

Screening Libraries

Proteins

Product Data Sheet

FITC-Labeled FLT3 Protein, Human (HEK293, Fc)

Cat. No.: HY-P701290

Synonyms: Flt-3; Flk-2; STK-1; CD135; FLK2; FLT-3

Species: Human HEK293 Source:

Accession: P36888 (N27-S543)

Gene ID: 2322

Molecular Weight: 110-130 kDa&250 kDa

PROPERTIES

| Appearance | Lyophilized powder. |
|---------------------|---|
| Formulation | Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant. |
| Endotoxin Level | <1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method. |
| Reconsititution | It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu g/mL$ in ddH ₂ O. |
| Storage & Stability | Stored at -20°C for 1 year, protect from light. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage. |
| Shipping | Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere. |

DESCRIPTION

Background

FLT3, a tyrosine-protein kinase, functions as a cell-surface receptor for the cytokine FLT3LG, exerting regulatory control over the differentiation, proliferation, and survival of hematopoietic progenitor cells and dendritic cells. This receptor facilitates the phosphorylation of various downstream effectors, including SHC1 and AKT1, and activates signaling cascades involving MTOR, RAS, MAPK1/ERK2, and/or MAPK3/ERK1. Moreover, it plays a pivotal role in the phosphorylation of FES, FER, PTPN6/SHP, PTPN11/SHP-2, PLCG1, and STAT5A and/or STAT5B. While wild-type FLT3 activation leads to modest STAT5A or STAT5B activation, mutations causing constitutive kinase activity result in heightened cell proliferation and resistance to apoptosis, underscoring its role in fostering aberrant signaling pathways.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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