# **Product Datasheet**

# ALK/CD246 Antibody (ALK/1503) [Alexa Fluor® 532] NBP2-54375AF532

Unit Size: 0.1 ml

Store at 4C in the dark.

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# NBP2-54375AF532

ALK/CD246 Antibody (ALK/1503) [Alexa Fluor® 532]

| Unit Size  Concentration  Please see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services.  Storage  Store at 4C in the dark.  Clonality  Monoclonal  Clone  ALK/1503  Preservative  0.05% Sodium Azide  Isotype  IgG1 Kappa  Conjugate  Alexa Fluor 532  Purity  Protein A or G purified  Buffer  50mM Sodium Borate  Product Description  Host  Mouse  Gene ID  238  Gene Symbol  ALK  Species  Human  Reactivity Notes  Others not known.  Specificity/Sensitivity  The wild-type anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) protein is a 200kDa transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase. Its expression is restricted to a few endothelial cells and pericytes. The hybrid gene. NPM-ALK, created by the 1(2;5) (p23:q35) chromosomal translocation encodes part of the nucleolar phosphoprotein, nucleophosmin (NPM), joined to the entire cytoplasmic portion of the anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) receptor tyrosine kinase. As a consequence, the ALK gene comes under the control of the NPM-ALK hybrid gene, resulting in the production of a 80kDa NPM-ALK chimeric protein. This translocation is found in anaplastic large cell lymphomas (ALCL). Reportedly, expression of ALK indicates a better prognosis. Approximately 5%-10% of nonsmall cell lung carcinomas also express ALK protein producing a cytoplasmic staining pattern. This monoclonal antibody also reacts with blood vessels that serves as an internal positive control.          | ALK/CD246 Antibody (ALK/1503) | [Alexa Fluor® 532]   |
|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Please see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services.   | Product Information           |  |
| Storage Store at 4C in the dark.  Clonality Monoclonal  Clone ALK/1503  Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide  Isotype IgG1 Kappa  Conjugate Alexa Fluor 532  Purity Protein A or G purified  Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate  Product Description  Host Mouse  Gene ID 238  Gene Symbol ALK  Species Human  Reactivity Notes Others not known.  Specificity/Sensitivity  The wild-type anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) protein is a 200kDa transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase. Its expression is restricted to a few scattered cells in the nervous system (some glial cells and neurons, and a few endothelial cells and pericytes. The hybrid gene, NPM-ALK, created by the 1(2:5) (p23:q35) chromosomal translocation encodes part of the nucleolar phosphoprotein, nucleophosmin (NPM), joined to the entire cytoplasmic portion of the anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) receptor tyrosine kinase. As a consequence, the ALK gene comes under the control of the NPM-PM-ALK hybrid gene, resulting in the production of a 80kDa NPM-ALK chimeric protein. This translocation is found in anaplastic large cell lymphomas (ALCL). Reportedly, expression of ALK indicates a better prognosis. Approximately 5%-10% of nonsmall cell lung carcinomas also express ALK protein producing a cytoplasmic staining pattern. This monoclonal antibody also reacts with blood vessels that serves as an internal positive control.  Immunogen   | Unit Size                     | 0.1 ml   |
| Clone ALK/1503  Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide  Isotype IgG1 Kappa  Conjugate Alexa Fluor 532  Purity Protein A or G purified  Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate  Product Description  Host Mouse  Gene ID 238  Gene Symbol ALK  Species Human  Reactivity Notes Others not known.  Specificity/Sensitivity The wild-type anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) protein is a 200kDa transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase. Its expression is restricted to a few scattered cells in the nervous system (some glial cells and neurons, and a few endothelial cells and pericytes. The hybrid gene, NPM-ALK, created by the t(2;5) (p23;q35) chromosomal translocation encodes part of the nucleolar phosphoprotein, nucleophosmin (NPM), joined to the entire cytoplasmic portion of the anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) receptor tyrosine kinase. As a consequence, the ALK gene comes under the control of the NPM-ALK hybrid gene, resulting in the production of a 80kDa NPM-ALK chimeric protein. This translocation is found in anaplastic large cell lymphomas (ALCL). Reportedly, expression of ALK indicates a better prognosis. Approximately 5%-10% of nonsmall cell lung carcinomas also express ALK protein producing a cytoplasmic staining pattern. This monoclonal antibody also reacts with blood vessels that serves as an internal positive control.  | Concentration                 | ·  |
| Clone ALK/1503 Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide  Isotype IgG1 Kappa Conjugate Alexa Fluor 532 Purity Protein A or G purified  Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate  Product Description Host Mouse Gene ID 238 Gene Symbol ALK Species Human Reactivity Notes Others not known.  Specificity/Sensitivity The wild-type anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) protein is a 200kDa transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase. Its expression is restricted to a few scattered cells in the nervous system (some gilal cells and neurons, and a few endothelial cells and pericytes. The hybrid gene, NPM-ALK, created by the t(2;5) (p23;q35) chromosomal translocation encodes part of the nucleolar phosphoprotein, nucleophosmin (NPM), joined to the entire cytoplasmic portion of the anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) receptor tyrosine kinase. As a consequence, the ALK gene comes under the control of the NPM promoter, which induces a permanent and ubiquitous transcription of the NPM-ALK hybrid gene, resulting in the production of a 80kDa NPM-ALK chimeric protein. This translocation is found in anaplastic large cell lymphomas (ALCL). Reportedly, expression of ALK indicates a better prognosis. Approximately 5%-10% of nonsmall cell lung carcinomas also express ALK protein producing a cytoplasmic staining pattern. This monoclonal antibody also reacts with blood vessels that serves as an internal positive control.  | Storage                       | Store at 4C in the dark.   |
| Preservative   Sootype   IgG1 Kappa   | Clonality                     | Monoclonal   |
| IgG1 Kappa  | Clone                         | ALK/1503   |
| Conjugate  Alexa Fluor 532  Purity  Protein A or G purified  Buffer  50mM Sodium Borate  Product Description  Host  Mouse  Gene ID  238  Gene Symbol  ALK  Species  Human  Reactivity Notes  Others not known.  Specificity/Sensitivity  The wild-type anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) protein is a 200kDa transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase. Its expression is restricted to a few scattered cells in the nervous system (some glial cells and neurons, and a few endothelial cells and pericytes. The hybrid gene, NPM-ALK, created by the t(2;5) (p23;q35) chromosomal translocation endodes part of the nucleolar phosphoprotein, nucleophosmin (NPM), joined to the entire cytoplasmic portion of the anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) receptor tyrosine kinase. As a consequence, the ALK gene comes under the control of the NPM-PM promoter, which induces a permanent and ubiquitous transcription of the NPM-PM promoter, which induces a permanent and ubiquitous transcription of the NPM-ALK chimeric protein. This translocation is found in anaplastic large cell lymphomas (ALCL). Reportedly, expression of ALK indicates a better prognosis. Approximately 5%-10% of nonsmall cell lung carcinomas also express ALK protein producing a cytoplasmic staining pattern. This monoclonal antibody also reacts with blood vessels that serves as an internal positive control.  Immunogen  Recombinant human ALK/CD246 protein fragment (aa1360-1460) (Uniprot: | Preservative                  | 0.05% Sodium Azide   |
| Purity Protein A or G purified  Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate  Product Description  Host Mouse Gene ID 238  Gene Symbol ALK  Species Human  Reactivity Notes Others not known.  Specificity/Sensitivity The wild-type anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) protein is a 200kDa transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase. Its expression is restricted to a few endothelial cells and pericytes. The hybrid gene, NPM-ALK, created by the t(2;5) (p23;q35) chromosomal translocation encodes part of the nucleolar phosphoprotein, nucleophosmin (NPM), joined to the entire cytoplasmic portion of the anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) receptor tyrosine kinase. As a consequence, the ALK gene comes under the control of the NPM-ALK hybrid gene, resulting in the production of a 80kDa NPM-ALK chimeric protein. This translocation is found in anaplastic large cell lymphomas (ALCL). Reportedly, expression of ALK indicates a better prognosis. Approximately 5%-10% of nonsmall cell lung carcinomas also express ALK protein producing a cytoplasmic staining pattern. This monoclonal antibody also reacts with blood vessels that serves as an internal positive control.  Immunogen Recombinant human ALK/CD246 protein fragment (aa1360-1460) (Uniprot:  | Isotype                       | IgG1 Kappa   |
| Buffer   50mM Sodium Borate   | Conjugate                     | Alexa Fluor 532  |
| Product Description  Host Mouse  Gene ID 238  Gene Symbol ALK  Species Human  Reactivity Notes Others not known.  Specificity/Sensitivity The wild-type anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) protein is a 200kDa transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase. Its expression is restricted to a few scattered cells in the nervous system (some glial cells and neurons, and a few endothelial cells and pericytes. The hybrid gene,NPM-ALK, created by the t(2;5) (p23;q35) chromosomal translocation encodes part of the nucleolar phosphoprotein, nucleophosmin (NPM), joined to the entire cytoplasmic portion of the anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) receptor tyrosine kinase. As a consequence, the ALK gene comes under the control of the NPM-ALK hybrid gene, resulting in the production of a 80kDa NPM-ALK chimeric protein. This translocation is found in anaplastic large cell lymphomas (ALCL). Reportedly, expression of ALK indicates a better prognosis. Approximately 5%-10% of nonsmall cell lung carcinomas also express ALK protein producing a cytoplasmic staining pattern. This monoclonal antibody also reacts with blood vessels that serves as an internal positive control.  Immunogen  Recombinant human ALK/CD246 protein fragment (aa1360-1460) (Uniprot:   | Purity                        | Protein A or G purified  |
| Mouse   | Buffer                        | 50mM Sodium Borate   |
| Gene Symbol ALK Species Human  Reactivity Notes Others not known.  Specificity/Sensitivity The wild-type anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) protein is a 200kDa transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase. Its expression is restricted to a few scattered cells in the nervous system (some glial cells and neurons, and a few endothelial cells and pericytes. The hybrid gene,NPM-ALK, created by the t(2;5) (p23;q35) chromosomal translocation encodes part of the nucleolar phosphoprotein, nucleophosmin (NPM), joined to the entire cytoplasmic portion of the anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) receptor tyrosine kinase. As a consequence, the ALK gene comes under the control of the NPM promoter, which induces a permanent and ubiquitous transcription of the NPM-ALK chimeric protein. This translocation is found in anaplastic large cell lymphomas (ALCL). Reportedly, expression of ALK indicates a better prognosis. Approximately 5%-10% of nonsmall cell lung carcinomas also express ALK protein producing a cytoplasmic staining pattern. This monoclonal antibody also reacts with blood vessels that serves as an internal positive control.  Immunogen  Recombinant human ALK/CD246 protein fragment (aa1360-1460) (Uniprot:  | Product Description           |  |
| Species   | Host                          | Mouse  |
| Species  Human  Others not known.  Specificity/Sensitivity  The wild-type anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) protein is a 200kDa transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase. Its expression is restricted to a few scattered cells in the nervous system (some glial cells and neurons, and a few endothelial cells and pericytes. The hybrid gene,NPM-ALK, created by the t(2;5) (p23;q35) chromosomal translocation encodes part of the nucleolar phosphoprotein, nucleophosmin (NPM), joined to the entire cytoplasmic portion of the anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) receptor tyrosine kinase. As a consequence, the ALK gene comes under the control of the NPM promoter, which induces a permanent and ubiquitous transcription of the NPM-ALK hybrid gene, resulting in the production of a 80kDa NPM-ALK chimeric protein. This translocation is found in anaplastic large cell lymphomas (ALCL). Reportedly, expression of ALK indicates a better prognosis. Approximately 5%-10% of nonsmall cell lung carcinomas also express ALK protein producing a cytoplasmic staining pattern. This monoclonal antibody also reacts with blood vessels that serves as an internal positive control.  Immunogen  Recombinant human ALK/CD246 protein fragment (aa1360-1460) (Uniprot:   | Gene ID                       | 238  |
| Reactivity Notes  Others not known.  The wild-type anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) protein is a 200kDa transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase. Its expression is restricted to a few scattered cells in the nervous system (some glial cells and neurons, and a few endothelial cells and pericytes. The hybrid gene,NPM-ALK, created by the t(2;5) (p23;q35) chromosomal translocation encodes part of the nucleolar phosphoprotein, nucleophosmin (NPM), joined to the entire cytoplasmic portion of the anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) receptor tyrosine kinase. As a consequence, the ALK gene comes under the control of the NPM promoter, which induces a permanent and ubiquitous transcription of the NPM-ALK hybrid gene, resulting in the production of a 80kDa NPM-ALK chimeric protein. This translocation is found in anaplastic large cell lymphomas (ALCL). Reportedly, expression of ALK indicates a better prognosis. Approximately 5%-10% of nonsmall cell lung carcinomas also express ALK protein producing a cytoplasmic staining pattern. This monoclonal antibody also reacts with blood vessels that serves as an internal positive control.  Immunogen  Recombinant human ALK/CD246 protein fragment (aa1360-1460) (Uniprot:  | Gene Symbol                   | ALK  |
| The wild-type anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) protein is a 200kDa transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase. Its expression is restricted to a few scattered cells in the nervous system (some glial cells and neurons, and a few endothelial cells and pericytes. The hybrid gene,NPM-ALK, created by the t(2;5) (p23;q35) chromosomal translocation encodes part of the nucleolar phosphoprotein, nucleophosmin (NPM), joined to the entire cytoplasmic portion of the anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) receptor tyrosine kinase. As a consequence, the ALK gene comes under the control of the NPM promoter, which induces a permanent and ubiquitous transcription of the NPM-ALK hybrid gene, resulting in the production of a 80kDa NPM-ALK chimeric protein. This translocation is found in anaplastic large cell lymphomas (ALCL). Reportedly, expression of ALK indicates a better prognosis. Approximately 5%-10% of nonsmall cell lung carcinomas also express ALK protein producing a cytoplasmic staining pattern. This monoclonal antibody also reacts with blood vessels that serves as an internal positive control.  Immunogen  Recombinant human ALK/CD246 protein fragment (aa1360-1460) (Uniprot:   | Species                       | Human  |
| transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase. Its expression is restricted to a few scattered cells in the nervous system (some glial cells and neurons, and a few endothelial cells and pericytes. The hybrid gene,NPM-ALK, created by the t(2;5) (p23;q35) chromosomal translocation encodes part of the nucleolar phosphoprotein, nucleophosmin (NPM), joined to the entire cytoplasmic portion of the anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) receptor tyrosine kinase. As a consequence, the ALK gene comes under the control of the NPM promoter, which induces a permanent and ubiquitous transcription of the NPM-ALK hybrid gene, resulting in the production of a 80kDa NPM-ALK chimeric protein. This translocation is found in anaplastic large cell lymphomas (ALCL). Reportedly, expression of ALK indicates a better prognosis. Approximately 5%-10% of nonsmall cell lung carcinomas also express ALK protein producing a cytoplasmic staining pattern. This monoclonal antibody also reacts with blood vessels that serves as an internal positive control.  Immunogen  Recombinant human ALK/CD246 protein fragment (aa1360-1460) (Uniprot:  | Reactivity Notes              | Others not known.  |
|   | Specificity/Sensitivity       | transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase. Its expression is restricted to a few scattered cells in the nervous system (some glial cells and neurons, and a few endothelial cells and pericytes. The hybrid gene,NPM-ALK, created by the t(2;5) (p23;q35) chromosomal translocation encodes part of the nucleolar phosphoprotein, nucleophosmin (NPM), joined to the entire cytoplasmic portion of the anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) receptor tyrosine kinase. As a consequence, the ALK gene comes under the control of the NPM promoter, which induces a permanent and ubiquitous transcription of the NPM-ALK hybrid gene, resulting in the production of a 80kDa NPM-ALK chimeric protein. This translocation is found in anaplastic large cell lymphomas (ALCL). Reportedly, expression of ALK indicates a better prognosis. Approximately 5%-10% of non-small cell lung carcinomas also express ALK protein producing a cytoplasmic staining pattern. This monoclonal antibody also reacts with blood vessels that |
|   | Immunogen                     |  |



#### **Notes**

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| <b>Product Application Details</b> |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Applications                       | Western Blot   |
| Recommended Dilutions              | Western Blot   |
| Application Notes                  | Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined. |





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## **Products Related to NBP2-54375AF532**

NBP2-48518PEP ALK/CD246 Recombinant Protein Antigen

DPI00 SLPI [HRP]

4210-CD-100 ALK/CD246 [Unconjugated]

AF276 HGFR/c-MET Antibody [Unconjugated]

#### Limitations

This product is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical diagnosis. Primary Antibodies are guaranteed for 1 year from date of receipt.

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