

**Mouse Mertk Blocking Peptide (C-term)**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP21205b****Specification****Mouse Mertk Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q60805](#)**Mouse Mertk Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 17289**Other Names**Tyrosine-protein kinase Mer,  
Proto-oncogene c-Mer, Receptor tyrosine  
kinase MerTK, Mertk, Mer**Target/Specificity**The synthetic peptide sequence is selected  
from aa 946-960 of HUMAN Mertk**Format**Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder  
format. Peptides can be reconstituted in  
solution using the appropriate buffer as  
needed.**Storage**Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6  
months. For long term storage store at  
-20°C.**Precautions**This product is for research use only. Not  
for use in diagnostic or therapeutic  
procedures.**Mouse Mertk Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** Mertk**Synonyms** Mer**Function**Receptor tyrosine kinase that transduces  
signals from the extracellular matrix into  
the cytoplasm by binding to several ligands**Mouse Mertk Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Background**

Receptor tyrosine kinase that transduces signals from the extracellular matrix into the cytoplasm by binding to several ligands including LGALS3, TUB, TULP1 or GAS6. Regulates many physiological processes including cell survival, migration, differentiation, and phagocytosis of apoptotic cells (efferocytosis). Ligand binding at the cell surface induces autophosphorylation of MERTK on its intracellular domain that provides docking sites for downstream signaling molecules. Following activation by ligand, interacts with GRB2 or PLCG2 and induces phosphorylation of MAPK1, MAPK2, FAK/PTK2 or RAC1. MERTK signaling plays a role in various processes such as macrophage clearance of apoptotic cells, platelet aggregation, cytoskeleton reorganization and engulfment. Functions in the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) as a regulator of rod outer segments fragments phagocytosis. Plays also an important role in inhibition of Toll- like receptors (TLRs)-mediated innate immune response by activating STAT1, which selectively induces production of suppressors of cytokine signaling SOCS1 and SOCS3.

**Mouse Mertk Blocking Peptide (C-term) - References**

Graham D.K.,et al.Oncogene  
10:2349-2359(1995).  
Dowds C.A.,et al.Submitted (JAN-1996) to the  
EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Lu Q.,et al.Nature 398:723-728(1999).  
Georgescu M.M.,et al.Mol. Cell. Biol.  
19:1171-1181(1999).  
Behrens E.M.,et al.Eur. J. Immunol.  
33:2160-2167(2003).

including LGALS3, TUB, TULP1 or GAS6. Regulates many physiological processes including cell survival, migration, differentiation, and phagocytosis of apoptotic cells (efferocytosis). Ligand binding at the cell surface induces autophosphorylation of MERTK on its intracellular domain that provides docking sites for downstream signaling molecules. Following activation by ligand, interacts with GRB2 or PLCG2 and induces phosphorylation of MAPK1, MAPK2, FAK/PTK2 or RAC1. MERTK signaling plays a role in various processes such as macrophage clearance of apoptotic cells, platelet aggregation, cytoskeleton reorganization and engulfment. Functions in the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) as a regulator of rod outer segments fragments phagocytosis. Plays also an important role in inhibition of Toll-like receptors (TLRs)-mediated innate immune response by activating STAT1, which selectively induces production of suppressors of cytokine signaling SOCS1 and SOCS3.

**Cellular Location**

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

**Tissue Location**

Expressed predominantly in the hematopoietic lineages: macrophages, NK cells, NKT cells, dendritic cells and platelets.

**Mouse Mertk Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)