



Ret (31-330): sc-4356 WB

BACKGROUND

The Ret proto-oncogene is structurally related to the growing family of tyrosine kinase transmembrane receptors and is involved in GDNF signaling. By alternative splicing, two isoforms of the Ret proto-oncogene product are generated that differ from each other by having either 9 or 51 carboxy terminal amino acids. The Ret gene products include two glycosylated proteins of 150 kDa and 170 kDa and, in tunicamycin-treated cells, a non-glycosylated 120 kDa protein consistent with the predicted Ret molecular weight based on sequence analysis. Tumor-specific rearrangements of the Ret proto-oncogene have been identified in papillary thyroid carcinomas, leading to the formation of different transforming fusion proteins sharing the tyrosine kinase domain of Ret. In contrast to the Ret proto-oncogene, the rearranged forms are constitutively phosphorylated on tyrosine and are translocated from the membrane to the cytoplasm.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

Ret (31-330) is expressed in *E. coli* as a 60 kDa tagged fusion protein corresponding to amino acids 31-330 of Ret of human origin.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C; stable for one year from the date of shipment.

PRODUCT

Ret (31-330) is purified from bacterial lysates (>98%) by column chromatography; supplied as 10 µg in 0.1 ml SDS-PAGE loading buffer.

APPLICATIONS

Ret (31-330) is suitable as a Western blotting control for sc-13104.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.