SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571-56623320 Fax:0086-571-56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

Rabbit Anti-TPOR/PE Conjugated antibody

SL10362R-PE

Product Name	Anti-TPOR/PE
Chinese Name	PE 标记的血小板生成素受体抗体
Alias	C MPL; C-MPL; CMPL; CD110; CD 110; MPL; MPLV; Myeloproliferative leukemia protein; Myeloproliferative leukemia virus oncogene; Proto-oncogene c-Mpl; THCYT2; Thrombopoietin receptor; TPO R; TPO-R; TPOR; TPOR_HUMAN.
Research Area	Tumour Cardiovascular Cell biology Apoptosis
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human(predicted:Mouse,Rat,Dog,Sheep)
Applications	Flow-Cyt=3μg/Test not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	68kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TPOR
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	**background:** In 1990 an oncogene, v-mpl, was identified from the murine myeloproliferative leukemia virus that was capable of immortalizing bone marrow hematopoietic cells from different lineages. In 1992 the human homologue, named, c-mpl, was cloned. Sequence data revealed that c-mpl encoded a protein that was homologous with members of the hematopoietic

receptor superfamily. Presence of anti-sense oligodeoxynucleotides of c-mpl inhibited megakaryocyte colony formation. The ligand for c-mpl, thrombopoietin, was cloned in 1994. Thrombopoietin was shown to be the major regulator of megakaryocytopoiesis and platelet formation. The protein encoded by the c-mpl gene, CD110, is a 635 amino acid transmembrane domain, with two extracellular cytokine receptor domains and two intracellular cytokine receptor box motifs . TPO-R deficient mice were severely thrombocytopenic, emphasizing the important role of CD110 and thrombopoietin in megakaryocyte and platelet formation. Upon binding of thrombopoietin CD110 is dimerized and the JAK family of non-receptor tyrosine kinases, as well as the STAT family, the MAPK family, the adaptor protein Shc and the receptors themselves become tyrosine phosphorylated. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:
Receptor for thrombopoietin. May represent a regulatory molecule specific for TPO-R-dependent immune responses.

Subunit:
Interacts with ATXN2L

Subcellular Location:
Membrane.

Tissue Specificity:
Expressed at a low level in a large number of cells of hematopoietic origin. Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are always found to be coexpressed.

Post-translational modifications:
Ubiquitination at Lys-553 and Lys-573 targets MPL for degradation by both the lysosomal and proteasomal pathways. The E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase CBL significantly contributes to this ubiquitination.

DISEASE:
Defects in MPL are a cause of congenital amegakaryocytic thrombocytopenia (CAMT) [MIM:604498]. CAMT is a disease characterized by isolated thrombocytopenia and megakaryocytopenia with no physical anomalies.

Similarity:
Belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family. Type 1 subfamily.
Contains 2 fibronectin type-III domains.

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 4352 Human

Entrez Gene: 17480 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 366455 Rat

Omim: 159530 Human

SwissProt: P40238 Human

SwissProt: Q08351 Mouse

Unigene: 82906 Human

Unigene: 4864 Mouse

Unigene: 198731 Rat

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.