



Flt-3 (phospho Tyr969) rabbit pAb

Cat#: orb768197 (Manual)

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

Product Name Flt-3 (phospho Tyr969) rabbit pAb

Host species Rabbit

Applications WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Species Cross-Reactivity Human; Rat; Mouse;

Recommended dilutions Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA:

1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from

human FLT3 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr969. AA range:935-984

Specificity Phospho-Flt-3 (Y969) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Flt-

3 protein only when phosphorylated at Y969.

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium

azide..

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Name Receptor-type tyrosine-protein kinase FLT3

Gene Name FLT3

Cellular localization Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum

lumen. Constitutively activated mutant forms with internal tandem duplications are less efficiently transported to the cell surface and a significant proportion is retained in an immature form in the endoplasmic reticulum lumen. The activated kinase is rapidly targeted for degradation.

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.





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Clonality Polyclonal

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Observed band 150kD

2322 **Human Gene ID**

Human Swiss-Prot Number P36888

FLT3; CD135; FLK2; STK1; Receptor-type tyrosine-protein kinase FLT3; FL cytokine receptor; Fetal liver kinase-2; FLK-2; Fms-like tyrosine kinase 3; FLT-3; Stem cell tyrosine kinase 1; STK-1; CD antigen CD135 Alternative Names

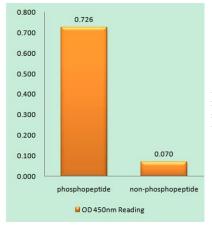
Background This gene encodes a class III receptor tyrosine kinase that regulates

hematopoiesis. This receptor is activated by binding of the fms-related tyrosine kinase 3 ligand to the extracellular domain, which induces

homodimer formation in the plasma membrane leading to autophosphorylation of the receptor. The activated receptor kinase subsequently phosphorylates and activates multiple cytoplasmic effector

molecules in pathways involved in apoptosis, proliferation, and differentiation of hematopoietic cells in bone marrow. Mutations that result

in the constitutive activation of this receptor result in acute myeloid leukemia and acute lymphoblastic leukemia. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2015],

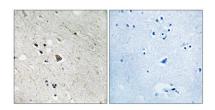


Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using FLT3 (Phospho-Tyr969) Antibody

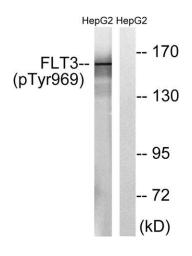




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Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using FLT3 (Phospho-Tyr969) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells treated with Na3VO4 0.3mM 40', using FLT3 (Phospho-Tyr969) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.