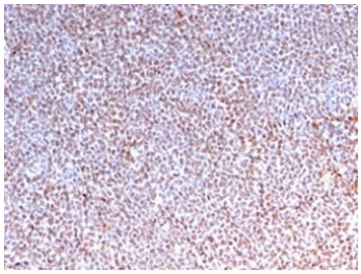
Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase Antibody / ALK Fusion Protein Antibody [clone rALK1/1504] (V8896)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V8896-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V8896-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V8896SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

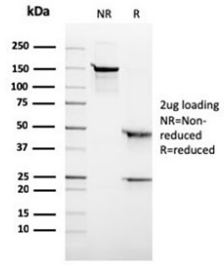
Recombinant | MOUSE MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Recombinant Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	rALK1/1504
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	Q9UM73
Localization	Cytoplasm, Nucleus
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase Antibody / ALK Fusion Protein Antibody is available for research use only.



Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase Antibody ALCL IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human anaplastic large cell lymphoma tissue using recombinant mouse monoclonal clone rALK1/1504 demonstrates extensive nuclear and cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining in malignant lymphoid cells, consistent with expression of oncogenic ALK fusion-associated kinase protein in ALK-positive lymphoma. The diffuse staining pattern supports the established role of Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase rearrangement-driven signaling in lymphoma pathobiology and precision oncology-associated biomarker analysis. 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 Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase antibody (rALK1/1504) 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 that functions in neuronal development, cellular differentiation, and intracellular signaling regulation. Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase Antibody / ALK Fusion Protein Antibody recognizes a transmembrane kinase receptor involved in signaling pathways associated with proliferation, survival, migration, and oncogenic transformation.

Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase antibody, also referred to as ALK antibody and ALK fusion protein antibody in the literature, is widely used in cancer biology, molecular pathology, and precision oncology research applications. Recombinant mouse monoclonal clone rALK1/1504 supports investigation of ALK-associated oncogenic signaling pathways and tumor biology linked to chromosomal rearrangements and constitutively active kinase fusion proteins.

ALK is primarily localized to the plasma membrane where physiologic receptor activation contributes to nervous system-associated developmental signaling. In malignant cellular systems, however, chromosomal translocations and fusion events frequently generate constitutively active ALK fusion proteins capable of driving persistent downstream kinase signaling independent of normal ligand-mediated regulation. These oncogenic fusion-associated signaling pathways activate MAPK, PI3K-AKT, JAK-STAT, and additional proliferative cascades involved in malignant transformation.

Aberrant ALK activation is strongly associated with anaplastic large cell lymphoma, inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor, non-small cell lung carcinoma, neuroblastoma, and additional malignancies. In lung adenocarcinoma and lymphoma-associated pathology, ALK rearrangements define clinically significant molecular subsets linked to targeted kinase inhibitor sensitivity and precision oncology-associated therapeutic strategies.

Because ALK fusion-positive tumors frequently demonstrate dependence on constitutive kinase signaling, ALK-associated biomarker analysis has become highly important in translational oncology and molecular pathology research. Antibodies targeting Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase are therefore widely used for characterization of oncogenic kinase signaling pathways and molecularly defined tumor populations.

Immunohistochemistry staining with ALK antibodies commonly demonstrates cytoplasmic, granular cytoplasmic, nuclear, or combined staining patterns depending on the specific fusion partner and tumor type examined. Strong ALK-associated staining in anaplastic large cell lymphoma and inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor aligns with the established role of ALK rearrangement-associated kinase activation in tumor-associated signaling biology.

Recombinant mouse monoclonal clone rALK1/1504 supports detection of ALK-associated protein expression in tumor-derived tissues and contributes to studies examining receptor tyrosine kinase activation, oncogenic fusion signaling, and targeted therapy-associated molecular pathways. The biologic importance of ALK in modern precision oncology further supports the value of Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase antibodies in translational cancer research applications.

Together, the available immunohistochemistry data support the use of Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase antibody clone rALK1/1504 for investigating ALK fusion-associated tumor biology, receptor tyrosine kinase signaling pathways, and oncogenic kinase activation mechanisms.

For additional ALK and oncogenic kinase research antibodies targeting fusion protein signaling, lung cancer biomarkers,

and lymphoma-associated receptor tyrosine kinase pathways, explore the broader ALK Antibody page featuring recombinant rabbit monoclonal clone ALK1/6698R.

Application Notes

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

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 200-335 was used as the immunogen for the recombinant Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase antibody.

Storage

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

Alternate Names

Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase antibody, ALK antibody, CD246 antibody, ALK fusion protein antibody, oncogenic receptor tyrosine kinase antibody

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