

## FLT3 Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-14621

*Note:* Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

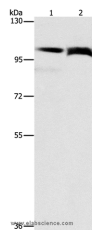
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant protein of human FLT3
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, PH7.4

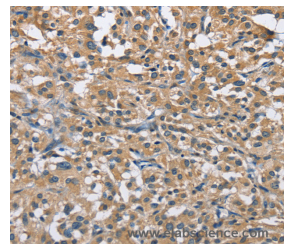
### Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>WB</b>	1:200-1:1000
<b>IHC</b>	1:25-1:100

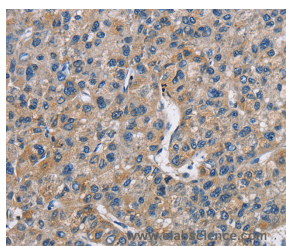
### Data



Western Blot analysis of Lovo and 231 cell using FLT3 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:240  
**Calculated Mw:113kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer using FLT3 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:30



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer using FLT3 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:30

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

This gene encodes a class III receptor tyrosine kinase that regulates hematopoiesis. The receptor consists of an extracellular domain composed of five immunoglobulin-like domains, one transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic kinase domain split into two parts by a kinase-insert domain. The receptor is activated by binding of the fms-related tyrosine kinase 3 ligand to the extracellular domain, which induces homodimer formation in the plasma membrane leading to autophosphorylation of the receptor. The activated receptor kinase subsequently phosphorylates and activates multiple cytoplasmic effector molecules in pathways involved in apoptosis, proliferation, and differentiation of hematopoietic cells in bone marrow. Mutations that result in the constitutive activation of this receptor result in acute myeloid leukemia and acute lymphoblastic leukemia.