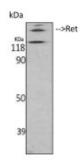


Anti-Ret antibody





Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Ret.	

Model STJ95421

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications ELISA, IF, IHC, WB

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human Ret around the non-phosphorylation

site of Y905.

Immunogen Region 850-930 aa

Gene ID <u>5979</u>

Gene Symbol RET

Dilution range WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:20000

Specificity Ret Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Ret protein.

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Note For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase receptor Ret Cadherin family member

12 Proto-oncogene c-Ret Soluble RET kinase fragment Extracellular cell-

membrane anchored RET cadherin 120 kDa fragment

Molecular Weight 170/175 kDa

Clonality Polyclonal

Conjugation Unconjugated

Isotype IgG

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

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Storage Instruction Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Database Links <u>HGNC:9967OMIM:114500</u>

Alternative Names Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase receptor Ret Cadherin family member

12 Proto-oncogene c-Ret Soluble RET kinase fragment Extracellular cell-

membrane anchored RET cadherin 120 kDa fragment

Function Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase involved in numerous cellular mechanisms

including cell proliferation, neuronal navigation, cell migration, and cell differentiation upon binding with glial cell derived neurotrophic factor family ligands. Phosphorylates PTK2/FAK1. Regulates both cell death/survival balance and positional information. Required for the molecular mechanisms orchestration during intestine organogenesis; involved in the development of enteric nervous system and renal organogenesis during embryonic life, and promotes the formation of Peyer's patch-like structures, a major component of the gut-associated lymphoid tissue. Modulates cell adhesion via its cleavage by caspase in sympathetic neurons and mediates cell migration in an integrin (e.g. ITGB1 and ITGB3)-dependent manner. Involved in the development of the neural crest. Active in the absence of ligand, triggering apoptosis through a mechanism that requires receptor intracellular caspase cleavage. Acts as a dependence receptor; in the presence of the ligand GDNF in somatotrophs (within pituitary), promotes survival and down regulates growth hormone (GH) production, but triggers apoptosis in absence of GDNF. Regulates nociceptor survival and size. Triggers the differentiation of rapidly adapting (RA) mechanoreceptors. Mediator of several diseases such as neuroendocrine cancers; these diseases are characterized by aberrant integrins-regulated cell

migration.

Cellular Localization Cell membrane Endosome membrane

Post-translational Autophosphorylated on C-terminal tyrosine residues upon ligand stimulation. **Modifications** Dephosphorylated by PTPRJ on Tyr-905, Tyr-1015 and Tyr-1062.

Proteolytically cleaved by caspase-3. The soluble RET kinase fragment is able to induce cell death. The extracellular cell-membrane anchored RET cadherin

fragment accelerates cell adhesion in sympathetic neurons.