Product Name: **c-Kit Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**
Catalog #: **APRab08863**
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000
Molecular Weight	117kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	KIT
Alternative Names	KIT; SCFR; Mast/stem cell growth factor receptor Kit; SCFR; Piebald trait protein; PBT; Proto-oncogene c-Kit; Tyrosine-protein kinase Kit; p145 c-kit; v-kit Hardy-Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral oncogene homolog; CD antigen CD117
Gene ID	3815.0
SwissProt ID	P10721
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KIT. AA range:906-955

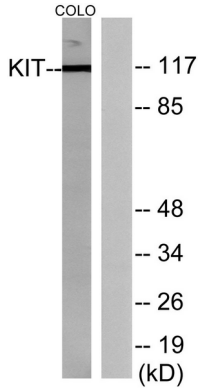
Background

This gene encodes the human homolog of the proto-oncogene c-kit. C-kit was first identified as the cellular homolog of the feline sarcoma viral oncogene v-kit. This protein is a type 3 transmembrane receptor for MGF (mast cell growth factor, also known as stem cell factor). Mutations in this gene are associated with gastrointestinal stromal tumors, mast cell disease, acute myelogenous lukemia, and piebaldism. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,disease:Defects in KIT are a cause of gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) [MIM:606764].,disease:Defects in KIT are a cause of piebaldism [MIM:172800]. Piebaldism is an autosomal dominant genetic developmental abnormality of pigmentation characterized by congenital patches of white skin and hair that lack melanocytes.,disease:Defects in KIT have been associated with testicular tumors [MIM:273300]. It includes germ cell tumor (GCT) or testicular germ cell tumor (TGCT).,function:This is the receptor for stem cell factor (mast cell growth factor). It has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Binding of the ligands leads to the autophosphorylation of KIT and its association with substrates such as phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (Pi3K).,online information:CD117 entry,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 5 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,subunit:Interacts with APS. Interacts with MPDZ (via the tenth PDZ domain). Interacts with PTPRU.,

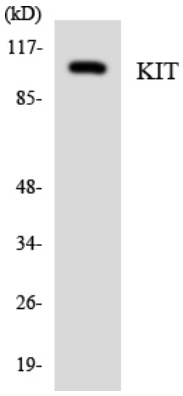
Research Area

Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Endocytosis;Hematopoietic cell lineage;Melanogenesis;Pathways in cancer;Acute myeloid leukemia;

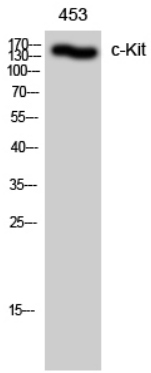
Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO205 cells, using KIT Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from K562 cells using KIT antibody.



Western Blot analysis of 453 cells using c-Kit Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1： 500