_004304	Purification Method: Protein A purification	
	Concentration: 2000 µg/ml	GenelD (NCBI): 238	CloneNo.: 7G9E3	
	Source: Mouse	UNIPROT ID: Q9UM73	Recommended Dilutions: IHC 1:200-1:800	
	Isotype: IgG2a Immunogen Catalog Number: AG21493	Full Name: anaplastic lymphoma receptor		
		tyrosine kinase Calculated MW: 1620 aa, 176 kDa		
Applications	Tested Applications:	Positive Controls:		
	IHC, ELISA Cited Applications: WB	IHC : human lymphoma tissue,		
	Species Specificity: human			
	Cited Species: human			
	Note-IHC: suggested antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0; (*) Alternatively, antigen retrieval may be performed with citrate buffer pH 6.0			
	ALK, also named as CD246, is a receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) that belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. ALK usually found in the nervous system and appears to play an important role in the normal development and function of the nervous system. ALK was originally identified as part of the NPM (Nucleophosmin)-ALK oncogenic fusion protein, resulting from the (2;5)(p23;q35) translocation that is frequently associated with anaplastic large-cell lymphoma (ALCL). The EML4 (echinoderm microtubule-associated protein-like 4)-ALK fusion protein have been described in non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC), this transforming fusion kinase is a promising candidate for a therapeutic target as well as for a diagnostic molecular marker in NSCLC (PMID: 17625570).			
Background Information	protein, resulting from the (2;5)(p. lymphoma (ALCL). The EML4 (ech described in non-small-cell lung o	inoderm microtubule-associated prot cancer (NSCLC), this transforming fusi	ly associated with anaplastic large-cell ein-like 4)-ALK fusion protein have been on kinase is a promising candidate for a	
	protein, resulting from the (2;5)(p lymphoma (ALCL). The EML4 (ech described in non-small-cell lung o therapeutic target as well as for a	inoderm microtubule-associated prot cancer (NSCLC), this transforming fusi	ly associated with anaplastic large-cell ein-like 4)-ALK fusion protein have been on kinase is a promising candidate for a	
	protein, resulting from the (2;5)(p lymphoma (ALCL). The EML4 (ech described in non-small-cell lung o therapeutic target as well as for a Author	inoderm microtubule-associated prot cancer (NSCLC), this transforming fusi diagnostic molecular marker in NSC	ly associated with anaplastic large-cell ein-like 4)-ALK fusion protein have been on kinase is a promising candidate for a LC (PMID: 17625570).	
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For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact:T: 4006900926E: Proteintech-CN@ptglab.comW: ptgcn.com

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Selected Validation Data



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffinembedded human anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL) tissue slide using 60321-1-1g (ALK antibody) at dilution of 1:400 (under 10x lens). Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0). Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffinembedded human anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL) tissue slide using 60321-1-1g (ALK/CD246 antibody) at dilution of 1:400 (under 40x lens). Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0).