Ret Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YM0556
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	Ret
Fields :	>>Calcium signaling pathway;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Thyroid cancer;>>Non-small cell lung cancer;>>Central carbon metabolism in cancer
Gene Name :	RET
Protein Name :	Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase receptor Ret
Human Gene Id :	5979
Human Swiss Prot No :	P07949
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P35546
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant fragment of Ret (aa896-1063) expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity :	Ret Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Ret protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Monoclonal, Mouse
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	Affinity purification
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	124kD

Cell Pathway : Endocytosis;Pathways in cancer;Thyroid cancer;

P References :

1. Young HM. Anderson RB. Anderson CR. Auton Neurosci. 2004, May 31,112(1-2):1-14. Review.
2. Myers SM. Mulligan LM. Cancer Res. 2004, Jul 1,64(13):4453-63.

Background : ret proto-oncogene(RET) Homo sapiens This gene, a member of the cadherin superfamily, encodes one of the receptor tyrosine kinases, which are cell-surface molecules that transduce signals for cell growth and differentiation. This gene plays a crucial role in neural crest development, and it can undergo oncogenic activation in vivo and in vitro by cytogenetic rearrangement. Mutations in this gene are associated with the disorders multiple endocrine neoplasia, type IIA, multiple endocrine neoplasia, type IIB, Hirschsprung disease, and medullary thyroid carcinoma. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. Additional transcript variants have been described but their biological validity has not been confirmed. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function : catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,disease:Chromosomal aberrations involving RET are a cause of thyroid papillary carcinoma (PACT) [MIM:188550]. Inversion inv(10)(q11.2;q21) generates the RET/CCDC6 (PTC1) oncogene; inversion inv(10)(q11.2;q11.2) generates the RET/NCOA4 (PTC3) oncogene; translocation t(10;14)(q11;q32) with GOLGA5 generates the RET/GOLGA5 (PTC5) oncogene; translocation t(8;10)(p21.3;q11.2) with PCM1 generates the PCM1/RET fusion; translocation t(6;10)(p21.3;q11.2) with RFP generates the Delta RFP/RET oncogene; translocation t(1;10)(p13;q11) with TRIM33 generates the TRIM33/RET (PTC7) oncogene; translocation t(7;10)(q32;q11) with TIF1 generates the TIF1/RET (PTC6) oncogene. The PTC5 oncogene has been found in 2 cases of PACT in children exposed to radioactive fallout after Chernobyl.,disease:Defects in RET are a cause o

Subcellular Location : Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Endosome membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Predominantly located on the plasma membrane. In the presence of SORL1 and GFRA1, directed to endosomes. .

Expression : Blood,Brain,Fibroblast,Leukocyte,Neural crest,Peripheral blood leukocyte,Thyroid papillary

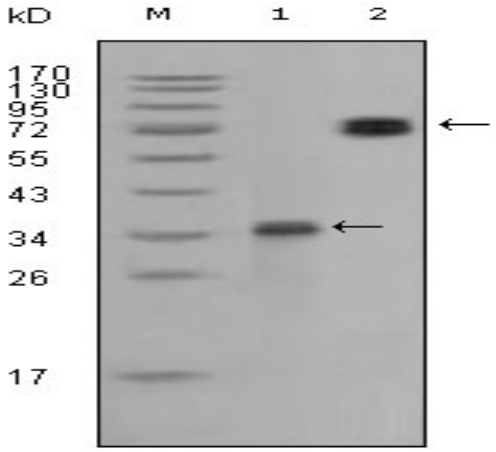
Sort : 14397

No4 : 1

Host : Mouse

Modifications : Unmodified

Products Images



Western Blot analysis using Ret Monoclonal Antibody against truncated RET recombinant protein (1) and RET (aa658-1063)-hIgGFc transfected CHO-K1 cell lysate (2).