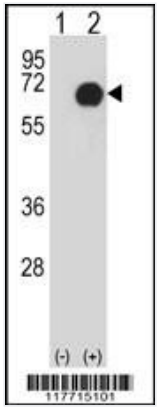
RET Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	RET, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	RET (RET, CDHF12, CDHR16, PTC, RET51, 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 120kD fragment) (MaxLight 405)
Product Gene Name	anti-RET antibody
Product Synonym Names	RET; CDHF12; CDHR16; PTC; RET51; 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 120kD fragment
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with MaxLight405.
Purity/Purification	Purified by saturated ammonium sulfate precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C in the dark. DO NOT FREEZE! Stable at 4 degree C for 12 months after receipt as an undiluted liquid. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer. Caution: MaxLight405 conjugates are sensitive to light. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap.
OMIM	114500
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P07949
Immunogen	RET antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with His fusion protein of human RET.
Conjugate	MaxLight405
Note	Preservative Free
Product Categories/Family for anti-RET antibody	Antibodies; Protein Kinases
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-RET antibody	Western Blot (WB), FLISA
Application Notes for anti-RET antibody	WB: 1:50-100 FLISA: 1:1,000 Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-RET antibody	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.
Product References and Citations for anti-RET antibody	Siqueira, D.R., et al. Endocr. Relat. Cancer 17(4):953-963(2010). Gockel, H.R., et al. Hum. Genet. 128(4):353-364(2010). Kim, H.K., et al. Anticancer Res. 30(9):3621-3627(2010). Pacini, F., et al. Clin Oncol (R Coll Radiol) 22(6):475-485(2010). Jugessur, A., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11493 (2010).

Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-RET antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for RET purchase	MBS6341350 is an antibody targeting RET. Also known as RET (RET, CDHF12, CDHR16, PTC, RET51, 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 120kD fragment) (MaxLight 405). Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-RET antibody
Western blot analysis of RET (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal RET Antibody. 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the RET gene.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for RET. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	10862703
NCBI GeneID	5979
NCBI Accession #	NP_066124.1
NCBI Related Accession #	NP_065681.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P07949
UniProt Related Accession #	P07949
GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_066124.1
NCBI Official Full Name	proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase receptor Ret isoform a
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
UniProt Protein Name	Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase receptor Ret
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Cadherin family member 12; Proto-oncogene c-Ret
Protein Family	Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase receptor
UniProt Gene Name	RET
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	CDHF12; CDHR16; PTC; RET51
UniProt Entry Name	RET_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase receptor Ret

NCBI Summary for RET	This gene encodes a transmembrane receptor and member of the tyrosine protein kinase family of proteins. Binding of ligands such as GDNF (glial cell-line derived neurotrophic factor) and other related proteins to the encoded receptor stimulates receptor dimerization and activation of downstream signaling pathways that play a role in cell differentiation, growth, migration and survival. The encoded receptor is important in development of the nervous system, and the development of organs and tissues derived from the neural crest. This proto-oncogene can undergo oncogenic activation through both cytogenetic rearrangement and activating point mutations. Mutations in this gene are associated with Hirschsprung disease and central hypoventilation syndrome and have been identified in patients with renal agenesis. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2017]
UniProt Comments for RET	Ret: a proto-oncogenic receptor tyrosine kinase. Receptor for glial cell line-derived neurotropic factor (GDNF) and its congeners neurturin, persephin and artemin. Part of a multicompetent receptor complex with other membrane-bound ligand-binding GDNF family receptors (aGFRs). Required for development of the kidney and neural crest-derived cell types. Three alternatively spliced isoforms have been described. Protein type: Membrane protein, integral; Oncoprotein; Protein kinase, tyrosine (receptor); EC 2.7.10.1; Protein kinase, TK; Kinase, protein; TK group; Ret family Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 10q11.2 Cellular Component: intracellular membrane-bound organelle; integral to plasma membrane; cytoplasm; plasma membrane; endosome membrane; receptor complex; lipid raft Molecular Function: protein binding; protein-tyrosine kinase activity; receptor activity; transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase activity; calcium ion binding; ATP binding Biological Process: response to drug; regulation of cell adhesion; caspase activation; positive regulation of neuron maturation; posterior midgut development; peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation; positive regulation of cell size; positive regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; membrane protein proteolysis; MAPKKK cascade; positive regulation of cell adhesion mediated by integrin; response to pain; regulation of axonogenesis; signal transduction; neuron maturation; protein amino acid phosphorylation; enteric nervous system development; retina development in camera-type eye; ureteric bud development; embryonic epithelial tube formation; neuron adhesion; homophilic cell adhesion; neural crest cell migration; transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase signaling pathway; positive regulation of cell migration Disease: Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia, Type Iib; Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia, Type Iia; Thyroid Carcinoma, Papillary; Hirschsprung Disease, Susceptibility To, 1; Thyroid Carcinoma, Familial Medullary
Research Articles on RET	**1.** NCOA4-RET as the dominant fusion in intercalated duct type salivary gland intraductal carcinoma. A subset of IC patients with apocrine variant IC harbor a novel TRIM27-RET.
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