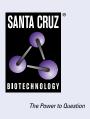
# SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# Ret (8D10C9): sc-101422



## 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. The isoforms differ from each other by having either 9 or 51 carboxy-terminal amino acids. The Ret gene products include two glycosylated proteins and, in Tunicamycin treated cells, a non-glycosylated 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

- Takahashi, M., et al. 1988. Cloning and expression of the Ret protooncogene encoding a tyrosine kinase with two potential transmembrane domains. Oncogene 3: 571-578.
- Grieco, M., et al. 1990. PTC is a novel rearranged form of the Ret protooncogene and is frequently detected *in vivo* in human thyroid papillary carcinomas. Cell 60: 557-563.
- 3. Tahira, T., et al. 1990. Characterization of Ret proto-oncogene mRNAs encoding two isoforms of the protein product in a human neuroblastoma cell line. Oncogene 5: 97-102.

#### **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: RET (human) mapping to 10q11.21.

## SOURCE

Ret (8D10C9) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids 896-1063 of Ret of human origin.

#### PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$   $lgG_1$  kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

#### **APPLICATIONS**

Ret (8D10C9) is recommended for detection of Ret of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for Ret siRNA (h): sc-36404, Ret shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36404-SH and Ret shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36404-V.

Molecular Weight of Ret precursor: 150 kDa.

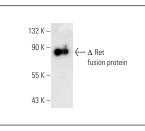
Molecular Weight of mature Ret: 170 kDa.

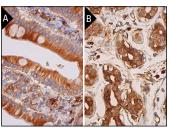
Positive Controls: TT whole cell lysate: sc-364195.

#### **RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>™</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgGκ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850. 4) Immunohistochemistry: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 with DAB, 50X: sc-24982 and Immunohistomount: sc-45086, or Organo/Limonene Mount: sc-45087.

#### DATA





Ret (8D10C9): sc-101422. Western blot analysis of human truncated recombinant Ret fusion protein.

Ret (8D10C9): sc-101422. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human duodenum tissue showing cytoplasmic and membrane staining of glandular cells (**A**) and human breast tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of glandular cells and myoepithelial cells (**B**).

#### SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Estrada-Zuniga, C.M., et al. 2022. A RET::GRB2 fusion in pheochromocytoma defies the classic paradigm of RET oncogenic fusions. Cell Rep. Med. 3: 100686.
- Miyazaki, I., et al. 2023. Vepafestinib is a pharmacologically advanced RET-selective inhibitor with high CNS penetration and inhibitory activity against RET solvent front mutations. Nat. Cancer 4: 1345-1361.

#### **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

#### **RESEARCH USE**

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

#### **PROTOCOLS**

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.



See **Ret (C-3): sc-365943** for Ret antibody conjugates, including AC, HRP, FITC, PE, and Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 488, 546, 594, 647, 680 and 790.