



# TPOR (phospho-Tyr626) rabbit pAb

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-13864
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Gene Name</b>	MPL TPOR
<b>Protein Name</b>	TPOR (Tyr626)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized phosho peptide around human TPOR (Tyr626)
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human TPOR (phospho-Tyr626)
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:1000-2000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	Thrombopoietin receptor (TPO-R) (Myeloproliferative leukemia protein) (Proto-oncogene c-Mpl) (CD antigen CD110)
<b>Observed Band</b>	69,40kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus . Cell surface .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	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.
<b>Function</b>	caution:It is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-8 is the initiator.,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.,domain:The box 1 motif is required for JAK interaction and/or activation.,domain:The WSXWS motif appears to be necessary for proper protein folding and thereby efficient intracellular transport and cell-surface receptor binding.,function:Receptor for thrombopoietin. May represent a regulatory molecule specific for TPO-R-dependent immune responses.,similarity:Belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family. Type 1 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 2 fibronectin type-III domains.,subunit:Interacts with ATXN2L.,tissue specificity:Expressed at a low level in a large number of cells of hematopoietic origin. Isoform 1 and
<b>Background</b>	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

**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images