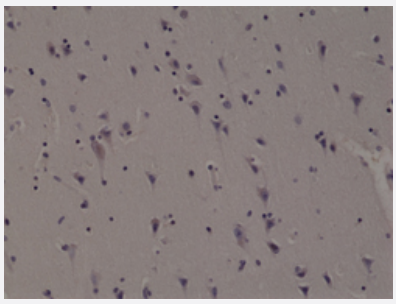
RecomAb™

ALK monoclonal antibody, clone RM361

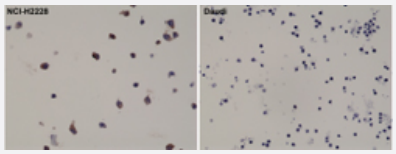
Catalog # MAB21994 Size 100 uL

Applications



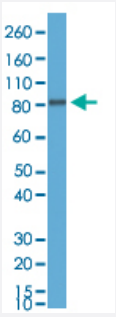
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining of human brain.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining of NCI-H2228 cells (expressing EML4-ALK variant 3) and Daudi cells (ALK negative).



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western Blot (Cell lysate) analysis of NSCLC cell line H2228 expressing EML4-ALK variant 3.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human ALK.

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Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to C-terminus of human ALK.
Reactivity	Human
Specificity	This antibody reacts to human total ALK protein including ALK fusion proteins.
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (1:500-1000) Western Blot (1:1000-2000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (50% glycerol, 1% BSA, 0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

  Immunohistochemical staining of human brain.

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

  Immunohistochemical staining of NCI-H2228 cells (expressing EML4-ALK variant 3) and Daudi cells (ALK negative).

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

  Western Blot (Cell lysate) analysis of NSCLC cell line H2228 expressing EML4-ALK variant 3.

Gene Info — ALK

Entrez GeneID	238
Gene Name	ALK
Gene Alias	CD246, Ki-1, TFG/ALK

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Gene Description	anaplastic lymphoma receptor tyrosine kinase
Omim ID	105590
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The 2;5 chromosomal translocation is frequently associated with anaplastic large cell lymphomas (ALCLs). The translocation creates a fusion gene consisting of the ALK (anaplastic lymphoma kinase) gene and the nucleophosmin (NPM) gene: the 3' half of ALK, derived from chromosome 2, is fused to the 5' portion of NPM from chromosome 5. A recent study shows that the product of the NPM-ALK fusion gene is oncogenic. The deduced amino acid sequences reveal that ALK is a novel receptor protein-tyrosine kinase having a putative transmembrane domain and an extracellular domain. These sequences are absent in the product of the transforming NPM-ALK gene. ALK shows the greatest sequence similarity to LTK (leukocyte tyrosine kinase). ALK plays an important role in the development of the brain and exerts its effects on specific neurons in the nervous system. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	ALK tyrosine kinase receptor|CD246 antigen|anaplastic lymphoma kinase (Ki-1)|anaplastic lymphoma kinase Ki-1

Disease

- Adenocarcinoma
- Carcinoma
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Kidney Failure
- Lung Neoplasms
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Schizophrenia
- Tobacco Use Disorder

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