abcam

ab306534

Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-c-Kit/CD117 antibody [EPR24708-25]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 647
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 650nm, Em: 665nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR24708-25
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt

Expected

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information c-Kit/CD117

Function

Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as a cell-surface receptor for the cytokine KITLG/SCF and plays an essential role in the regulation of cell survival and proliferation, hematopoiesis, stem cell maintenance, gametogenesis, mast cell development, migration and function, and in melanogenesis. In response to KITLG/SCF binding, KIT can activate several signaling pathways. Phosphorylates PIK3R1, PLCG1, SH2B2/APS and CBL. Activates the AKT1 signaling pathway by phosphorylation of PIK3R1, the regulatory subunit of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase. Activated KIT also transmits signals via GRB2 and activation of RAS, RAF1 and the MAP kinases MAPK1/ERK2 and/or MAPK3/ERK1. Promotes activation of STAT family members STAT1, STAT3, STAT5A and STAT5B. Activation of PLCG1 leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate. KIT signaling is modulated by protein phosphatases, and by rapid internalization and degradation of the receptor. Activated KIT promotes phosphorylation of the protein phosphatases PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPRU, and of the transcription factors STAT1, STAT3, STAT5A and STAT5B. Promotes phosphorylation of PIK3R1, CBL, CRK (isoform Crk-II), LYN, MAPK1/ERK2 and/or MAPK3/ERK1, PLCG1, SRC and SHC1.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C

Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle, Store in the dark

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

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Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	The c-Kit protein also known as CD117 is a type of receptor tyrosine kinase with a molecular weight of approximately 145 kDa. It is encoded by the KIT gene and commonly expressed on the surface of hematopoietic stem cells mast cells melanocytes and germ cells. C-Kit plays a role in the signal transduction pathways that control cell proliferation and survival. Researchers often identify c-Kit using markers like biotin c-Kit PerCP Cy5.5 or antibodies such as anti-c-Kit for experimental purposes.
Biological function summary	C-Kit influences the function and survival of certain cell types. When it binds to its ligand stem cell factor (SCF) it activates receptor dimerization and phosphorylation

	triggering downstream signaling. C-Kit does not act alone; it often functions in a complex with other proteins to affect cellular outcomes. Its expression is vital for the maintenance of bone marrow hematopoietic cells and contributes to melanocyte and germ cell development.
Pathways	C-Kit interacts with the PI3K/AKT and RAS/ERK pathways through its kinase activity. These pathways play important roles in cell division differentiation and survival. The c-Abl and ACK2 proteins are closely related to c-Kit function within these signaling networks contributing to regulating cellular responses to external stimuli.
Associated diseases and disorders	C-Kit mutations are frequently associated with gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) and acute myeloid leukemia (AML). These conditions often involve alterations in c-Kit activity leading to uncontrolled cell growth. While studying GIST researchers have noticed interactions between c-Kit and other proteins like CBL which is involved in the modulation of c-Kit signaling. Understanding these interactions helps in designing targeted therapies for conditions involving c-Kit dysregulation.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

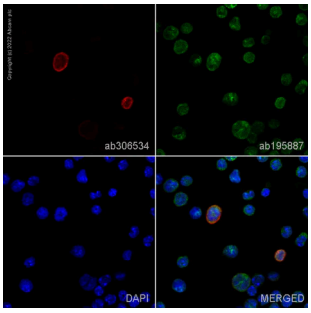
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
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1 product image



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-c-Kit/CD117 antibody [EPR24708-25] (ab306534)

C-Kit/CD117 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of Mouse bone marrow (B cell precursor) cells using rabbit Anti-c-Kit/CD117 antibody

ab306534 staining c-Kit in mouse bone marrow (B cell precursor) cells. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab306534 at 1 µg/ml (shown in red) and ab195887 (Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A]) at 2.5 µg/ml (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image was acquired with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems TCS SP8) and a single confocal section is shown.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.