

ROR2 (Phospho Ser449) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP1734 **Orthogonal Validated** 

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications

- WB

MW

- 104kD (Calculated)

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 1:500-2000

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human ROR2 (Phospho-Ser449)

Specificity This antibody detects endogenous levels of ROR2 (Phospho-Ser449) at Human, Mouse, Rat. 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 When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports.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): SPsQD

| Target Information

Gene name ROR2 NTRKR2

Protein Name ROR2 (Phospho-Ser449)

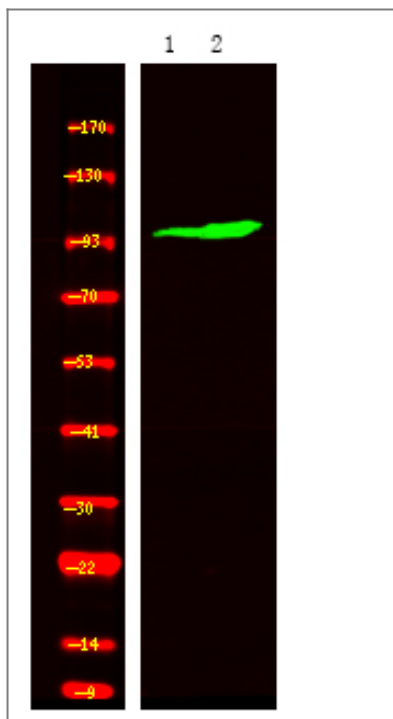
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	4920 ;	Q01974 ;
Mouse		Q9Z138 ;

Cellular Localization Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .

Tissue specificity Brain,

Function Catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,developmental stage:Expressed at high levels during early embryonic development. The expression levels drop strongly around day 16 and there are only very low levels in adult tissues.,Disease:Defects in ROR2 are a cause of brachydactyly type B1 (BDB1) [MIM:113000]. 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.,Disease:Defects in ROR2 are a cause of recessive Robinow syndrome (RRS) [MIM:268310]. 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.,Function: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. Phosphorylates YWHAB, leading to induction of osteogenesis and bone formation.,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. ROR subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 FZ (frizzled) domain.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,similarity:Contains 1 kringle domain.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,subunit:Homodimer; promotes osteogenesis. Binds YWHAB.,

| Validation Data



Western Blot analysis of 1HeLa cell, 2 LPS 100ng/mL 30min treated ,using primary antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS23920) was diluted at 1:10000

Contact information

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