

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse MSP R/Ron in Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse MSP R/Ron Met1-Arg960 (Ile372Leu) Accession # CAA52754
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

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	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse MSP R/Ron Fc Chimera (Catalog # 431-MS)

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.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <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

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. This family of receptors is synthesized as a single-chain precursor that is cleaved into a mature disulfide-linked heterodimer composed of an extracellular α chain and a membrane spanning β chain with intrinsic tyrosine kinase activity. Mouse MSP R cDNA encodes a 1378 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a 23 aa signal peptide, a 287 aa residue α chain (Ser24-Arg310) and a 1068 aa residue transmembrane β chain (Gly311-Thr1378). Expression of MSP receptor is restricted to 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. Both the heterodimeric MSP and the free MSP β chain have been shown to bind to MSP R. However, only the heterodimeric MSP binding can induce receptor dimerization and phosphorylation and cause biological activity.

References:

1. Gaudino, G. *et al.* (1994) EMBO J. **13**:3524.
2. Wang, M-H. *et al.* (1994) Science **266**:117.
3. Wang, M-H. *et al.* (1997) J. Biol. Chem. **272**:16999.