

Rabbit Ret Polyclonal Antibody | anti-RET antibody

Ret Antibody

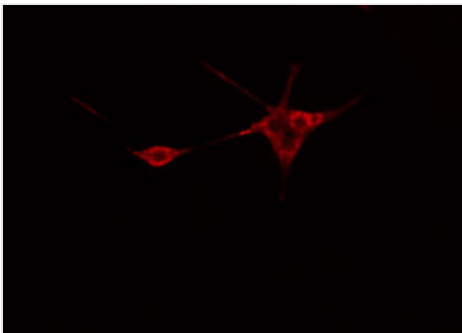
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA322199	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Immunocytochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

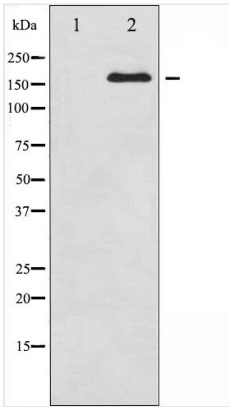
Ret; Polyclonal Antibody; Ret Antibody; C ret; Cadherin family member 12; Cadherin related family member 16; CDHF 12; CDHF12; CDHR16; ELKS Fusion gene; HSCR 1; HSCR1; Hydroxyaryl protein kinase; MEN2A; MEN2B; MTC 1; MTC1; Multiple endocrine neoplasia and medullary thyroid carcinoma 1; Oncogene RET; Proto oncogene tyrosine protein kinase receptor ret; Proto-oncogene c-Ret; Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase receptor ret; PTC; RET; RET ELE1; Ret Proto oncogene; RET transforming sequence; RET_HUMAN; RET51; RET9; tyrosine-protein kinase receptor ret; anti-RET antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	Ret antibody detects endogenous levels of total Ret
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	1072
Applicable Applications for anti-RET antibody	ELISA, ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Ret
Subcellular Location	Membrane.
Tissue Specificity	Positively regulated by NKX2-1, PHOX2B, SOX10 and PAX3.
Predicted Cross Reactivity	Pig, Zebrafish, Bovine, Sheep, Rabbit, Dog, Xenopus
Similarity	Pig (100%), Zebrafish (100%), Bovine (100%), Sheep (100%), Rabbit (100%), Dog (100%), Xenopus (100%)
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



IF (Immunofluorescence)
AAA322199 staining Hela cells by IF/ICC. The sample were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100, then blocked in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 25 degree C. The primary antibody was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37 degree C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) antibody, diluted at 1/600, was used as secondary antibody.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of Ret expression in K562 whole cell lysates, The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-RET antibody	Description: 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. 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. Mediates, through interaction with GDF15-receptor GFRAL, GDF15-induced cell-signaling in the brainstem which induces inhibition of food-intake. Activates MAPK-and AKT-signaling pathways (PubMed:28846097, PubMed:28953886, PubMed:28846099). Isoform 1 in complex with GFRAL induces higher activation of MAPK-signaling pathway than isoform 2 in complex with GFRAL (PubMed:28846099). Subunit Structure: Phosphorylated form interacts with the PBT domain of DOK2, DOK4 and DOK5 (By similarity). The phosphorylated form interacts with PLCG1 and GRB7 (By similarity). Interacts (not phosphorylated) with PTK2/FAK1 (via FERM domain) (PubMed:21454698). Extracellular cell-membrane anchored RET cadherin fragments form complex in neurons with reduced trophic status, preferentially at the contact sites between somas (PubMed:21357690). Interacts with AIP in the pituitary gland; this interaction prevents the formation of the AIP-survivin complex (PubMed:19366855). Binds to ARTN (By similarity). Interacts (inactive) with CBLC and CD2AP; dissociates upon activation by GDNF which increases CBLC:CD2AP interaction (PubMed:18753381). Interacts (via the extracellular domain) with GFRAL (via the extracellular domain); the interaction mediates cellular signaling upon interaction of GFRAL with its ligand GDF15 (PubMed:28953886, PubMed:28846097, PubMed:28846099). Interaction with GFRAL requires previous GDF15-binding to GFRAL (PubMed:28846097, PubMed:28846099). Post-translational Modifications: Autophosphorylated on C-terminal tyrosine residues upon ligand stimulation. 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. Similarity: Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	10862701
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NCBI GeneID	5979
NCBI Accession #	NP_065681.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_020630.5
UniProt Accession #	P07949; Q15250; Q9BTB0; Q9H4A2; A8K6Z2
Molecular Weight	Observed: 175 kDa Predicted: 125 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase receptor Ret isoform c
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	ret proto-oncogene
NCBI Official Symbol	RET
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	PTC; MTC1; HSCR1; MEN2A; MEN2B; CDHF12; CDHR16; RET-ELE1
NCBI Protein Information	proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase receptor Ret
UniProt Protein Name	Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase receptor Ret
UniProt Gene Name	RET

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/ret-antibody-immunocytochemistry-immunofluorescence-western-blot-elisa/322199>