**Product Name: CD110 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**
**Catalog #: AMM81955**

## Summary

| | |
|---|---|
| **Production Name** | CD110 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody |
| **Description** | Mouse Monoclonal Antibody |
| **Host** | Mouse |
| **Application** | FC,ELISA |
| **Reactivity** | Human |

## Performance

| | |
|---|---|
| **Conjugation** | Unconjugated |
| **Modification** | Unmodified |
| **Isotype** | Mouse IgG2a |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal |
| **Form** | Liquid |
| **Storage** | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |
| **Buffer** | Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide |
| **Purification** | Affinity Purification |

## Immunogen

| | |
|---|---|
| **Gene Name** | CD110 |
| **Alternative Names** | MPL; MPLV; TPOR; C-MPL; THCYT2 |
| **Gene ID** | 4352.0 |
| **SwissProt ID** | P40238.Purified recombinant fragment of human CD110 (AA: extra 26-175) expressed in E. Coli. |

## Application

| | |
|---|---|
| **Dilution Ratio** | FC:1:200-1:400,ELISA:1:10000 |
| **Molecular Weight** | 71.2kDa |

## Background

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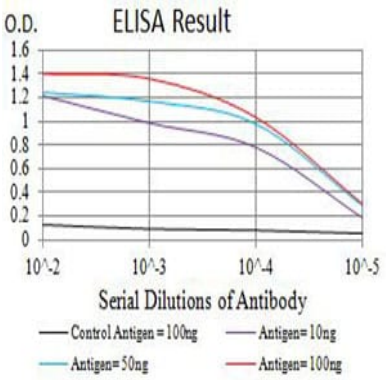
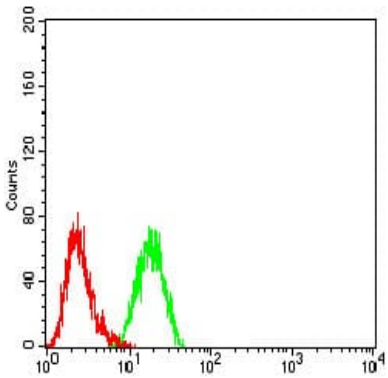
In 1990 an oncogene, v-mpl, was identified from the murine myeloproliferative leukemia virus that was capable of immortalizing bone marrow hematopoietic cells from different lineages. In 1992 the human homologue, named, c-mpl, was cloned. Sequence data revealed that c-mpl encoded a protein that was homologous 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.<br />

## Research Area

## Image Data




Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng);Purple line: Antigen (10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line:Antigen (100 ng)




Flow cytometric analysis of K562 cells using CD110 mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).

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## Note

For research use only.