

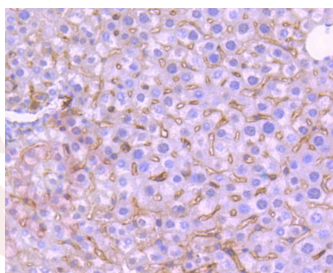
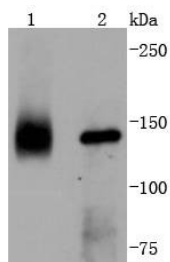
Anti-TrkA Antibody (8K93)

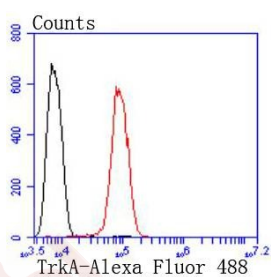
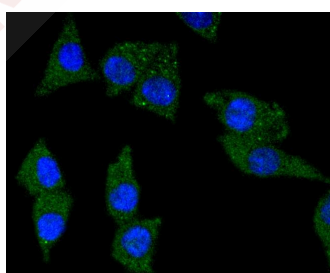
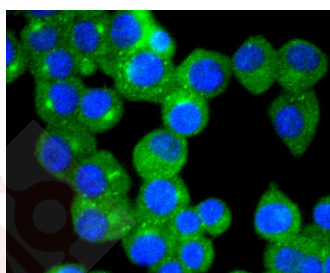
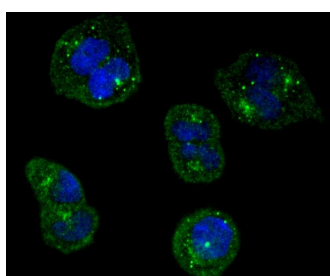
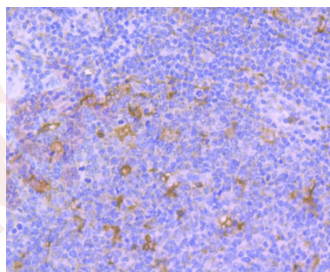
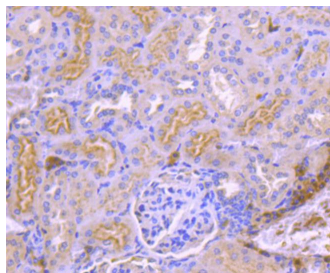
Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 145 kDa.
Clone:	8K93
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

1. Western blot analysis of TrkA on different lysates using anti-TrkA antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Positive control: Lane 1: Mouse brain, Lane 2: SH-SY-5Y.
 2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse liver tissue using anti-TrkA antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
 3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney tissue using anti-TrkA antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
 4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-TrkA antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
- Verified Activity:
5. ICC staining TrkA in Hela cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
 6. ICC staining TrkA in N2A cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
 7. ICC staining TrkA in SH-SY-5Y cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
 8. Flow cytometric analysis of SH-SY-5Y cells with TrkA antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.





Application: FCM, ICC/IF, IHC, IP, WB

Recommended WB: 1:1000-2000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC/IF: 1:50-200; FCM: 1:50-100

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: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: P04629

Synonyms: neurotrophic tyrosine kinase, receptor, type 1

Research Background

The family of Trk receptor tyrosine kinases consists of TrkA, TrkB, and TrkC. While the sequence of these family members is highly conserved, they are activated by different neurotrophins: TrkA by NGF, TrkB by BDNF or NT4, and TrkC by NT3. Neurotrophin signaling through these receptors regulates a number of physiological processes, such as cell survival, proliferation, neural development, and axon and dendrite growth and patterning. In the adult nervous system, the Trk receptors regulate synaptic strength and plasticity. TrkA regulates proliferation and is important for development and maturation of the nervous system. Point mutations, deletions, and chromosomal rearrangements (chimeras) cause ligand-independent receptor dimerization and activation of TrkA. TrkA is activated in many malignancies including breast, ovarian, prostate, and thyroid carcinomas. Research studies suggest that expression of TrkA in neuroblastomas may be a good prognostic marker as TrkA signals growth arrest and differentiation of cells originating from the neural crest.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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