

Product datasheet

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ARG41658 anti-MST1R / RON antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes MST1R / RON

Tested Reactivity Hu

Tested Application FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP, WB

Host Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Target Name MST1R / RON

Species Human

Immunogen Synthetic peptide of Human MST1R / RON.

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names CD136; CDw136; EC 2.7.10.1; RON; PTK8; Protein-tyrosine kinase 8; CD antigen CD136; p185-Ron;

Macrophage-stimulating protein receptor; MSP receptor

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1:30
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	IP	1:30
	WB	1:1000 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	SK-BR-3	

Properties

Form	Liquid	
Purification	Affinity purified.	
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.	
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide	
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol	
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw	

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol

MST1R

Gene Full Name

macrophage stimulating 1 receptor

Background

This gene encodes a cell surface receptor for macrophage-stimulating protein (MSP) with tyrosine kinase activity. The mature form of this protein is a heterodimer of disulfide-linked alpha and beta subunits, generated by proteolytic cleavage of a single-chain precursor. The beta subunit undergoes tyrosine phosphorylation upon stimulation by MSP. This protein is expressed on the ciliated epithelia of the mucociliary transport apparatus of the lung, and together with MSP, thought to be involved in host defense. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms with different structural and biochemical properties have been described (PMID:8816464). [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2011]

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 PIK3R1, PLCG1 or the adapter GAB1. Recruitment of these downstream effectors by RON leads to the activation of several signaling cascades including the RAS-ERK, PI3 kinase-AKT, or PLCgamma-PKC. RON signaling 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. [UniProt]

Calculated Mw

152 kDa

PTM

Proteolytic processing yields the two subunits.

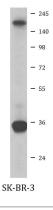
Autophosphorylated in response to ligand binding on Tyr-1238 and Tyr-1239 in the kinase domain leading to further phosphorylation of Tyr-1353 and Tyr-1360 in the C-terminal multifunctional docking site.

Ubiquitinated. Ubiquitination by CBL regulates the receptor stability and activity through proteasomal degradation. [UniProt]

Cellular Localization

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. [UniProt]

Images



ARG41658 anti-MST1R / RON antibody WB image

Western blot: SK-BR-3 cell lysate stained with ARG41658 anti-MST1R / RON antibody.

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