

Code No. 18128

**Anti-Human  
c-Ret (Long Isoform) Rabbit IgG Affinity Purify**Volume : 200 µg

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**Introduction** : The *ret* proto-oncogene products (proto-Ret protein) are expressed as 150kDa and 170kDa glycoproteins in neuroblastoma cells and as 150kDa and 190kDa glycoproteins in leukemia cells. These proteins are produced from a single polypeptide of 120kDa by posttranslational glycosylation. Although expression of the *ret* proto-oncogene was frequently detected in human tumors such as neuroblastoma, pheochromocytoma and thyroid medullary carcinoma, its physiological function is unknown. It turned out that the extracellular domain of the proto-Ret protein contains a cadherin-related sequence that is known to be important for Ca<sup>2+</sup>-dependent homophilic binding of cadherins. The homologous sequence found in the proto-Ret protein consists of about 110 amino acids and is tandemly repeated 3 - 4 times in the extracellular domains of all vertebrate cadherins. The sequence of the proto-Ret protein showed 20 - 30 % identity with the member of the cadherin superfamily in the amino acid level. This suggests that possibility that the proto-Ret protein may function as a cell adhesion molecule like cadherins.

**Antigen** : Synthetic peptide of the C-terminal part of Human c-Ret Long Isoform (ANWMLSPSAAKLMDTFDS)

**Purification** : Purified with antigen peptide

**Form** : Lyophilized product in PBS containing 1 % BSA and 0.05 % NaN<sub>3</sub>

**How to use** : 1.0 mL deionized water will be added to the product (the conc. comes up 200 µg /mL)

**Stability** : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8 °C  
: Solution, 2 years at –20 °C

**Application** : This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of 2 - 5 µg /mL.  
: This antibody can be used for immuno-precipitation in concentration of about 3 - 5 µg /test.

**Specificity** : Long Isoform specific.

**Reference** : 1. Tsuzuki T. *et al.* Spatial and temporal expression of the *ret* proto-oncogene product in embryonic, infant and adult rat tissues. *Oncogene*. 1995; 10 (1), 191-198.

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