Product Name: **RON (15C9) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**
Catalog #: **AMRe17319**
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,IF-P
Reactivity	Human
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	0.5mg/ml. The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent.
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:200-1:500,IF-P 1:200-1:500
Molecular Weight	152kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	MST1R
Alternative Names	c met related tyrosine kinase; CD136 antigen; Macrophage stimulating 1 receptor; MSP receptor; p185 RON; PTK 8 Stem cell derived tyrosine kinase; MST1R variant RON30; MST1R variant RON62;
Gene ID	4486.0
SwissProt ID	Q04912
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human RON

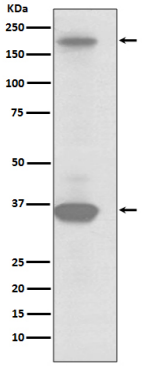
Background

Ron is initially synthesized in the cells as a single-chain, pro-Ron precursor that is cleaved into the two active chains. 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. 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.

Research Area

Cell Biology

Image Data



Western blot analysis of RON expression in SKBR3 cell lysate.