



Rabbit Anti-phospho-MERTK (Tyr749) antibody

SL18790R

Product Name:	phospho-MERTK (Tyr749)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化c-mer原癌基因酪氨酸激酶抗体
Alias:	MERTK (phospho Y749); p-MERTK (phospho Y749); c MER; c mer proto oncogene tyrosine kinase; c-mer; cMER; cmer protooncogene tyrosine kinase; Eyk; MER; MER receptor tyrosine kinase; MERK; MERPEN; MERTK; MERTK c-mer proto-oncogene tyrosine kinase; MERTK_HUMAN; MGC133349; nmf12; Nyk; Proto oncogene tyrosine protein kinase MER; Proto oncogene tyrosine protein kinase MER precursor; Proto-oncogene c-Mer; Receptor tyrosine kinase MerTK; RP38; STK kinase; Tyrosine-protein kinase Mer.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	108kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human MERTK around the phosphorylation site of Tyr749:KI(p-Y)SG
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed

This gene is a member of the MER/AXL/TYRO3 receptor kinase family and encodes a transmembrane protein with two fibronectin type-III domains, two Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains, and one tyrosine kinase domain. Mutations in this gene have been associated with disruption of the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) phagocytosis pathway and onset of autosomal recessive retinitis pigmentosa (RP). [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:

In case of filovirus infection, seems to function as a cell entry factor.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane.

Tissue Specificity:

Not expressed in normal B- and T-lymphocytes but is expressed in numerous neoplastic B- and T-cell lines.

DISEASE:

Defects in MERTK are the cause of retinitis pigmentosa type 38 (RP38) [MIM:613862]. RP38 is a retinal dystrophy belonging to the group of pigmentary retinopathies. Retinitis pigmentosa is characterized by retinal pigment deposits visible on fundus examination and primary loss of rod photoreceptor cells followed by secondary loss of cone photoreceptors. Patients typically have night vision blindness and loss of midperipheral visual field. As their condition progresses, they lose their far peripheral visual field and eventually central vision as well.

Similarity:

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily.
Tyr protein kinase family. AXL/UFO subfamily.
Contains 2 fibronectin type-III domains.
Contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.
Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

SWISS:

Q12866

Gene ID:

10461

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 10461](#) Human

[Omir: 604705](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q12866](#) Human

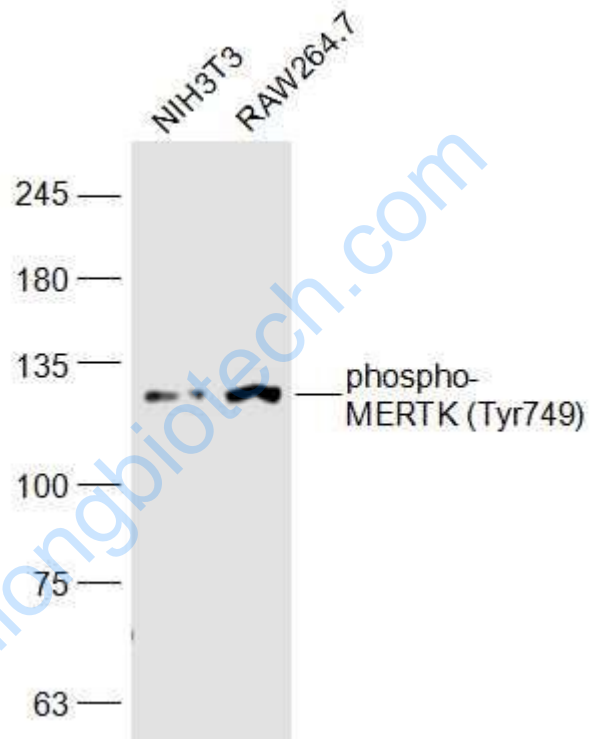
Product Detail:

[Unigene: 306178](#) Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Sample:

NIH/3T3(Mouse) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

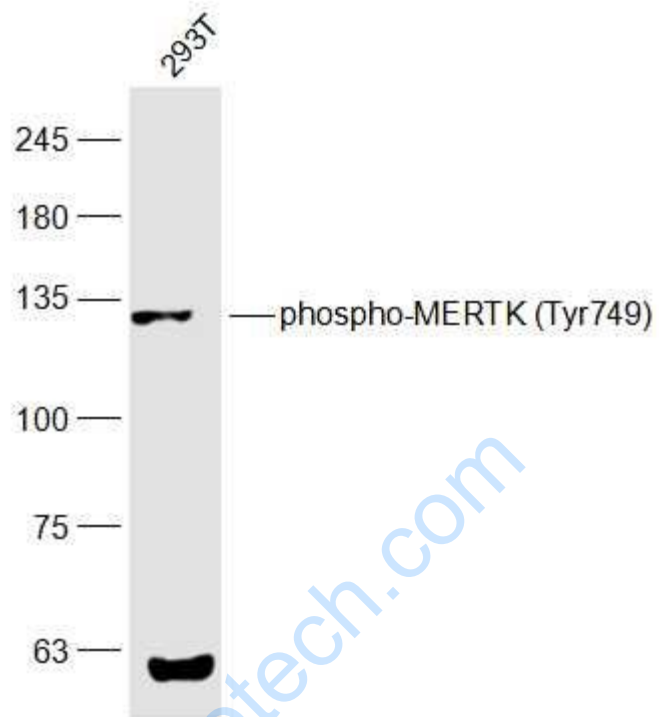
RAW264.7(Mouse) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti-phospho-MERTK (Tyr749) (SL18790R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 108 kD

Observed band size: 128 kD



Sample:

293T(Human) Cell Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-phospho-MERTK (Tyr749) (SL18790R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 108 kD

Observed band size: 128kD