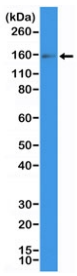
Recombinant CD117 Antibody RM359 / Recombinant c-Kit Antibody [clone RM359] (R20380)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
R20380-0.1ML	Antibody in PBS with 50% glycerol, 1% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide	100 ul

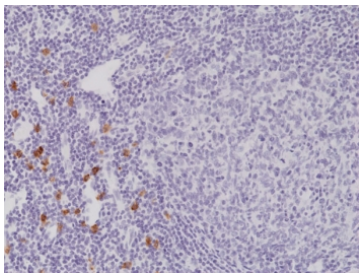
Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

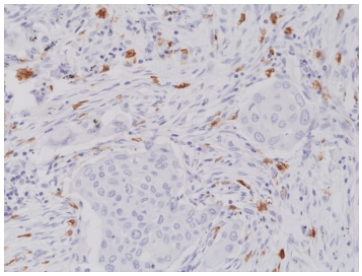
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Name	RM359
Purity	Protein A purified from animal origin-free supernatant
UniProt	P10721
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1:1000-1:2000 Western blot: 1:100-1:200
Limitations	This Recombinant CD117 Antibody RM359 / Recombinant c-Kit Antibody is available for research use only.



Recombinant CD117 Antibody RM359 in Human Placenta Western Blot. Western blot analysis of human placental tissue lysate using Recombinant CD117 Antibody clone RM359 at 1:200 dilution. The blot shows CD117/c-Kit immunoreactivity at approximately 120-145 kDa. KIT undergoes extensive N-linked glycosylation during maturation, accounting for the higher apparent molecular weights of precursor and mature receptor forms relative to the calculated mass of the polypeptide. The prominent upper-molecular-weight signal is consistent with detection of glycosylated KIT and supports use of the Recombinant c-Kit Antibody for detection of the receptor by western blot.



Recombinant CD117 Antibody RM359 in Human Tonsil IHC. Immunohistochemistry of FFPE human tonsil tissue using Recombinant CD117 Antibody clone RM359 at 1:2000 dilution. The image shows a discrete population of strongly stained cells distributed among predominantly negative lymphoid cells, producing clear cellular contrast with limited background staining. This restricted pattern is consistent with CD117 expression in selected cell populations rather than generalized lymphoid staining and demonstrates tissue localization using the Recombinant c-Kit Antibody.



Recombinant CD117 Antibody RM359 in Human Lung Cancer IHC. Immunohistochemistry of FFPE human lung cancer tissue using Recombinant CD117 Antibody clone RM359 at 1:2000 dilution. The image demonstrates distinct brown staining primarily in scattered stromal cells surrounding largely negative tumor nests, with comparatively little staining of the neoplastic epithelial cells themselves. The localized staining pattern provides clear contrast within the tumor microenvironment and supports detection of CD117/c-Kit with the Recombinant c-Kit Antibody.

Description

Recombinant CD117 Antibody RM359 / Recombinant c-Kit Antibody recognizes KIT, a type III receptor tyrosine kinase also known as CD117, c-Kit and stem cell factor receptor. KIT is a transmembrane signaling protein that regulates cellular proliferation, survival, differentiation and migration. Binding of stem cell factor to the extracellular domain promotes receptor dimerization and activation of the intracellular kinase domain, initiating signaling events important to several specialized cell populations.

KIT contains five extracellular immunoglobulin-like domains, a single transmembrane region and an intracellular split tyrosine kinase domain. Ligand-induced activation results in receptor autophosphorylation and the recruitment of signaling proteins that connect KIT with pathways including PI3K/AKT and RAS/MAPK. These pathways help regulate cellular responses to stem cell factor and contribute to the maintenance and development of hematopoietic progenitors, mast cells, melanocytes and germ cells.

CD117 is widely used as a cellular marker, particularly in hematopoietic and tumor biology. KIT expression is associated with hematopoietic stem and progenitor populations as well as mast cells and several other cell types. Abnormal KIT expression or constitutive receptor activation can contribute to oncogenic signaling, and activating KIT mutations are particularly important in gastrointestinal stromal tumors and are also found in subsets of other malignancies.

Because KIT abundance and signaling status can vary with cell type, developmental state and disease context, detection of the receptor is useful for investigating both normal and abnormal cellular biology. Recombinant c-Kit Antibody reagents provide tools for studying expression of this receptor independently of its phosphorylation state.

NSJ Bioreagents offers clone RM359 as a recombinant rabbit monoclonal reagent for CD117 research. Recombinant production provides a defined antibody sequence and supports consistent recognition of the target across manufacturing lots. The Recombinant CD117 Antibody terminology emphasizes the widely used CD marker designation, while Recombinant c-Kit Antibody reflects another established name for the same receptor.

A Recombinant CD117 Antibody provides a defined monoclonal reagent for investigating KIT expression, while a Recombinant c-Kit Antibody supports research into stem cell factor receptor biology and KIT-associated signaling.

For a Protein Microarray Validated CD117 antibody with GIST IHC validation, see our CD117 Antibody C117/6347 / c-Kit Monoclonal Antibody.

Application Notes

The stated application concentrations are suggested starting points. Titration of the Recombinant CD117 Antibody RM359 / Recombinant c-Kit Antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

A peptide corresponding to the C-terminus of human CD117/c-Kit was used as the immunogen for the Recombinant CD117 Antibody RM359.

Storage

Store the Recombinant CD117 Antibody RM359 at -20oC.

Alternate Names

c-Kit antibody, KIT antibody, Stem Cell Factor Receptor antibody, SCFR antibody, Mast/Stem Cell Growth Factor Receptor Kit antibody

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