

Code No. 10373

Anti-Mouse

ALK (mAb 16-39) Rat IgG MoAb

Volume : 100 μg

Introduction

: Anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK, anaplastic lymphoma kinase) is a receptor type tyrosine kinase, and is found to be expressed in the central and peripheral nervous system at late embryonic stage. Motegi et al. developed an agonist monoclonal antibody against the extracellular domain of ALK.

This monoclonal antibody (clone mAb16-39) elicits tyrosine phosphorylation of ALK in human neuroblastoma (SK-N-SH) cells. And it also induces further phosphorylation of signal transfer molecules like IRD-1 (insulin receptor substrate-1) which interact with ALK. Moreover, continuous incubation with this antibody induced the cell-growth and neurite outgrowth of SK-N-SH cells (ref. 1).

Antigen : Recombinant protein of the extracellular domain of mouse ALK

Source: Rat-Mouse hybridoma, supernatant

Clone : mAb 16-39 Subclass : lgG2b

Purification: Affinity purified with Protein G

Form : Lyophilized product from 1 % BSA in PBS containing 0.05 % NaN₃

How to use : 1.0 mL deionized water will be added to the product, then its concentration comes to

100 μg/mL

Stability : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 - 8 °C

: Solution, 2 years at -20 °C

Application : This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of 1 - 5 μg/mL

: This antibody can be used for immuno-precipitation.

: This antibody can be used for stimulation test (refer to ref. 1)

Specificity: Reacts with human and mouse ALK.

Reference: 1. Motegi A, Fujimoto J, Kotani M, Sakuraba H, Yamamoto T. ALK receptor tyrosine kinase promotes cell growth and neurite outgrowth. J Cell Sci. 2004 Jul 1;117(Pt

15):3319-29.

 Mourali J, Bénard A, Lourenço FC, Monnet C, Greenland C, Moog-Lutz C, Racaud-Sultan C, Gonzalez-Dunia D, Vigny M, Mehlen P, Delsol G, Allouche M. Anaplastic lymphoma kinase is a dependence receptor whose proapoptotic functions are activated by caspase cleavage. Mol Cell Biol. 2006

Aug;26(16):6209-22.