

## Ret (Phospho Tyr1062) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP0519 **Orthogonal Validated** 

### Key Features

#### Host Species

- Rabbit

#### Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

#### Applications

- WB, IHC, IF, ELISA

#### MW

- 170kD (Observed)

#### Isotype

- IgG

### Storage

**Storage\*** -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

**Formulation** Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

### Recommended Dilution Ratios

**WB 1:500-1:2000**

**IHC 1:100-1:300**

**ELISA 1:10000**

**IF 1:50-200**

### Basic Information

**Clonality** Polyclonal

### Immunogen Information

**Immunogen** The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Ret around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1062. AA range:1041-1090

**Specificity**

Phospho-Ret (Y1062) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Ret protein only when phosphorylated at Y1062. The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):KLyGM

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## | Target Information

**Gene name** RET

**Protein Name** Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase receptor Ret

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	<a href="#">5979;</a>	<a href="#">P07949;</a>
Mouse	<a href="#">19713;</a>	<a href="#">P35546;</a>

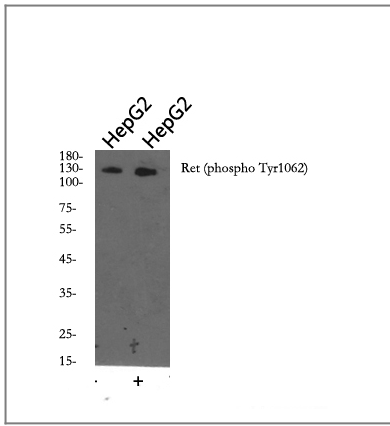
**Cellular Localization** Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Endosome membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Predominantly located on the plasma membrane. In the presence of SORL1 and GFRA1, directed to endosomes. .

**Tissue specificity** Blood,Brain,Fibroblast,Leukocyte,Neural crest,Peripheral blood leukocyte,Thyroid papillary

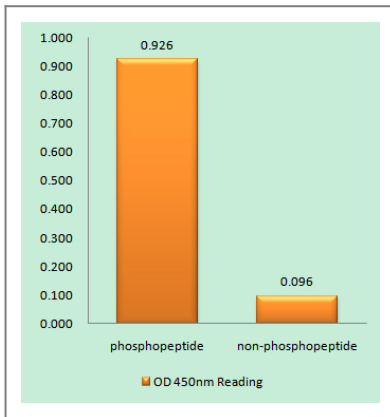
## Function

Catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,Disease:Chromosomal aberrations involving RET are a cause of thyroid papillary carcinoma (PACT) [MIM:188550]. 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 TIF1 generates the TIF1/RET (PTC6) oncogene. The PTC5 oncogene has been found in 2 cases of PACT in children exposed to radioactive fallout after Chernobyl.,Disease: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.,Disease: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.,Disease:Defects in RET are a cause of pheochromocytoma [MIM:171300]. The pheochromocytomas are catecholamine-producing, chromaffin tumors that arise in the adrenal medulla in 90% of cases. In the remaining 10% of cases, they develop in extra-adrenal sympathetic ganglia and may be referred to as "paraganglioma." Pheochromocytoma usually presents with hypertension. Approximately 10% of pheochromocytoma is hereditary. The genetic basis for most cases of non-syndromic familial pheochromocytoma is unknown.,Disease:Defects in RET are a cause of renal adysplasia [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.,Disease: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.,Disease:Defects in RET are the cause of multiple neoplasia type 2A (MEN2A) [MIM:171400]; also called multiple neoplasia type 2 (MEN2). MEN2A, the most frequent form of MTC, is an inherited cancer syndrome characterized by MTC, phaeochromocytoma and/or hyperparathyroidism.,Disease: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.,Disease:Defects in RET may be a cause of colorectal cancer (CRC) [MIM:114500].,Function:Probable receptor with tyrosine-protein kinase activity; important for development.,polymorphism:The Cys-982 polymorphism may be associated with an increased risk for developing Hirschsprung disease.,PTM:Autophosphorylated on C-terminal tyrosine residues upon ligand stimulation.,PTM:Phosphorylated.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.,similarity:Contains 1 cadherin domain.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,subunit:Phosphorylated form interacts with the PBT domain of DOK2, DOK4 and DOK5.,

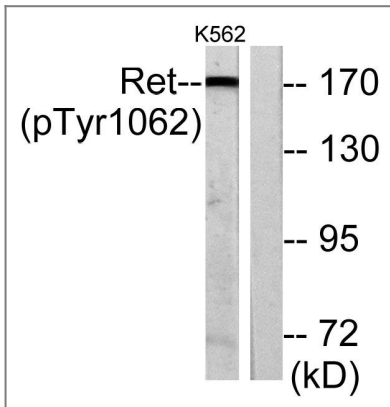
## Validation Data



Western blot analysis of Ret (phospho Tyr1062) Polyclonal Antibody, using HepG2 cell treated or untreated with forskolin 40nM 30', 4° over night, secondary antibody (cat: RS0002) was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour.



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Ret (Phospho-Tyr1062) Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysates from K562 cells, using Ret (Phospho-Tyr1062) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

## Contact information

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