ELK Biotechnology

TPOR (phospho-Tyr626) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES12601

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	TPOR (phospho-Tyr626) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:1000-2000
Immunogen	Synthesized phosho peptide around human TPOR (Tyr626)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human TPOR (phospho-Tyr626)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	TPOR (Tyr626)
Gene Name	MPL TPOR
Cellular localization	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus . Cell surface .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	69,40kD
Human Gene ID	4352
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P40238
Alternative Names	Thrombopoietin receptor (TPO-R) (Myeloproliferative leukemia protein) (Proto-oncogene c-Mpl) (CD antigen CD110)
Background	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