

Ron α (29): sc-136060

BACKGROUND

Receptor protein tyrosine kinases (PTKs) have been classified into different subclasses on the basis of sequence similarity and distinct structural characteristics. The c-Met encoded receptor represents the initial member of one class of receptors characterized by a heterodimeric structure and a cysteine-rich extracellular domain. Ron, also designated macrophage-stimulating protein receptor (MSP receptor), p185-Ron, CD136 antigen or PTK8 represents a second member of this receptor class. The intracellular PTK domains of Ron and Met are highly similar (63% sequence identity) while the extracellular domains are less related (25% sequence identity) and both are rich in cysteine residues. Mature Ron receptor is comprised of a disulfide-linked heterodimer formed from an α chain (Ron α) and a β chain (Ron β). Proteolytic processing results in the separation of the N-terminal Ron α and C-terminal Ron β subunits.

REFERENCES

- Cooper, C.S., et al. 1986. Amplification and overexpression of the Met gene in spontaneously transformed NIH/3T3 mouse fibroblasts. *EMBO J.* 5: 2623-2628.
- Giordano, S., et al. 1988. p145, a protein with associated tyrosine kinase activity in a human gastric carcinoma cell line. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 8: 3510-3517.
- Pawson, T., et al. 1991. Receptor tyrosine kinases: genetic evidence for their role in *Drosophila* and mouse development. *Trends Genet.* 6: 350-356.
- Bottaro, D.P., et al. 1991. Identification of the hepatocyte growth factor receptor as the c-Met proto-oncogene product. *Science* 251: 802-804.
- Rong, S., et al. 1992. Tumorigenicity of the Met proto-oncogene and the gene for hepatocyte growth factor. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 12: 5152-5158.
- Ronsin, C., et al. 1993. A novel putative receptor protein tyrosine kinase of the Met family. *Oncogene* 8: 1195-1202.
- Wang, M.H., et al. 1994. Identification of the Ron gene product as the receptor for the human macrophage stimulating protein. *Science* 266: 117-119.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: MST1R (human) mapping to 3p21.31; Mst1r (mouse) mapping to 9 F1.

SOURCE

Ron α (29) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 40-224 of Ron α of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 50 μ g IgG_{2b} in 0.5 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

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

APPLICATIONS

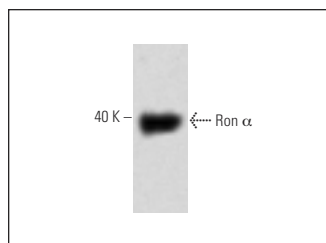
Ron α (29) is recommended for detection of Ron α of mouse, rat, human and canine origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

Suitable for use as control antibody for Ron siRNA (h): sc-36434, Ron siRNA (m): sc-36435, Ron shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36434-SH, Ron shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-36435-SH, Ron shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36434-V and Ron shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36435-V.

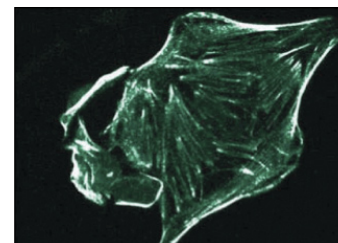
Molecular Weight of Ron α : 40 kDa.

Positive Controls: MDCK cell lysate: sc-2252, COLO 320DM cell lysate: sc-2226 or SW480 cell lysate: sc-2219.

DATA



Ron α (29): sc-136060. Western blot analysis of Ron α expression in MDCK whole cell lysate.



Ron α (29): sc-136060. Immunofluorescence staining of HS 766T cells showing membrane localization.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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



See **Ron α (C-5): sc-393523** for Ron α antibody conjugates, including AC, HRP, FITC, PE, and Alexa Fluor[®] 488, 546, 594, 647, 680 and 790.