Revision 3

Phospho-ALK (Tyr1604) Antibody

#3341 Store at -20C

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
W, W-S, IP	H	Endogenous	80 (NPM-ALK) 220 (ALK)	Rabbit	#Q9UM73	238

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000
Simple Western™	1:10 - 1:50
Immunoprecipitation	1:50

Storage

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

Specificity/Sensitivity

Phospho-ALK (Tyr1604) Antibody detects ALK only when phosphorylated at Tyr1604 (equivalent to Tyr664 of NPM-ALK). This antibody may cross-react with other activated protein tyrosine kinases including EGFR.

Source / Purification

Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Tyr1604 of human ALK. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography

Background

Anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) is a tyrosine kinase receptor for pleiotrophin (PTN), a growth factor involved in embryonic brain development (1-3). In ALK-expressing cells, PTN induces phosphorylation of both ALK and the downstream effectors IRS-1, Shc, PLCγ, and PI3 kinase (1). ALK was originally discovered as a nucleophosmin (NPM)-ALK fusion protein produced by a translocation (4). Investigators have found that the NPM-ALK fusion protein is a constitutively active, oncogenic tyrosine kinase associated with anaplastic lymphoma (4). Research literature suggests that activation of PLCγ by NPM-ALK may be a crucial step for its mitogenic activity and involved in the pathogenesis of anaplastic lymphomas (5).
A distinct ALK oncogenic fusion protein involving ALK and echinoderm microtubule-associated protein like 4 (EML4) has been described in the research literature from a non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) cell line, with corresponding fusion transcripts present in some cases of lung adenocarcinoma. The short, amino-terminal region of the microtubule-associated protein EML4 is fused to the kinase domain of ALK (6-8).
Phosphorylated Tyr664 of NPM-ALK (equivalent to Tyr1604 of full length ALK) is required for the interaction with PLCgamma (5). Site-directed mutagenesis of this tyrosine residue results in the loss of oncogenic activity of NPM-ALK (5).

Background References

1. Stoica, G.E. et al. (2001) *J Biol Chem* 276, 16772-9.
2. Iwahara, T. et al. (1997) *Oncogene* 14, 439-49.
3. Morris, S.W. et al. (1997) *Oncogene* 14, 2175-88.
4. Morris, S.W. et al. (1994) *Science* 263, 1281-4.
5. Bai, R.Y. et al. (1998) *Mol Cell Biol* 18, 6951-61.
6. Rikova, K. et al. (2007) *Cell* 131, 1190-203.
7. Takeuchi, K. et al. (2008) *Clin Cancer Res* 14, 6618-24.
8. Soda, M. et al. (2007) Nature 448, 561-6.

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 **W-S:** Simple Western™ **IP:** Immunoprecipitation

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human

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