

## Trk A Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT4742

### Key Features

#### Host Species

- Rabbit

#### Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

#### Applications

- WB, IHC, IF, ELISA

#### MW

- 140-180kD (Observed)

#### Isotype

- IgG

### Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000

IHC 1:100-1:300

ELISA 1:5000

IF 1:50-200

### Storage

#### Storage\*

-15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

#### Formulation

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

### Basic Information

#### Clonality

Polyclonal

### Immunogen Information

#### Immunogen

The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Trk A. AA range: 666-715

#### Specificity

Trk A Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Trk A protein.

### Target Information

**Gene name** NTRK1 MTC TRK TRKA

**Protein Name** High affinity nerve growth factor receptor

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	<a href="#">4914</a> ;	<a href="#">P04629</a> ;
Mouse	<a href="#">18211</a> ;	<a href="#">Q3UFB7</a> ;
Rat	<a href="#">59109</a> ;	<a href="#">P35739</a> ;

**Cellular Localization** Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Early endosome membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Late endosome membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Recycling endosome membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Rapidly internalized after NGF binding (PubMed:1281417). Internalized to endosomes upon binding of NGF or NTF3 and further transported to the cell body via a retrograde axonal transport. Localized at cell membrane and early endosomes before nerve growth factor (NGF) stimulation. Recruited to late endosomes after NGF stimulation. Colocalized with RAPGEF2 at late endosomes. .

**Tissue specificity** Isoform TrkA-I is found in most non-neuronal tissues. Isoform TrkA-II is primarily expressed in neuronal cells. TrkA-III is specifically expressed by pluripotent neural stem and neural crest progenitors.

**Function** Alternative products:Both isoforms have similar biological properties,Catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,Caution:The sequence shown here is derived from an Ensembl automatic analysis pipeline and should be considered as preliminary data.,Disease:Chromosomal aberrations involving NTRK1 are a cause of thyroid papillary carcinoma (PACT) [MIM:188550]. Intrachromosomal rearrangement that links the protein kinase domain of NTRK1 to the 5'-end of the TPR gene forms the fusion protein TRK-T1. TRK-T1 is a 55 kDa protein reacting with antibodies against the C-terminus of the NTRK1 protein.,Disease:Chromosomal aberrations involving NTRK1 are a cause of thyroid papillary carcinoma (PACT) [MIM:188550]. Translocation t(1;3)(q21;q11) with TFG generates the TRKT3 (TRK-T3) transcript by fusing TFG to the 3'-end of NTRK1; a rearrangement with TPM3 generates the TRK transcript by fusing TPM3 to the 3'-end of NTRK1.,Disease:Defects in NTRK1 are a cause of congenital insensitivity to pain with anhidrosis (CIPA) [MIM:256800]. CIPA is characterized by a congenital insensitivity to pain, anhidrosis (absence of sweating), absence of reaction to noxious stimuli, self-mutilating behavior, and mental retardation. This rare autosomal recessive disorder is also known as congenital sensory neuropathy with anhidrosis or hereditary sensory and autonomic neuropathy type IV or familial dysautonomia type II.,Domain:The extracellular domain mediates interaction with NGFR.,Domain:The transmembrane domain mediates interaction with KIDINS220.,Function:Required for high-affinity binding to nerve growth factor (NGF), neurotrophin-3 and neurotrophin-4/5 but not brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF). Known substrates for the Trk receptors are SHC1, PI 3-kinase, and PLC-gamma-1. Has a crucial role in the development and function of the nociceptive reception system as well as establishment of thermal regulation via sweating. Activates ERK1 by either SHC1- or PLC-gamma-1-dependent signaling pathway.,PTM:Ligand-mediated auto-phosphorylation. Interaction with SQSTM1 is phosphotyrosine-dependent.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Insulin receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,similarity:Contains 3 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats.,subcellular location:Endocytosed to the endosomes upon treatment of cells with NGF.,subunit:Exists in a dynamic equilibrium between monomeric (low affinity) and dimeric (high affinity) structures. Binds SH2B2. Interacts with SQSTM1 which bridges NTRK1 to NGFR. Interacts with KIDINS220 and NGFR. Can form a ternary complex with NGFR and KIDINS220 and this complex is affected by the expression levels of KIDINS220. An increase in KIDINS220 expression leads to a decreased association of NGFR and NTRK1.,tissue specificity:Isoform TrkA-II is primarily expressed in neuronal cells; isoform TrkA-I is found in non-neuronal tissues.,

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## | Validation Data

## | Contact information

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**Trk A Rabbit pAb**

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