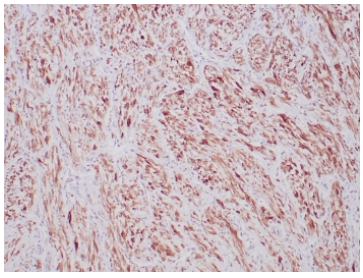
ALK Antibody / ALK Fusion Protein Antibody [clone ALK1/6698R] (V9339)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V9339-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V9339-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V9339SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

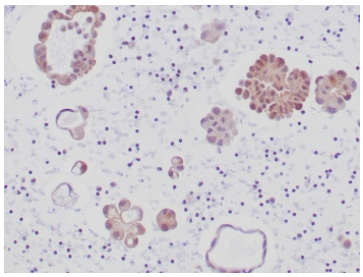
Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

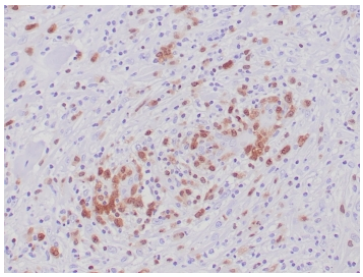
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Name	ALK1/6698R
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	Q9UM73
Localization	Cytoplasm, Nucleus
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 2-4ug/ml
Limitations	This ALK Antibody / ALK Fusion Protein Antibody is available for research use only.



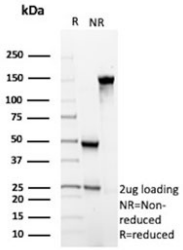
ALK Antibody Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumor IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor tissue using recombinant rabbit monoclonal clone ALK1/6698R demonstrates diffuse cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining in spindle-shaped neoplastic cells, consistent with ALK fusion protein-associated expression in inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor. The observed staining pattern supports the established role of ALK rearrangement-associated kinase activation in mesenchymal tumor signaling pathways. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



ALK Antibody Lung Adenocarcinoma IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human lung adenocarcinoma tissue using recombinant rabbit monoclonal clone ALK1/6698R demonstrates cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining in malignant gland-forming epithelial cells, consistent with ALK fusion protein-associated expression in lung adenocarcinoma. The observed staining pattern aligns with the established role of ALK rearrangements in molecularly defined subsets of non-small cell lung carcinoma and oncogenic kinase signaling pathways. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



ALK Antibody Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human anaplastic large cell lymphoma tissue using recombinant rabbit monoclonal clone ALK1/6698R demonstrates cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining in neoplastic lymphoid cells, consistent with ALK fusion protein-associated expression in ALK-positive anaplastic large cell lymphoma. The observed staining pattern supports the established role of ALK rearrangement-driven kinase activation in lymphoma-associated oncogenic signaling pathways. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free recombinant ALK antibody (clone ALK1/6698R) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK), also known as CD246, is a receptor tyrosine kinase belonging to the insulin receptor superfamily involved in neuronal development, intracellular signaling, and oncogenic transformation pathways. ALK Antibody / ALK Fusion Protein Antibody recognizes a transmembrane kinase receptor that contributes to proliferative and survival-associated signaling cascades including MAPK, PI3K-AKT, JAK-STAT, and PLCgamma-mediated pathways.

ALK antibody, also referred to as Anaplastic lymphoma kinase antibody and ALK fusion protein antibody in the literature, is widely used in cancer biology, molecular pathology, and precision oncology research applications. Clone ALK1/6698R recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody supports investigation of ALK-associated oncogenic signaling and tumor-specific kinase activation pathways linked to chromosomal rearrangements and fusion protein formation.

ALK is primarily localized to the plasma membrane where physiologic signaling contributes to nervous system development and neuronal differentiation biology. In malignant cellular systems, however, chromosomal rearrangements involving ALK frequently generate constitutively active fusion proteins that drive uncontrolled kinase signaling and tumor progression. These fusion-associated oncogenic pathways are strongly implicated in anaplastic large cell lymphoma, inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor, non-small cell lung carcinoma, neuroblastoma, and additional malignancies.

ALK fusion-positive tumors are particularly important in translational oncology because they may demonstrate sensitivity to targeted kinase inhibitor therapies. Consequently, ALK expression analysis has become highly relevant in biomarker-driven tumor classification and therapeutic response research. In lung adenocarcinoma, ALK rearrangements define a clinically important molecular subset associated with distinct therapeutic strategies and targeted signaling inhibition approaches.

Immunohistochemistry staining with ALK antibodies commonly demonstrates cytoplasmic, granular cytoplasmic, or membranous staining patterns depending on tumor type and fusion partner status. Strong ALK-associated staining in

inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor, anaplastic large cell lymphoma, and lung adenocarcinoma aligns with the established role of ALK fusion proteins in oncogenic kinase activation and tumor-associated signaling biology.

In addition to fusion-associated activation, ALK signaling contributes to cellular proliferation, survival adaptation, migration-associated pathways, and tumor progression mechanisms. Persistent kinase activation resulting from ALK rearrangement can drive constitutive downstream signaling independent of normal ligand-mediated regulation, promoting malignant transformation and therapy-responsive oncogenic dependency states.

Because ALK-associated signaling pathways are central to modern precision oncology research, antibodies targeting ALK remain valuable tools for investigating oncogenic kinase biology, tumor-associated signaling networks, and molecularly defined cancer subsets. The established association between ALK fusion proteins and clinically actionable tumor biology further supports the utility of ALK antibodies in translational and pathology-focused research applications.

Together, the available immunohistochemistry data support the use of ALK antibody clone ALK1/6698R for investigating ALK fusion-associated tumor biology, oncogenic receptor tyrosine kinase signaling, and molecular oncology pathways.

Explore additional Cancer Antibodies targeting oncogenic fusion proteins, receptor tyrosine kinases, and tumor-associated signaling pathways involved in precision oncology research.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the ALK Antibody / ALK Fusion Protein Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 1058-1620 was used as the immunogen for the recombinant ALK antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the ALK antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternate Names

ALK antibody, Anaplastic lymphoma kinase antibody, CD246 antibody, ALK fusion protein antibody, ALK receptor tyrosine kinase antibody