

BACKGROUND

ALK (anaplastic lymphoma kinase) is a tyrosine kinase receptor, expressed as part of the chimeric NPM-ALK protein, in anaplastic large cell lymphomas (ALCLs) exhibiting the t(2;5)(p23;q35) translocation. As a result of this translocation, the *NPM* (nucleophosmin) gene is fused to the portion of the *ALK* gene encoding its intracytoplasmic segment. The fusion with *NPM* results in activation of the ALK kinase domain and its expression in a deregulated and ectopic manner, both in terms of cell type (lymphoid) and cellular compartment (nucleus and cytoplasm).¹ In addition, other ALK fusion protein was also discovered in other cancers including non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). ALK inhibitor has produced objective response for treatment of such cancer patients in clinical trials. The ALK receptor TK is most closely related to leukocyte tyrosine kinase (LTK), with which it shows 79% amino acid identity in the kinase domain and extensive homology elsewhere, including the ligand-binding domain. Because its ligand has not yet been identified, it remains an orphan receptor, and its normal function is unknown. The normal ALK expression was essentially limited to the central and peripheral nervous system. Other studies suggested that there may be a limited role for ALK outside the nervous system.²

The ALK signaling pathway is gradually being worked out. NPM-ALK has been shown to activate phospholipase C (PLC)- γ , which accounts for much of the mitogenic effect of NPM-ALK, but not its anti-apoptotic effect. By co-immunoprecipitation, NPM-ALK is also has been found to activate the PI3-kinase/AKT pathway. In addition, NPM-ALK interacts directly with Shc and IRS-1, but these interactions were found to be dispensable for transformation. There is also evidence for direct signaling from NPM-ALK to GRB2, but no GRB2 recognition site has been identified in NPM-ALK. Finally, NPM-ALK may also interact with the STAT5 signaling protein and transcription factor.³

References:

- Morris, S.W. et al: *Sciences* 263:1281-4, 1994
- Lamant, L. et al: *Am. J. Pathol.* 156:1711-21, 2000
- Ladanyi, M.: *Am. J. Pathol.* 157:341-5, 2000

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Source:

ALK Antibody is a rabbit antibody raised against a short peptide from human ALK sequence.

Specificity and Sensitivity:

This antibody detects endogenous levels of ALK proteins without cross-reactivity with other family members.

Storage Buffer: Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Storage:

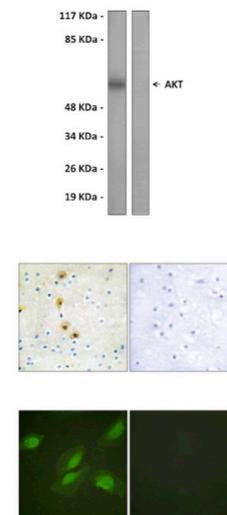
Store at -20°C for at least one year. Store at 4°C for frequent use. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

APPLICATIONS

Application:	*Dilution:
WB	1:1000
IP	n/d
IHC	1:100
ICC	n/d
FACS	n/d

**Optimal dilutions must be determined by end user.*

QUALITY CONTROL DATA



Top: Immunoblotting analysis of extracts from HeLa cells, treated with Insulin 0.01U/ml 15', using Anti-AKT antibody. The lane on the left was treated with the Anti-AKT antibody. The lane on the right (negative control) was treated with both Anti-AKT antibody and the synthesized immunogen peptide.

Middle: Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using Anti-AKT antibody. Cells on the left were treated with the Anti-AKT antibody. Cells on the right (negative control) were treated with both Anti-AKT antibody and the synthesized immunogen peptide.

Bottom: Immunofluorescence of HeLa cells using Anti-AKT antibody. Cells on the left were treated with the Anti-AKT antibody. Cells on the right (negative control) were treated with both Anti-AKT antibody and the synthesized immunogen peptide.

