

MPL rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00004352-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human MPL peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human MPL is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human MPL peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — MPL

Entrez GeneID	4352
GeneBank Accession#	MPL
Gene Name	MPL
Gene Alias	C-MPL, CD110, MPLV, TPOR
Gene Description	myeloproliferative leukemia virus oncogene
Omim ID	159530 187950 604498
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	<p>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]</p>
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000008582 thrombopoietin receptor

Pathway

- [Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction](#)
- [Jak-STAT signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Blast Crisis](#)

- [Bone Marrow Diseases](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Myelofibrosis](#)
- [Myeloproliferative Disorders](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)
- [Pancreatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Polycythemia Vera](#)
- [Primary Myelofibrosis](#)
- [Thrombocythemia](#)
- [Thrombocytosis](#)