

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human MSP R/Ron in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In these formats, approximately 25% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse MSP R is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human MSP R Glu25-Ser956 Accession # CAA49634
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
	*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Blockade of Receptor-ligand Interaction	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunoprecipitation	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Macrophage stimulating protein receptor (MSP R), encoded by the human Ron and the mouse Stk, is one of a small family of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) that also includes human Met (the receptor for hepatocyte growth factor) and chicken Sea (1, 2). This family of receptors is synthesized as a single-chain precursors that are cleaved into a mature disulfide-linked heterodimers composed of an extracellular α chain and a membrane spanning β chain with intrinsic tyrosine kinase activity. Biologically active ligands (MSP and HGF) for this family of receptors are also disulfide-linked α - β heterodimers. Human MSP R cDNA encodes a 1400 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a 24 aa signal peptide, a 285 aa residue α chain (Glu25 - Arg309) and a 1091 aa residue transmembrane β chain (Gly310 - Thr1400). The extracellular domain of MSP R is comprised of an N-terminal sema domain, a PSI (plexin semaphorins integrins) domain, followed by four immunoglobulin-like folds shared by plexins and transcription factors (3). The soluble sema domain binds MSP and inhibits the MSP R-dependent signaling pathways. MSP receptor is expressed in multiple tissues including specific areas of the central and peripheral nervous systems, epithelial cells along the digestive tract, skin and lung, and in subpopulations of the mononuclear phagocyte lineage (1, 2). Although free MSP α or β chains have been shown to bind MSP R, only the heterodimeric MSP can induce receptor activation and cause biological activity (4, 5). MSP R associates with other transmembrane molecules including integrins, cadherins and other cytokine receptors. Transactivation and signaling crosstalk between MSP R and its associated transmembrane receptors have been demonstrated (6 - 8). Human MSP R shares 72% amino acid sequence identity with mouse MSP R.

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