

Anti-CD117 Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Rat (predicted:Mouse,Dog,Horse)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 105 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

1. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (c-Kit/CD117) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-00328) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining.

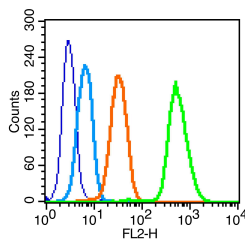
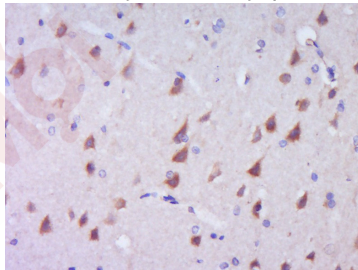
Verified Activity:

2. Blank control (blue line): K562 (fixed with 70% ethanol (overnight at 4°C) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min at room temperature).

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-c-Kit antibody (TMAB-00328), Dilution: 0.2 µg/10⁶ cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG.

Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE, Dilution: 1 µg/test.



Application: FCM,IF,IHC-Fr,IHC-P

Recommended IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500; FCM: 1µg/Test

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human c-Kit/CD117

Antigen Species: Human

Gene ID: 3815

Uniprot ID: P10721

Synonyms: EC 2.7.10;SCFR;PBT;CD117;ckit;EC 2.7.10.1;c-kit;KIT

Biology Area: Growth factor receptors, Receptor tyrosine kinases, Hematopoietic system development, Germ cell markers, Cytokines, Tyrosine Kinase Receptors, Receptor Tyrosine Kinases, Embryonic Germ Cells, HSC markers, Mast Cell Lineage, Surface Molecules, Tumor Associated

Research Background

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.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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