

# **Rabbit Anti-TPOR antibody**

## SL11311R

; CD110; CD 110; MPL; MPLV; Myeloproliferative leukemia
ve leukemia virus oncogene; Proto-oncogene c-Mpl; THCYT2;
; TPO R; TPO-R; TPOR; TPOR_HUMAN.
it,
=1:500-1000Flow-Cyt=1µg/Test
plications.
trations should be determined by the end user.
ic peptide derived from human TPOR:401-
in A
1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
ear. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized
n temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year
en reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of
stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
mpl, was identified from the murine myeloproliferative
capable of immortalizing bone marrow hematopoietic cells from
2 the human homologue, named, c-mpl, was cloned. Sequence
<b>Detail:</b> different lineages. In 1992 the human homologue, named, c-mpl, was cloned. Sequence data revealed that c-mpl encoded a protein that was homologous with members of the hematopoietic receptor superfamily. Presence of anti-sense oligodeoxynucleotides of c-

mpl inhibited megakaryocyte colony formation. The ligand for c-mpl, thrombopoietin, was cloned in 1994. Thrombopoietin was shown to be the major regulator of megakaryocytopoiesis and platelet formation. The protein encoded by the c-mpl gene, CD110, is a 635 amino acid transmembrane domain, with two extracellular cytokine receptor domains and two intracellular cytokine receptor box motifs. TPO-R deficient mice were severely thrombocytopenic, emphasizing the important role of CD110 and thrombopoietin in megakaryocyte and platelet formation. Upon binding of thrombopoietin CD110 is dimerized and the JAK family of non-receptor tyrosine kinases, as well as the STAT family, the MAPK family, the adaptor protein Shc and the receptors themselves become tyrosine phosphorylated. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

#### **Function:**

Receptor for thrombopoietin. May represent a regulatory molecule specific for TPO-R-dependent immune responses.

#### Subunit:

Interacts with ATXN2L

#### **Subcellular Location:**

Membrane.

#### Tissue Specificity:

Expressed at a low level in a large number of cells of hematopoietic origin. Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are always found to be coexpressed.

#### Post-translational modifications:

Ubiquitination at Lys-553 and Lys-573 targets MPL for degradation by both the lysosomal and proteasomal pathways. The E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase CBL significantly contributes to this ubiquitination.

#### **DISEASE:**

Defects in MPL are a cause of congenital amegakaryocytic thrombocytopenia (CAMT) [MIM:604498]. CAMT is a disease characterized by isolated thrombocytopenia and megakaryocytopenia with no physical anomalies.

#### Similarity:

Belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family. Type 1 subfamily. Contains 2 fibronectin type-III domains.

#### **SWISS:**

P40238

#### Gene ID:

4352

#### Database links:

Entrez Gene: 4352 Human

Entrez Gene: 17480 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 366455 Rat

Omim: 159530 Human

SwissProt: P40238 Human

SwissProt: Q08351 Mouse

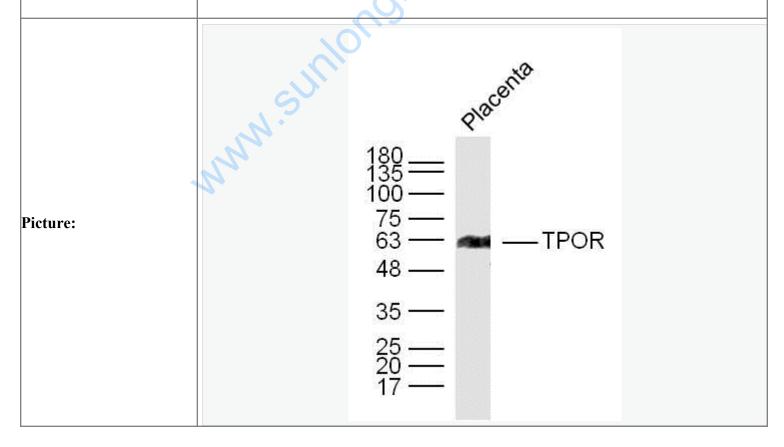
Unigene: 82906 Human

Unigene: 4864 Mouse

<u>Unigene: 198731</u> Rat

### Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.



Sample:

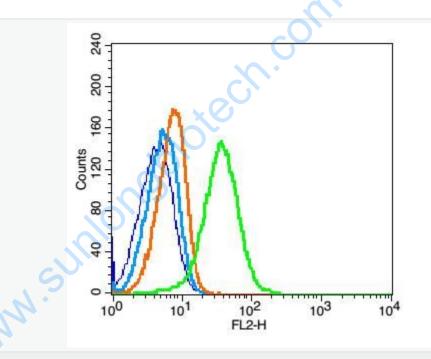
Placenta (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- TPOR (SL11311R)at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 68 kD

Observed band size: 63 kD



Blank control(Rjai): RAJI(fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min)).

Primary Antibody:Rabbit Anti-TPOR antibody(SL11311R), Dilution: 1 $\mu$ g in 100  $\mu$ L

1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA;

 $Isotype\ Control\ Antibody:\ Rabbit\ IgG(orange)\ , used\ under\ the\ same\ conditions\ );$ 

Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE(white blue), Dilution: 1:200 in 1  $\rm X$ 

PBS containing 0.5% BSA.

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