

Recombinant Pan Trk Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301971L**

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

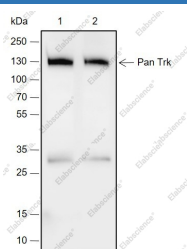
Reactivity	Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Peptide. This information is proprietary to PTMab
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C421592
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

WB	1000-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:100

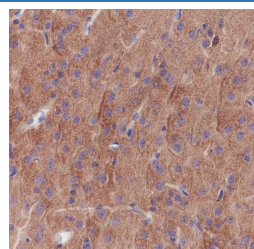
Data



Western Blot with Pan Trk Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. Lane 1: Mouse brain, Lane 2: Rat brain

Observed-MW:120-140 kDa

Calculated-MW:92 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse cerebral cortex using Pan Trk Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

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. Phosphorylation at Tyr490 is required for Shc association and activation of the Ras-MAP kinase cascade. Residues Tyr674/675 lie within the catalytic domain, and phosphorylation at these sites reflects TrkA kinase activity. 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.

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