

DESCRIPTION

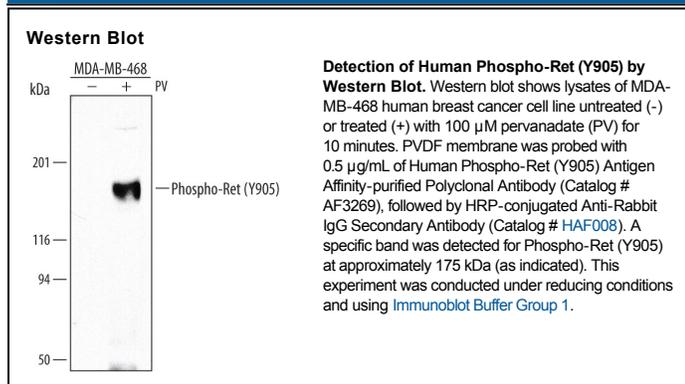
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Ret when phosphorylated at Y905 in Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Rabbit IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Phosphopeptide containing human Ret Y905 site
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.5 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

The GDNF family of neurotrophic factors forms a subfamily within the TGF-β superfamily. These proteins are potent survival factors for various central and peripheral neurons during development and the adult animal. The GDNF family members (GDNF, neurturin, artemin and persephin) signal through multicomponent receptors that consist of the Ret receptor tyrosine kinase and one of four glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol (GPI)-linked ligand-binding subunits (GFRα-1 - 4). GFRα-1, -2, -3, and -4 are the preferred ligand-binding subunits for GDNF, neurturin, artemin and persephin, respectively. The Ret tyrosine-kinase receptor is encoded by the *c-ret* proto-oncogene. Mutations of the *ret* gene have been associated with various human diseases affecting tissues derived from the neural crest, including Hirschsprung's disease, multiple endocrine neoplasia MEN2A and MEN2B, and familial medullary thyroid carcinoma. Human and mouse Ret share 83% amino acid sequence homology (77% homology in the extracellular domain and 93% homology in the cytoplasmic domain). Although Ret does not bind GDNF ligands directly, the extracellular domain of Ret binds the GDNF-GFRα complex with high affinity and is a potent GDNF antagonist in the presence of soluble GFRα (1 - 4).

References:

1. Trupp, M. *et al.* (1998) Mol. Cell. Neurosci. **11**:47.
2. Enokido, Y. *et al.* (1998) Curr. Biol. **8**:1019.
3. Carlomagno, F. *et al.* (1998) Endocrinology **139**:3613.
4. Baloh, R. *et al.* (1998) Neuron **21**:1291.