



Ret Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-13670
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	RET
Protein Name	Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase receptor Ret
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human RET. AA range:881-930
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,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	RET; CDHF12; CDHR16; PTC; RET51; Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase receptor Ret; Cadherin family member 12; Proto-oncogene c-Ret
Observed Band	170kD
Cell Pathway	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. .
Tissue Specificity	Blood,Brain,Fibroblast,Leukocyte,Neural crest,Peripheral blood leukocyte,Thyroid papillary
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



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],

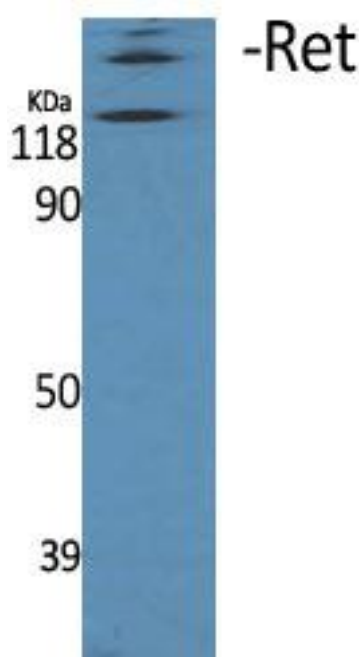
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Ret Monoclonal Antibody