



Rabbit Anti-Phospho-c-Kit (Tyr721) antibody

SL3242R

Product Name:	Phospho-c-Kit (Tyr721)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化原癌基因c-kit抗体
Alias:	c-Kit (phospho Y721); c-Kit (phospho Tyr721); p-c-Kit (Tyr 721); C Kit; c-Kit; CD 117; CD117; CD117 antigen; KIT; KIT_HUMAN; Mast/stem cell growth factor receptor; Mast/stem cell growth factor receptor Kit; p145 c-kit; PBT; Piebald trait protein; Proto oncogene c Kit; Proto oncogene tyrosine protein kinase Kit; Proto-oncogene c-Kit; SCF Receptor; SCFR; soluble KIT variant 1; Stem cell factor receptor; tyrosine protein kinase Kit; Tyrosine-protein kinase Kit; v kit Hardy Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral oncogene homolog; v kit Hardy Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral oncogene like protein; v-kit Hardy-Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral oncogene homolog.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800Flow-Cyt=1ug/testIF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	105kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human c-Kit around the phosphorylation site of Tyr721:NE(p-Y)MD
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year

	when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	<p>c-Kit is a transmembrane tyrosine kinase encoded by the cKit proto oncogene. c-Kit acts to regulate a variety of biological responses including cell proliferation, apoptosis, chemotaxis and adhesion. Ligand binding to the extracellular domain leads to autophosphorylation on several tyrosine residues within the cytoplasmic domain, and activation. Mutations in c-Kit have been found to be important for tumor growth and progression in a variety of cancers including mast cell diseases, gastrointestinal stromal tumor, acute myeloid leukemia, Ewing sarcoma and lung cancer. Phosphorylation at tyrosine 721 of c-Kit allows binding and activation of PI3 kinase.</p> <p>Function: Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as cell-surface receptor for the cytokine KITLG/SCF and plays an essential role in the regulation of cell survival and proliferation, hematopoiesis, stem cell maintenance, gametogenesis, mast cell development, migration and function, and in melanogenesis. In response to KITLG/SCF binding, KIT can activate several signaling pathways. Phosphorylates PIK3R1, PLCG1, SH2B2/APS and CBL. Activates the AKT1 signaling pathway by phosphorylation of PIK3R1, the regulatory subunit of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase. Activated KIT also transmits signals via GRB2 and activation of RAS, RAF1 and the MAP kinases MAPK1/ERK2 and/or MAPK3/ERK1. Promotes activation of STAT family members STAT1, STAT3, STAT5A and STAT5B. Activation of PLCG1 leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate.</p> <p>Subunit: Monomer in the absence of bound KITLG/SCF. Homodimer in the presence of bound KITLG/SCF, forming a heterotetramer with two KITLG/SCF molecules. Interacts (via phosphorylated tyrosine residues) with the adapter proteins GRB2 and GRB7 (via SH2 domain), and SH2B2/APS. Interacts (via C-terminus) with MPDZ (via the tenth PDZ domain). Interacts (via phosphorylated tyrosine residues) with PIK3R1 and PIK3 catalytic subunit. Interacts (via phosphorylated tyrosine) with CRK (isoform Crk-II), FYN, SHC1 and MATK/CHK (via SH2 domain). Interacts with LYN and FES/FPS. Interacts (via phosphorylated tyrosine residues) with the protein phosphatases PTPN6/SHP-1 (via SH2 domain), PTPN11/SHP-2 (via SH2 domain) and PTPRU. Interacts with PLCG1. Interacts with DOK1 and TEC. Subcellular Location : Isoform 1: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Isoform 2: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Isoform 3: Cytoplasm. Note=Detected in the cytoplasm of spermatozoa, especially in the equatorial and subacrosomal region of the sperm head.</p> <p>Subcellular Location: Isoform 1: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Isoform 2: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Isoform 3: Cytoplasm. Note=Detected in the cytoplasm of spermatozoa, especially in the equatorial and subacrosomal region of the sperm head.</p>

Tissue Specificity:

Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are detected in spermatogonia and Leydig cells. Isoform 3 is detected in round spermatids, elongating spermatids and spermatozoa (at protein level). Widely expressed. Detected in the hematopoietic system, the gastrointestinal system, in melanocytes and in germ cells.

Post-translational modifications:

Ubiquitinated by SOCS6. KIT is rapidly ubiquitinated after autophosphorylation induced by KITLG/SCF binding, leading to internalization and degradation.

Autophosphorylated on tyrosine residues. KITLG/SCF binding enhances autophosphorylation. Isoform 1 shows low levels of tyrosine phosphorylation in the absence of added KITLG/SCF (in vitro). Kinase activity is down-regulated by phosphorylation on serine residues by protein kinase C family members.

Phosphorylation at Tyr-568 is required for interaction with PTPN11/SHP-2, CRK (isoform Crk-II) and members of the SRC tyrosine-protein kinase family.

Phosphorylation at Tyr-570 is required for interaction with PTPN6/SHP-1.

Phosphorylation at Tyr-703, Tyr-823 and Tyr-936 is important for interaction with GRB2. Phosphorylation at Tyr-721 is important for interaction with PIK3R1.

Phosphorylation at Tyr-823 and Tyr-936 is important for interaction with GRB7.

DISEASE:

Defects in KIT are a cause of piebald trait (PBT) [MIM:172800]. PBT is an autosomal dominant genetic developmental abnormality of pigmentation characterized by congenital patches of white skin and hair that lack melanocytes.

Defects in KIT are a cause of gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) [MIM:606764].

Defects in KIT have been associated with testicular germ cell tumor (TGCT) [MIM:273300]. A common solid malignancy in males. Germ cell tumors of the testis constitute 95% of all testicular neoplasms.

Defects in KIT are a cause of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) [MIM:601626]. AML is a malignant disease in which hematopoietic precursors are arrested in an early stage of development. Note= Somatic mutations that lead to constitutive activation of KIT are detected in AML patients. These mutations fall into two classes, the most common being in-frame internal tandem duplications of variable length in the juxtamembrane region that disrupt the normal regulation of the kinase activity. Likewise, point mutations in the kinase domain can result in a constitutively activated kinase.

Similarity:

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily.

Contains 5 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.

Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

SWISS:

P10721

Gene ID:
3815

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 3815](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 16590](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 64030](#)Rat

[Omin: 164920](#)Human

[SwissProt: P10721](#)Human

[SwissProt: P05532](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 479754](#)Human

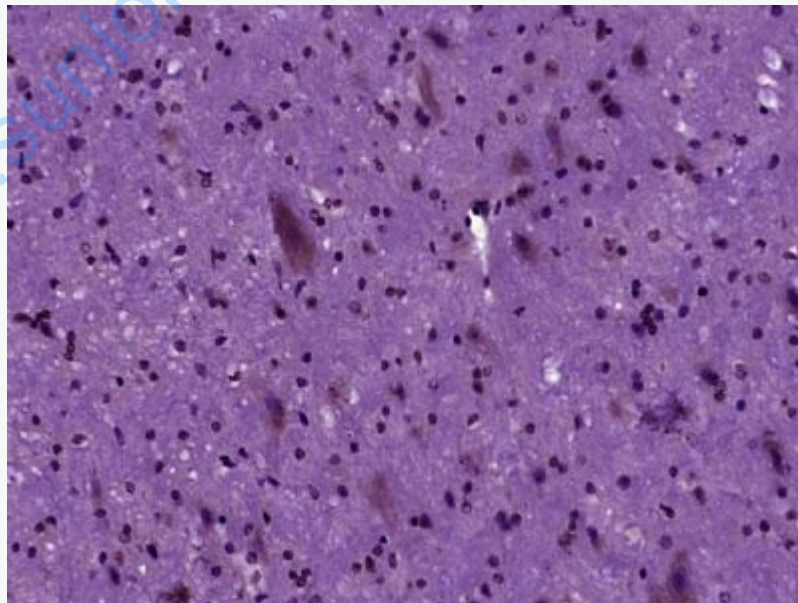
[Unigene: 247073](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 54004](#)Rat

Important Note:

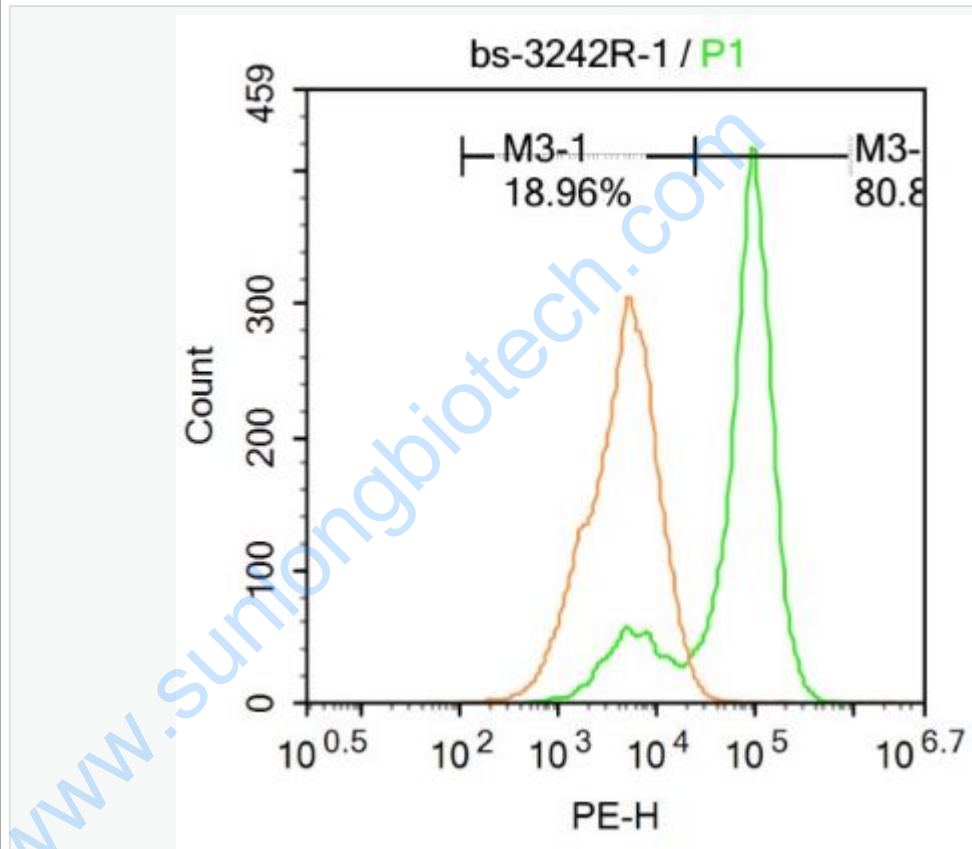
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Picture:



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse cerebellum tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous

peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (c-Kit(Tyr721)) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL3242R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Molt-4 cells were fixed with 4% PFA for 10min at room temperature, permeabilized with 20% PBST for 20 min at room temperature, and incubated in 5% BSA blocking buffer for 30 min at room temperature. Cells were then stained with CD117 Antibody(SL3242R) at 1:100 dilution in blocking buffer and incubated for 30 min at room temperature, washed twice with 2% BSA in PBS, followed by secondary antibody incubation for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisitions of 20,000 events

	<p>were performed. Cells stained with primary antibody (green), and isotype control (orange).</p>
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