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Datasheet for ABIN7317441
KIT Protein (Fc Tag)

Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	KIT
Origin:	Human
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This KIT protein is labelled with Fc Tag.

Product Details

Purpose:	Recombinant Human c-KIT/CD117 Protein (Fc Tag)(Active)
Sequence:	Met 1-Thr516
Characteristics:	A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain of human KIT (P10721-2) (Met1-Thr516) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin Level:	< 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.
Biological Activity Comment:	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human KIT-Fc at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated mouse KITL-His (1-189), The EC50 of biotinylated mouse KITL-His (1-189) is 2.87-6.71 ng/ml.

Target Details

Target:	KIT
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Target Details

Alternative Name: c-KIT/CD117 ([KIT Products](#))

Background: C-Kit is a type 3 transmembrane receptor for MGF (mast cell growth factor; also known as stem cell factor). c-Kit contains 5 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains and 1 protein kinase domain. It belongs to the protein kinase superfamily; tyr protein kinase family and CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily. C-Kit contains 5 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains and 1 protein kinase domain. C-Kit has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Binding of the ligands leads to the autophosphorylation of KIT and its association with substrates such as phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase. Antibodies to c-Kit are widely used in immunohistochemistry to help distinguish particular types of tumour in histological tissue sections. It is used primarily in the diagnosis of GISTs. In GISTs; c-Kit staining is typically cytoplasmic; with stronger accentuation along the cell membranes. C-Kit antibodies can also be used in the diagnosis of mast cell tumours and in distinguishing seminomas from embryonal carcinomas. Mutations in c-Kit gene are associated with gastrointestinal stromal tumors; mast cell disease; acute myelogenous leukemia; and piebaldism. Defects in KIT are a cause of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML). AML is a malignant disease in which hematopoietic precursors are arrested in an early stage of development. Note=Somatic mutations that lead to constitutive activation of KIT are detected in AML patients. [Immune Checkpoint](#) [Immunotherapy](#) [Cancer Immunotherapy](#) [Targeted Therapy](#)

Synonym: Mast/stem cell growth factor receptor Kit; SCFR; Piebald trait protein; PBT; Proto-oncogene c-Kit; Tyrosine-protein kinase Kit; p145 c-kit; v-kit Hardy-Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral oncogene homolog; CD117;PBT

Molecular Weight: 82 kDa

Pathways: [RTK Signaling](#), [Fc-epsilon Receptor Signaling Pathway](#), [EGFR Signaling Pathway](#), [Neurotrophin Signaling Pathway](#), [Sensory Perception of Sound](#), [Stem Cell Maintenance](#), [Production of Molecular Mediator of Immune Response](#), [Regulation of long-term Neuronal Synaptic Plasticity](#)

Application Details

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Lyophilized

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Buffer: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Handling

Storage: 4 °C,-20 °C,-80 °C

Storage Comment: Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.