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MST1R / RON Antibody (Internal)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS10890

Specification

MST1R / RON Antibody (Internal) - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P, E**
Primary Accession	Q04912
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**152kDa KDa**
Dilution	**IHC-P~~N/A** **E~~N/A**

MST1R / RON Antibody (Internal) - Additional Information

Gene ID 4486

Other Names
Macrophage-stimulating protein receptor, MSP receptor, 2.7.10.1, CDw136, Protein-tyrosine kinase 8, p185-Ron, CD136, Macrophage-stimulating protein receptor alpha chain, Macrophage-stimulating protein receptor beta chain, MST1R, PTK8, RON

Target/Specificity
Human MST1R / RON. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins, except FANCE (50%).

Reconstitution & Storage
Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

Precautions
MST1R / RON Antibody (Internal) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MST1R / RON Antibody (Internal) - Protein Information

Name MST1R

Synonyms PTK8, RON

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. Also plays 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.

Cellular Location
Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Location
Expressed in colon, skin, lung and bone marrow.

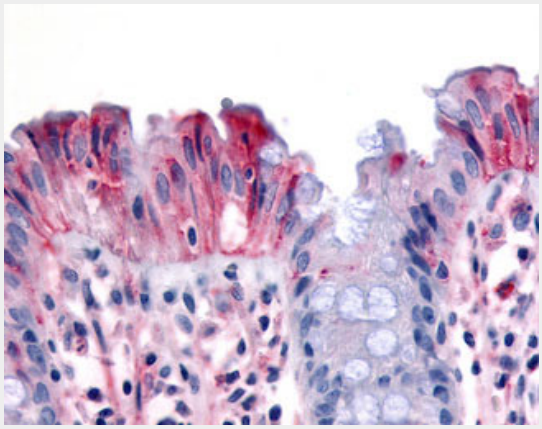
Volume
50 µl

MST1R / RON Antibody (Internal) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

MST1R / RON Antibody (Internal) - Images



Anti-MST1R / RON antibody ALS10890 IHC of human colon, surface epithelium.

MST1R / RON Antibody (Internal) - Background

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.

MST1R / RON Antibody (Internal) - References

Ronsin C.,et al.Oncogene 8:1195-1202(1993).
Collesi C.,et al.Mol. Cell. Biol. 16:5518-5526(1996).
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