

Rabbit Anti-MST1R antibody

SL4132R

Product Name:	MST1R O
Chinese Name:	原癌基因c-Met相关酪氨酸激酶抗体
Alias:	c met related tyrosine kinase; CD136; CD136 antigen; CDw136; Macrophage stimulating 1 receptor (c met related tyrosine kinase); Macrophage stimulating 1 receptor; Macrophage stimulating protein receptor alpha chain; MACROPHAGE STIMULATING PROTEIN RECEPTOR; Macrophage stimulating protein receptor beta chain; Macrophage-Stimulating 1 Receptor (MST1R); Macrophage-stimulating protein receptor beta chain; MSP receptor; Mst1r; MST1R variant RON30; MST1R variant RON62; p185 RON; p185-Ron; Protein-tyrosine kinase 8; PTK 8; ptK8; PTK8 protein tyrosine kinase 8; Recepteur d'origine nantais (RON); RON; RON protein tyrosine kinase; RON variant E2E3; RON_HUMAN; Soluble RON variant 1; Soluble RON variant 2; Soluble RON variant 3; Soluble RON variant 4; Stem cell derived tyrosine kinase.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000Flow-Cyt=1ug/Test not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	30/119/150kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Ron:151-250/1400
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
	MST1R/Ron, a HGF Receptor/MET-type protein kinase, mediates the biological
	activities of macrophage-stimulating protein (MSP), a multifunctional cytokine that
	regulates cell adhesion, motility, growth, and survival. The protein is a membrane-
	spanning, disulfide-linked heterodimer, which results from cleavage of a glycosylated
	precursor into 35-kD (alpha) and 150-kD (beta) subunits. Ligand binding results in
	tyrosine phosphorylation of the beta chain. In knockout studies, MSTTR/RON (-/-) mice
	railed to survive past the perimpiantation period. The MSTIR/RON gene has been
	carcinoma, and has been implicated in the progression of several epithelial cancers. Ron
	expression has been documented in many normal human tissues. FSTs have been
	isolated from several tissue libraries including normal colon mouth prostate and testis
	and cancerous colon, prostate, stomach, and uterus.
	Function:
	Receptor tyrosine kinase that transduces signals from the extracellular matrix into the
	cytoplasm by binding to MST1 ligand. Regulates many physiological processes
	including cell survival, migration and differentiation. Ligand binding at the cell surface
	induces autophosphorylation of RON on its intracellular domain that provides docking
	sites for downstream signaling molecules. Following activation by ligand, interacts with
	the PI3-kinase subunit PIK3RI, PLCGI or the adapter GABI. Recruitment of these
	including the DAS EDV DI2 kinese AVT or DI Commo DVC DON signaling
Product Detail:	activates the wound healing response by promoting epithelial cell migration
	proliferation as well as survival at the wound site. Plays also a role in the innate immune
	response by regulating the migration and phagocytic activity of macrophages
	Alternatively, RON can also promote signals such as cell migration and proliferation in
	response to growth factors other than MST1 ligand.
	Subunit:
	Heterodimer of an alpha chain and a beta chain which are disulfide linked. Binds
	PLXNB1. Associates with and is negatively regulated by HYAL2. Interacts when
	phosphorylated with downstream effectors including PIK3R1, PCLG1, GRB2 and
	GABT. Interacts with integrin beta1/11GBT in a ligand-independent fashion.
	Subcellular Location:
	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
	Tissue Specificity:
	Expressed in colon, skin, lung and bone marrow.
	Post-translational modifications:
	Proteolytic processing yields the two subunits.
	Autophosphorylated in response to ligand binding on Tyr-1238 and Tyr-1239 in the
	kinase domain leading to further phosphorylation of Tyr-1353 and Tyr-1360 in the C-

terminal multifunctional docking site. Ubiquitinated. Ubiquitination by CBL regulates the receptor stability and activity through proteasomal degradation. Similarity: Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Contains 3 IPT/TIG domains. Contains 1 protein kinase domain. Contains 1 Sema domain. SWISS: biotech.com O04912 Gene ID: 4486 Database links: Entrez Gene: 4486Human Entrez Gene: 19882Mouse Entrez Gene: 300999Rat Omim: 600168Human SwissProt: Q04912Human SwissProt: Q62190Mouse Unigene: 517973Human Unigene: 3901Mouse Unigene: 218659Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.





room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.



permeabilized with 20% PBST for 20 min at room temperature. The cells were then
incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at
room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room
temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature.
Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

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