

ALK (NM_004304) Human Recombinant Protein

Catalog No: tclp36185



Available Sizes

Size: 20 µg

Size: 100µg

Size: 500µg



Specifications

Species Reactivity:

Human

Host Species:

HEK293T

Form:

Liquid

Storage Buffer:

25 mM Tris.HCl, pH 7.3, 100 mM glycine, 10% glycerol

Concentration:

>50 ug/mL as determined by microplate BCA method

Protein Length:

Recombinant protein was produced with GoldORF clone, [GH51725V]. Click on the GoldORF clone link to view cDNA and protein sequences.

Purity / Grade:

> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Storage Instruction:

Stable for 1 year at -20°C or below from date of shipment. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and opening the cap. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternative Names:

ALK,CD246; NBLST3

SwissProt:

Q9UM73, B6D4Y2

Gene ID:

238

Calculated Molecular Weight:

176.3 kDa

Tags:

C-Myc/DDK

Function:

ACTIVITY: ALK activity verified in a biochemical assay: ALK (anaplastic lymphoma receptor tyrosine kinase) (PH34203M5) activity was measured in a homogeneous time resolved fluorescent (HTRF®) assay. ALK is an orphan receptor protein-tyrosine kinase having a putative transmembrane domain and an extracellular domain. Varying concentrations of ALK were added to a reaction mix containing ATP and a biotinylated kinase substrate and the reaction mixture was incubated to allow the protein to phosphorylate the substrate. HTRF detection reagents were then added, and the time-resolved fluorescent signal was measured on a Flexstation 3 microplate reader. The time resolved fluorescent signal is expressed as "delta R" or "R" and is a ratio calculated from the fluorescent emission intensities of the donor and acceptor fluors.

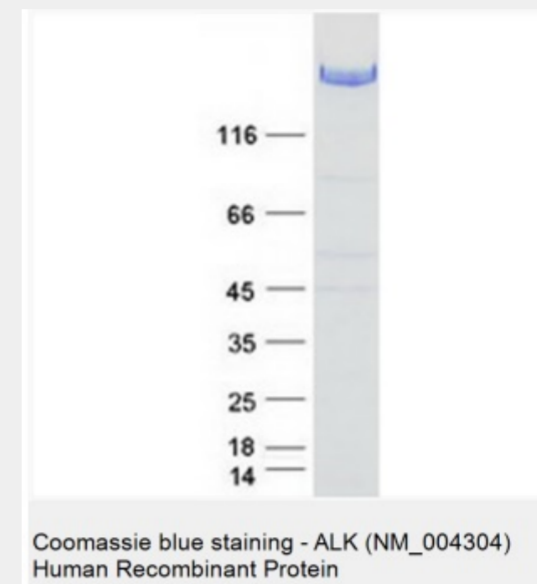
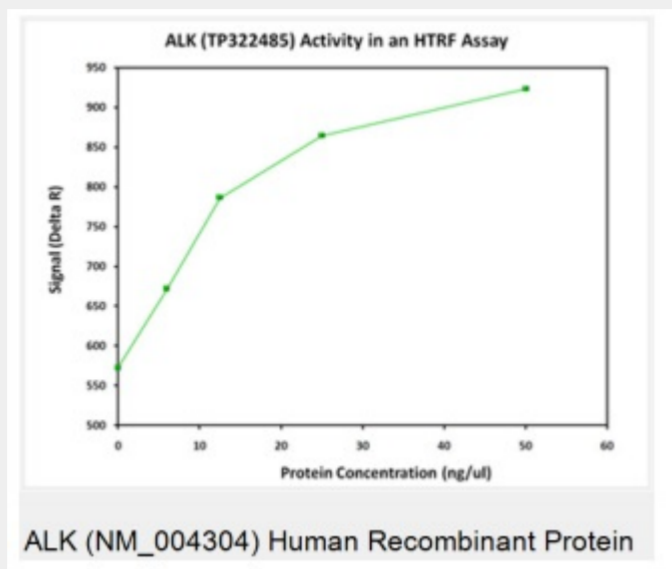
Notes

mRNA Refseq :NM_004304 Protein Refseq :NP_004295

Product Description

This gene encodes a receptor tyrosine kinase, which belongs to the insulin receptor superfamily. This protein 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).[provided by RefSeq, Jan 2011]



Coomassie blue staining of purified ALK protein . The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with ALK cDNA clone using LBTrans 2.0

All products are for RESEARCH USE ONLY. Not for diagnostic & therapeutic purposes!