Rabbit antibody to the Tyrosine Kinase Receptor C (TrkC): whole serum

Catalogue No.:	R-151-100
Description:	TrkC is a member of the neurotrophic tyrosine receptor kinase family. TrkC is a membrane-bound receptor that upon neurotrophin binding, phosphorylates itself and members of the MAPK pathway. TrkC is the receptor for neurotrophin-3 (NT-3).Â Signalling through TrkC leads to cell differentiation and may play a role in the development of proprioceptive neurons that sense body position. SUBUNIT: Exists in a dynamic equilibrium between monomeric (low affinity) and dimeric (high affinity) structures. SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: Membrane; single-pass type I membrane protein. ALTERNATIVE PRODUCTS: 4 named isoforms produced by alternative splicing. Additional isoforms seem to exist. Mutations in TrkC have been associated with medulloblastomas, secretory breast carcinomas and other cancers.
Batch No.:	See product label
Unit size:	100 µl
Antigen:	Extracellular domain of glycosylated human TrkC protein produced in CHO cells was used as the immunogen.
Other Names:	Tropomyosin-related kinase receptor; NT-3 growth factor receptor; Neurotrophic tyrosine kinase receptor type 3; TrkC tyrosine kinase; GP145-TrkC; Trk-C; NTRK3; TRKC
Accession:	NTRK3_HUMAN
Produced in:	Rabbit
Purity:	Whole serum
Applications:	IHC. A dilution of 1:1000 to 1:3000 is recommended for this application. Biosensis recommends optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Specificity:	Specificity was demonstrated by immunohistochemistry. This antibody was used to stain cryostat sections of the rat peripheral sensory ganglia.
Cross-reactivity:	Reacts with human, rat and mouse TrkC. Other species have not yet been tested.
Form:	Lyophilised
Reconstitution:	Reconstitute in 100 µl of sterile water. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material.
Storage:	After reconstitution keep aliquots at -20ºC for a higher stability, and at 4ºC with an appropriate antibacterial agent. Glycerol (1:1) may be added for an additional stability. Avoid repetitive freeze/thaw cycles.
References:	Zhang FX, et al. (2005) Brain Res. 1062 (1-2) pp. 92-100.

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