血小板生成素受体抗体

产品货号： mlR11311

英文名称： TPOR

中文名称： 血小板生成素受体抗体

别　　名： C MPL; C-MPL; CMPL; CD110; CD 110; MPL; MPLV; Myeloproliferative leukemia protein; Myeloproliferative leukemia virus oncogene; Proto-oncogene c-Mpl; THCYT2; Thrombopoietin receptor; TPO R; TPO-R; TPOR; TPOR_HUMAN.

研究领域： 肿瘤　心血管　细胞生物　细胞凋亡

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 Flow-Cyt=1μg/Test

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 68kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TPOR:401-500/635 <Extracellular>

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ˚C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20˚C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ˚C.

PubMed： **PubMed**

产品介绍： In 1990 an oncogene, v-mpl, was identified from the murine myeloproliferative leukemia virus that was capable of immortalizing bone marrow hematopoietic cells from different lineages. In 1992 the human homologue, named, c-mpl, was cloned. Sequence data revealed that c-mpl encoded a protein that was homologous with members of the hematopoietic receptor superfamily. Presence of anti-sense oligodeoxynucleotides of c-mpl inhibited megakaryocyte colony formation. The ligand for c-mpl, thrombopoietin, was cloned in 1994. Thrombopoietin was shown to be the major regulator of megakaryocytopoiesis and platelet formation. The protein encoded by the c-mpl gene, CD110, is a 635 amino acid transmembrane domain, with two extracellular cytokine receptor domains and two intracellular cytokine receptor box motifs . TPO-R deficient mice were severely thrombocytopenic, emphasizing the important role of CD110 and thrombopoietin in megakaryocyte and platelet formation. Upon binding of thrombopoietin CD110 is dimerized and the JAK family of non-receptor tyrosine kinases, as well as the STAT family, the MAPK family, the adaptor protein Shc and the receptors themselves become tyrosine phosphorylated. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:

Receptor for thrombopoietin. May represent a regulatory molecule specific for TPO-R-dependent immune responses.

Subunit:

Interacts with ATXN2L

Subcellular Location:

Membrane.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed at a low level in a large number of cells of hematopoietic origin. Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are always found to be coexpressed.

Post-translational modifications:

Ubiquitination at Lys-553 and Lys-573 targets MPL for degradation by both the lysosomal and proteasomal pathways. The E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase CBL significantly contributes to this ubiquitination.

DISEASE:

Defects in MPL are a cause of congenital amegakaryocytic thrombocytopenia (CAMT) [MIM:604498]. CAMT is a disease characterized by isolated thrombocytopenia and megakaryocytopenia with no physical anomalies.

Similarity:

Belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family. Type 1 subfamily.

Contains 2 fibronectin type-III domains.

SWISS:

P40238

Gene ID:

4352

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片