Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-02194P)

TargetMol

Anti-C-Kit Antibody-PE (1R766)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	PE
Clone:	1R766
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Flow cytometric analysis of human KIT (CD117) expression on TF-1 cells. TF-1 cells were stained with PE-conjugated anti-Human KIT (CD117). The histogram were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.
Application:	FCM
Recommended	10 µl/Test, 0.1 mg/ml

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 12 months, do not freeze. Keep away from direct sunlight. Sodium azide is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Flush with large volumes of water during disposal.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human c-Kit / CD117 protein (TMPY-01935)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	v-kit Hardy-Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral oncogene homolog;C-Kit;SCFR;PBT;CD117
Biology Area:	Cancer Drug Targets, Cardiac Stem Cell Markers, Receptor Tyrosine Kinases (RTKs)

Research Background

C-Kit is a type 3 transmembrane receptor for MGF (mast cell growth factor, also known as stem cell factor). c-Kit contains 5 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains and 1 protein kinase domain. It belongs to the protein kinase superfamily, tyr protein kinase family, and CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily. C-Kit has tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Binding of the ligands leads to the autophosphorylation of KIT and its association with substrates such as phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase. Antibodies to c-Kit are widely used in immunohistochemistry to help distinguish particular types of tumor in histological tissue sections. It is used primarily in the diagnosis of GISTs. In GISTs, c-Kit staining is typically cytoplasmic, with stronger accentuation along the cell membranes. C-Kit antibodies can also be used in the diagnosis of mast cell tumors and in distinguishing seminomas from embryonal carcinomas. Mutations in the c-Kit gene are associated with gastrointestinal stromal tumors, mast cell disease, acute myelogenous leukemia, and piebaldism. Defects in KIT are a cause of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML). 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.Cancer ImmunotherapyImmune CheckpointImmunotherapyTargeted Therapy

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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