

## Phospho-FLT3 (Tyr969) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

### Catalog #: EAB10757

| Host/Isotype | Clonality  | Applications         | MW (kDa) | Reactivity        |
|--------------|------------|----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Rabbit IgG   | Polyclonal | WB, IHC-P, IF, ELISA | 113      | Human, Mouse, Rat |

### Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| WB(Western Blotting)                     | 1:500-2000   |
| IHC-P(Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)     | 1:50-300     |
| IF(Immunofluorescence)                   | 1:50-300     |
| ELISA(Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay) | 1:5000-20000 |

### Product Information

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Conjugate      | Unconjugate  |
| Specificity    | Phospho-FLT3 (Tyr969) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FLT3 only when phosphorylated at Tyr969.                 |
| Purification   | Affinity purification  |
| Concentration  | 1mg/ml   |
| Format         | Liquid   |
| Formulation    | In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol   |
| Shipping       | Gel Pack   |
| Storage        | Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks |
| UniProt ID     | <a href="#">P36888</a>   |
| Entrez-Gene Id | <a href="#">2322</a>   |

### Product Description

This gene encodes a class III receptor tyrosine kinase that regulates hematopoiesis. This receptor is activated by binding of the fms-related tyrosine kinase 3 ligand to the extracellular domain, which induces homodimer formation in the plasma membrane leading to autophosphorylation of the receptor. The activated receptor kinase subsequently phosphorylates and activates multiple cytoplasmic effector molecules in pathways involved in apoptosis, proliferation, and differentiation of hematopoietic cells in bone marrow. Mutations that result in the constitutive activation of this receptor result in acute myeloid leukemia and acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

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