

ROR2 Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7672d

Specification

ROR2 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	Q01974
Other Accession	NP_004551
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig

ROR2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4920

Other Names

Tyrosine-protein kinase transmembrane receptor ROR2, Neurotrophic tyrosine kinase, receptor-related 2, ROR2, NTRKR2

Target/Specificity

This ROR2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a recombinant protein of human ROR2.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

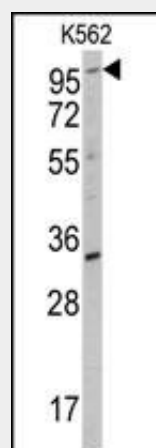
ROR2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ROR2 Antibody - Protein Information

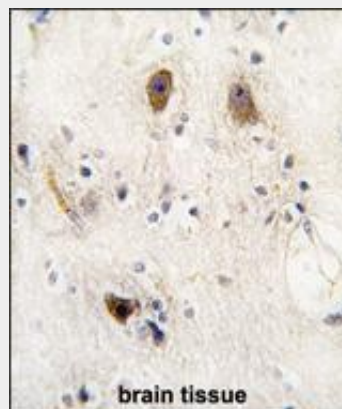
Name ROR2

Synonyms NTRKR2

Function



Western blot analysis of anti-ROR2 Antibody (Cat.#AP7672d) in K562 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). ROR2(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human brain tissue reacted with ROR2 antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

ROR2 Antibody - Background

ROR2 is a tyrosine-protein kinase receptor which may be involved in the early formation of the chondrocytes. It seems to be required for cartilage and growth plate development. This Type I membrane protein is expressed at high levels during early embryonic development. The expression levels drop strongly around day 16

Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor which may be involved in the early formation of the chondrocytes. It seems to be required for cartilage and growth plate development (By similarity). Phosphorylates YWHAB, leading to induction of osteogenesis and bone formation (PubMed:17717073). In contrast, has also been shown to have very little tyrosine kinase activity in vitro. May act as a receptor for wnt ligand WNT5A which may result in the inhibition of WNT3A-mediated signaling (PubMed:25029443).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

ROR2 Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

ROR2 Antibody - Citations

- [Frizzled 1 and Wnt1 as new potential therapeutic targets in the traumatically injured spinal cord](#)
- [Association between Wnt inhibitory factor 1 and receptor tyrosine kinase-like orphan receptor 2 protein expression and the clinical pathological significance in benign and malignant pancreatic lesions](#)
- [RoR2 functions as a noncanonical Wnt receptor that regulates NMDAR-mediated synaptic transmission](#)

and there are only very low levels in adult tissues. Defects in ROR2 are a cause of brachydactyly type B1 (BDB1). BDB1 is an autosomal dominant skeletal disorder characterized by hypoplasia/aplasia of distal phalanges and nails. In BDB1 the middle phalanges are short but in addition the terminal phalanges are rudimentary or absent. Both fingers and toes are affected. The thumbs and big toes are usually deformed. Defects in ROR2 are a cause of recessive Robinow syndrome (RRS). RRS is an autosomal disorder characterized by skeletal dysplasia with generalized limb bone shortening, segmental defects of the spine, brachydactyly and a dysmorphic facial appearance. The protein contains 1 frizzled (FZ) domain, 1 immunoglobulin-like C2-type domain, and 1 kringle domain.

ROR2 Antibody - References

Afzal, A.R., et al., Nat. Genet. 25(4):419-422 (2000). Oldridge, M., et al., Nat. Genet. 24(3):275-278 (2000). van Bokhoven, H., et al., Nat. Genet. 25(4):423-426 (2000). Schwabe, G.C., et al., Am. J. Hum. Genet. 67(4):822-831 (2000). Masiakowski, P., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 267(36):26181-26190 (1992).