

Anti-RET (pY981) Antibody
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to RET (pY981)
Catalog # AP61094

Specification

Anti-RET (pY981) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P07949
Other Accession	P35546
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	124319

Anti-RET (pY981) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5979

Other Names

CDHF12; CDHR16; PTC; RET51; Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase receptor Ret; Cadherin family member 12; Proto-oncogene c-Ret

Target/Specificity

Recognizes endogenous levels of RET (pY981) protein.

Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000)

Format

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Anti-RET (pY981) Antibody - Protein Information

Name RET {ECO:0000303|PubMed:2660074, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:9967}

Function

Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase involved in numerous cellular mechanisms including cell proliferation, neuronal navigation, cell migration, and cell differentiation in response to glia cell line- derived growth family factors (GDNF, NRTN, ARTN, PSPN and GDF15) (PubMed:20064382, PubMed:20616503, PubMed:20702524, PubMed:21357690, PubMed:21454698, PubMed:<a

[24560924](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24560924), PubMed: [28846097](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28846097), PubMed: [28846099](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28846099), PubMed: [28953886](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28953886), PubMed: [31118272](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31118272)). In contrast to most receptor tyrosine kinases, RET requires not only its cognate ligands but also coreceptors, for activation (PubMed: [21994944](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21994944), PubMed: [23333276](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23333276), PubMed: [28846097](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28846097), PubMed: [28846099](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28846099), PubMed: [28953886](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28953886)). GDNF ligands (GDNF, NRTN, ARTN, PSPN and GDF15) first bind their corresponding GDNFR coreceptors (GFRA1, GFRA2, GFRA3, GFRA4 and GFRAL, respectively), triggering RET autophosphorylation and activation, leading to activation of downstream signaling pathways, including the MAPK- and AKT-signaling pathways (PubMed: [21994944](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21994944), PubMed: [23333276](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23333276), PubMed: [24560924](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24560924), PubMed: [25242331](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25242331), PubMed: [28846097](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28846097), PubMed: [28846099](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28846099), PubMed: [28953886](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28953886)). Acts as a dependence receptor via the GDNF-GFRA1 signaling: in the presence of the ligand GDNF in somatotrophs within pituitary, promotes survival and down regulates growth hormone (GH) production, but triggers apoptosis in absence of GDNF (PubMed: [20616503](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20616503), PubMed: [21994944](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21994944)). Required for the molecular mechanisms orchestration during intestine organogenesis via the ARTN-GFRA3 signaling: involved in the development of enteric nervous system and renal organogenesis during embryonic life, and promotes the formation of Peyer's patch-like structures, a major component of the gut-associated lymphoid tissue (By similarity). Mediates, through interaction with GDF15-receptor GFRAL, GDF15-induced cell-signaling in the brainstem which triggers an aversive response, characterized by nausea, vomiting, and/or loss of appetite in response to various stresses (PubMed: [28846097](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28846097), PubMed: [28846099](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28846099), PubMed: [28953886](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28953886)). Modulates cell adhesion via its cleavage by caspase in sympathetic neurons and mediates cell migration in an integrin (e.g. ITGB1 and ITGB3)-dependent manner (PubMed: [20702524](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20702524), PubMed: [21357690](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21357690)). Also active in the absence of ligand, triggering apoptosis through a mechanism that requires receptor intracellular caspase cleavage (PubMed: [21357690](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21357690)). Triggers the differentiation of rapidly adapting (RA) mechanoreceptors (PubMed: [20064382](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20064382)). Involved in the development of the neural crest (By similarity). Regulates nociceptor survival and size (By similarity). Phosphorylates PTK2/FAK1 (PubMed: [21454698](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21454698)).

Cellular Location

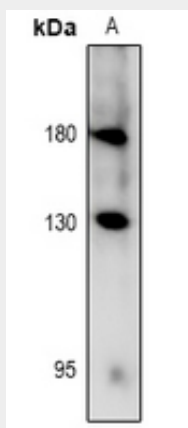
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Note=Predominantly located on the plasma membrane (PubMed:23333276, PubMed:9575150). In the presence of SORL1 and GFRA1, directed to endosomes (PubMed:23333276).

Anti-RET (pY981) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-RET (pY981) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of RET (pY981) expression in A375 (A) whole cell lysates.

Anti-RET (pY981) Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the C-term region of human RET. The exact sequence is proprietary.