

Rabbit anti-Human c-Kit Monoclonal Antibody | anti-KIT antibody

Recombinant Anti-c-Kit Antibody, Rabbit Monoclonal

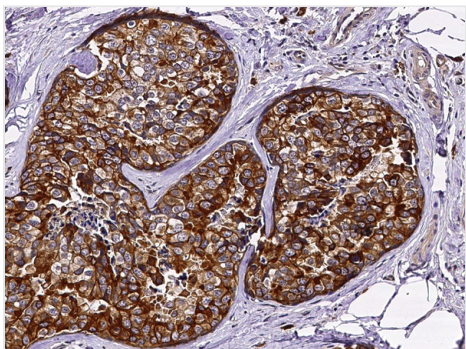
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA255503	Rabbit	Human	Immunohistochemistry, ELISA

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

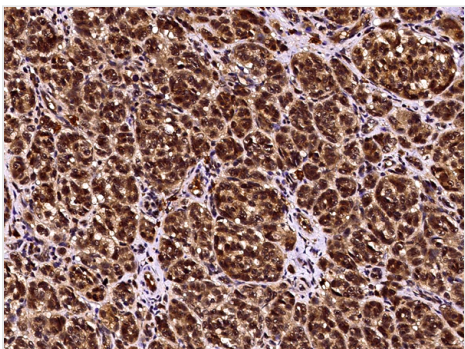
c-Kit; Monoclonal Antibody; Recombinant Anti-c-Kit Antibody; Rabbit Monoclonal; c-Kit/CD117 Antibody; Rabbit MAb; v-kit Hardy-Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral oncogene homolog; Anti-C-Kit Antibody; Anti-CD117 Antibody; Anti-PBT Antibody; Anti-SCFR Antibody; anti-KIT antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

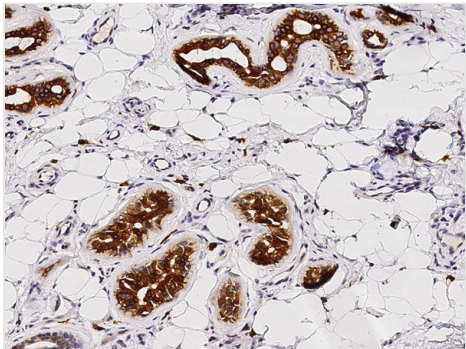
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Number	351
Specificity	Human c-Kit/CD117. No cross-reactivity in ELISA with Mouse KIT, Human PDGFRa, Human PDGFRb
Purity/Purification	Protein A
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-KIT antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Antibody Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen	Recombinant Human c-Kit/CD117 protein
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Human c-Kit/CD117 (rh c-Kit/CD117).
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human c-KIT in human breast cancer with rabbit monoclonal antibody (1:300, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human c-KIT in human melanoma with rabbit monoclonal antibody (1:300, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human c-KIT in human skin with rabbit monoclonal antibody (1:300, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-KIT antibody	C-Kit is a type 3 transmembrane receptor for MGF (mast cell growth factor, also known as stem cell factor). c-Kit contains 5 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains and 1 protein kinase domain. It belongs to the protein kinase superfamily, tyr protein kinase family, and CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily. C-Kit contains 5 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains and 1 protein kinase domain. C-Kit has tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Binding of the ligands leads to the autophosphorylation of KIT and its association with substrates such as phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase. Antibodies to c-Kit are widely used in immunohistochemistry to help distinguish particular types of tumor in histological tissue sections. It is used primarily in the identification of GISTs. In GISTs, c-Kit staining is typically cytoplasmic, with stronger accentuation along the cell membranes. C-Kit antibodies can also be used in the identification of mast cell tumors and in distinguishing seminomas from embryonal carcinomas. Mutations in the c-Kit gene are associated with gastrointestinal stromal tumors, mast cell disease, acute myelogenous leukemia, and piebaldism. Defects in KIT are a cause of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML). AML is a malignant disease in which hematopoietic precursors are arrested in an early stage of development. Note=Somatic mutations that lead to constitutive activation of KIT are detected in AML patients.
Product Categories/Family for anti-KIT antibody	Cancer Drug Targets Cardiac Stem Cell Markers Receptor Tyrosine Kinases (RTKs)
References	Andre C, et al. (1997) Sequence analysis of two genomic regions containing the KIT and the FMS receptor tyrosine kinase genes. Genomics. 39(2):216-26. Yarden Y, et al. (1987) Human proto-oncogene c-kit: a new cell surface receptor tyrosine kinase for an unidentified ligand. EMBO J. 6(11):3341-51. Leong KG, et al. (2008) Generation of a prostate from a single adult stem cell. Nature. 456(7223): 804-8. Edling CE, et al. (2007) c-Kit--a hematopoietic cell essential receptor tyrosine kinase. Int J Biochem Cell Biol. 39(11):1995-8. McIntyre A, et al. (2005) Amplification and overexpression of the KIT gene is associated with progression in the seminoma subtype of testicular germ cell tumors of adolescents and adults. Cancer Res. 65(18):8085-9.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4557695
NCBI GeneID	3815
NCBI Accession #	NP_000213.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000222.2
UniProt Accession #	P10721; Q6IQ28; Q99662; Q9UM99; B5A956; D5LXN2; D5M931; F5H8F8
Molecular Weight	109,865 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	mast/stem cell growth factor receptor Kit isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	v-kit Hardy-Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral oncogene homolog
NCBI Official Symbol	KIT
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	PBT; SCFR; C-Kit; CD117
NCBI Protein Information	mast/stem cell growth factor receptor Kit; p145 c-kit; proto-oncogene c-Kit; piebald trait protein; soluble KIT variant 1; tyrosine-protein kinase Kit; proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase Kit; v-kit Hardy-Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral oncogene-like
UniProt Protein Name	Mast/stem cell growth factor receptor Kit
UniProt Gene Name	KIT
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	SCFR; SCFR; PBT
UniProt Entry Name	KIT_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/c-kit-antibody-clone-351-immunohistochemistry-elisa/255503>