RET monoclonal antibody

Catalog: MB66831 Host: Mouse Reactivity: Human

BackGround:

The Ret proto-oncogene is structurally related to the growing family of tyrosine kinase transmembrane receptors and is involved in GDNF signaling. By alternative splicing, two isoforms of the Ret proto-oncogene product are generated. The isoforms differ from each other by having either 9 or 51 carboxyterminal amino acids. The Ret gene products include two glycosylated proteins and, in Tunicamycin treated cells, a non-glycosylated protein consistent with the predicted Ret molecular weight based on sequence analysis. Tumorspecific rearrangements of the Ret proto-oncogene have been identified in papillary thyroid carcinomas leading to the formation of different transforming fusion proteins sharing the tyrosine kinase domain of Ret. In contrast to the Ret proto-oncogene, the rearranged forms are constitutively phosphorylated on tyrosine and are translocated from the membrane to the cytoplasm.

Product:

Mouse IgM kappa. Supplied in crude ascites with 0.01% sodium azide.

Molecular Weight:

~ 105 kDa

Swiss-Prot:

P07949

Purification&Purity:

Applications:

WB (1/500 - 1/5000), IHC (1/50 - 1/200), IF/ICC (1/10 - 1/50)

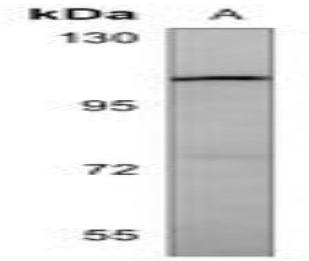
Storage&Stability:

Store at 4℃ short term. Aliquot and store at -20℃ long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

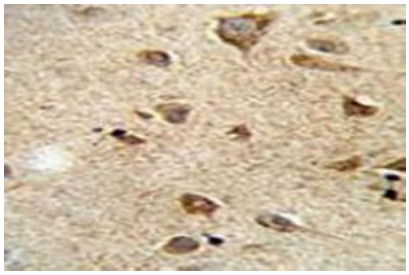
Specificity:

Recognizes endogenous levels of RET protein.

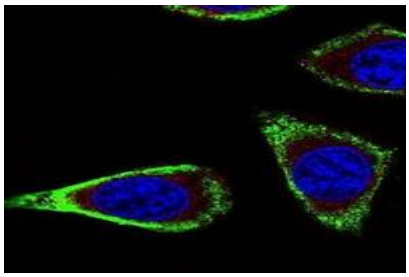
DATA:



Western blot analysis of RET expression in A549 (A) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of RET staining in human brain formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of RET staining in MDAMB231 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 ℃ in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a AF488-conjugated

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secondary antibody (green) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. Phalloidin - AF555 was used to stain the cytoplasm (red). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

Note:

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedure.

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