abcam

Product datasheet

# Anti-Ret (phospho Y1015) antibody ab74154

**3 References** 1 图像

## 概述

| | |
|---|---|
| **产品名称** | Anti-Ret (phospho Y1015)抗体 |
| **描述** | 兔多克隆抗体to Ret (phospho Y1015) |
| **宿主** | Rabbit |
| **经测试应用** | **适用于:** WB |
| **种属反应性** | **与反应:** African green monkey<br>**预测可用于:** Mouse, Rat |
| **免疫原** | Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human Ret (phospho Y1015).<br>Run BLAST with ExPASy Run BLAST with NCBI |
| **阳性对照** | Extracts from COS7 cells treated with EGF (200ng/ml, 30mins). |
| **常规说明** | The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.<br>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As |

## 性能

| | |
|---|---|
| **形式** | Liquid |
| **存放说明** | Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C. |
| **存储溶液** | pH: 7.40<br>Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide<br>Constituents: 50% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.87% Sodium chloride, PBS<br><br>Without Mg2+ and Ca2+ |
| **纯度** | Immunogen affinity purified |
| **纯化说明** | ab74154 was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. The antibody against non-phosphopeptide was removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide corresponding to the phosphorylation site. |
| **克隆** | 多克隆 |

**同种型** IgG

## 应用

**The Abpromise guarantee** Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab74154于以下的经测试应用

"应用说明"部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

| 应用 | Ab评论 | 说明 |
|---|---|---|
| **WB** | | 1/500 - 1/1000. Detects a band of approximately 124 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 124 kDa). |

## 靶标

**功能** Probable receptor with tyrosine-protein kinase activity; important for development.

**疾病相关** Defects in RET may be a cause of colorectal cancer (CRC) [MIM:114500].
Defects in RET are a cause of Hirschsprung disease (HSCR) [MIM:142623]. HSCR is a genetic disorder of neural crest development characterized by the absence of intramural ganglion cells in the hindgut, often resulting in intestinal obstruction. Occasionally, MEN2A or FMTC occur in association with HSCR.
Defects in RET are the cause of medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) [MIM:155240]. MTC is a rare tumor derived from the C cells of the thyroid. Three hereditary forms are known, that are transmitted in an autosomal dominant fashion: (a) multiple neoplasia type 2A (MEN2A), (b) multiple neoplasia type IIB (MEN2B) and (c) familial MTC (FMTC), which occurs in 25-30% of MTC cases and where MTC is the only clinical manifestation.
Defects in RET are the cause of multiple neoplasia type 2B (MEN2B) [MIM:162300]. MEN2B is an uncommon inherited cancer syndrome characterized by predisposition to MTC and phaeochromocytoma which is associated with marfanoid habitus, mucosal neuromas, skeletal and ophtalmic abnormalities, and ganglioneuromas of the intestine tract. Then the disease progresses rapidly with the development of metastatic MTC and a pheochromocytome in 50% of cases.
Defects in RET are a cause of susceptibility to pheochromocytoma (PCC) [MIM:171300]. A catecholamine-producing tumor of chromaffin tissue of the adrenal medulla or sympathetic paraganglia. The cardinal symptom, reflecting the increased secretion of epinephrine and norepinephrine, is hypertension, which may be persistent or intermittent.
Defects in RET are the cause of multiple neoplasia type 2A (MEN2A) [MIM:171400]; also known as multiple neoplasia type 2 (MEN2). MEN2A is the most frequent form of medullary thyroid cancer (MTC). It is an inherited cancer syndrome characterized by MTC, phaeochromocytoma and/or hyperparathyroidism.
Defects in RET are a cause of thyroid papillary carcinoma (TPC) [MIM:188550]. TPC is a common tumor of the thyroid that typically arises as an irregular, solid or cystic mass from otherwise normal thyroid tissue. Papillary carcinomas are malignant neoplasm characterized by the formation of numerous, irregular, finger-like projections of fibrous stroma that is covered with a surface layer of neoplastic epithelial cells. Note=Chromosomal aberrations involving RET are found in thyroid papillary carcinomas. Inversion inv(10)(q11.2;q21) generates the RET/CCDC6 (PTC1) oncogene; inversion inv(10)(q11.2;q11.2) generates the RET/NCOA4 (PTC3) oncogene; translocation t(10;14)(q11;q32) with GOLGA5 generates the RET/GOLGA5 (PTC5) oncogene; translocation t(8;10)(p21.3;q11.2) with PCM1 generates the PCM1/RET fusion; translocation t(6;10)(p21.3;q11.2) with RFP generates the Delta RFP/RET oncogene; translocation t(1;10)

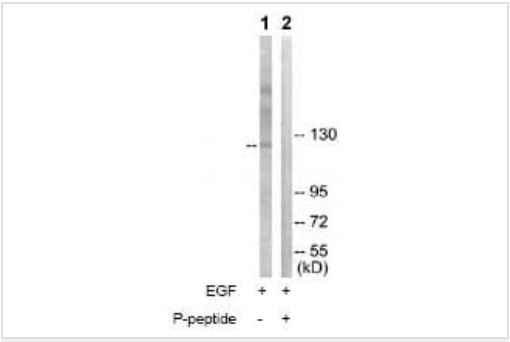
(p13;q11) with TRIM33 generates the TRIM33/RET (PTC7) oncogene; translocation t(7;10) (q32;q11) with TRIM24/TIF1 generates the TRIM24/RET (PTC6) oncogene. The PTC5 oncogene has been found in 2 cases of PACT in children exposed to radioactive fallout after Chernobyl. A chromosomal aberration involving TRIM27/RFP is found in thyroid papillary carcinomas. Translocation t(6;10)(p21.3;q11.2) with RET. The translocation generates TRIM27/RET and delta TRIM27/RET oncogenes.
Defects in RET are a cause of renal adysplasia (RADYS) [MIM:191830]; also known as renal agenesis or renal aplasia. Renal agenesis refers to the absence of one (unilateral) or both (bilateral) kidneys at birth. Bilateral renal agenesis belongs to a group of perinatally lethal renal diseases, including severe bilateral renal dysplasia, unilateral renal agenesis with contralateral dysplasia and severe obstructive uropathy.
Defects in RET are a cause of congenital central hypoventilation syndrome (CCHS) [MIM:209880]; also known as congenital failure of autonomic control or Ondine curse. CCHS is a rare disorder characterized by abnormal control of respiration in the absence of neuromuscular or lung disease, or an identifiable brain stem lesion. A deficiency in autonomic control of respiration results in inadequate or negligible ventilatory and arousal responses to hypercapnia and hypoxemia.

**序列相似性** Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.
Contains 1 cadherin domain.
Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

**翻译后修饰** Autophosphorylated on C-terminal tyrosine residues upon ligand stimulation. Dephosphorylated by PTPRJ on Tyr-905, Tyr-1015 and Tyr-1062.

**细胞定位** Membrane.

## 图片




Western blot - Anti-Ret (phospho Y1015) antibody (ab74154)

**All lanes :** Anti-Ret (phospho Y1015) antibody (ab74154) at 1/500 dilution

**Lane 1 :** Extracts from COS7 cells
treated with EGF (200ng/ml, 30mins)
**Lane 2 :** Extracts from COS7 cells
treated with EGF (200ng/ml, 30mins) with immunising peptide at 10 µg

Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

**Predicted band size:** 124 kDa
**Observed band size:** 124 kDa



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