Revision 3

Store at -20C

#4619

Phospho-TrkA (Tyr490)/TrkB (Tyr516) (C35G9) Rabbit mAb

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

Orders: 877-616-CELL (2355)
orders@cellsignal.com

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Web: info@cellsignal.com
cellsignal.com

3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
W, IP	H R	Endogenous	140	Rabbit IgG	#P04629, #Q16620	4914, 4915

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:50

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity/Sensitivity

Phospho-TrkA (Tyr490)/TrkB (Tyr516) (C35G9) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of TrkA and TrkB only when phosphorylated at Tyr490 and Tyr516, respectively. This antibody may cross-react with Bcr-Abl phosphorylated at an unkown tyrosine residue.

Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology

Mouse

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Tyr490 of human TrkA.

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 (1). 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 (1). 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 (2). Phosphorylation at Tyr490 is required for Shc association and activation of the Ras-MAP kinase cascade (3,4). Residues Tyr674/675 lie within the catalytic domain, and phosphorylation at these sites reflects TrkA kinase activity (3-6). Point mutations, deletions, and chromosomal rearrangements (chimeras) cause ligand-independent receptor dimerization and activation of TrkA (7-10). TrkA is activated in many malignancies including breast, ovarian, prostate, and thyroid carcinomas (8-13). 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 (10).
The phosphorylation sites are conserved between TrkA and TrkB: Tyr490 of TrkA corresponds to Tyr512 in TrkB, and Tyr674/675 of TrkA to Tyr706/707 in TrkB of the human sequence (14). TrkB is overexpressed in tumors, such as neuroblastoma, prostate adenocarcinoma, and pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (15). Research studies have shown that in neuroblastomas, overexpression of TrkB correlates with an unfavorable disease outcome when autocrine loops signaling tumor survival are potentiated by additional overexpression of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) (16-18). An alternatively spliced truncated TrkB isoform lacking the kinase domain is overexpressed in Wilms' tumors and this isoform may act as a dominant-negative regulator of TrkB signaling (17).

Background References

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Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

W: Western Blotting **IP:** Immunoprecipitation

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human **R:** Rat

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Limited Uses