

### 36-3094: Anti-RET Proto-oncogene Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: RET/2599)

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Clonality :</b>             | Monoclonal  |
| <b>Clone Name :</b>            | RET/2599  |
| <b>Application :</b>           | ELISA   |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>            | Human   |
| <b>Gene :</b>                  | RET   |
| <b>Gene ID :</b>               | 5979  |
| <b>Uniprot ID :</b>            | P07949  |
| <b>Alternative Name :</b>      | Cadherin family member 12 (CDHF12); Cadherin related family member 16 (CDHR16); ELKS; HSCR1; Hydroxyaryl protein kinase; MEN2A; MEN2B; MTC1; Multiple endocrine neoplasia and medullary thyroid carcinoma 1; Oncogene RET; Proto-oncogene c-Ret; Proto-oncogene tyrosine-protein kinase receptor ret; PTC; RET; RET ELE1; RET51; RET9 |
| <b>Isotype :</b>               | Mouse IgG2b, kappa  |
| <b>Immunogen Information :</b> | Recombinant fragment (around aa 702-848) of human RET protein (exact sequence is proprietary)   |

### Description

The Ret proto-oncogene is structurally related to the growing family of tyrosine kinase transmembrane receptors and is involved in GDNF signaling. RET expression is reported in several regions of the central nervous system; in the developing cranial nerve ganglia and a subset of cells within dorsal root ganglia, in motor neurons in the spinal cord and hindbrain, in neuro-retina and the growing tips of the renal collecting ducts in developing kidney. Alterations in RET gene are associated with diseases including papillary thyroid carcinoma, multiple endocrine neoplasia (type 2A and 2B), familial medullary thyroid carcinoma, and a congenital developmental disorder known as Hirschsprung's disease.

### Product Info

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Amount :</b>            | 20 µg / 100 µg  |
| <b>Content :</b>           | 200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml. |
| <b>Storage condition :</b> | Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.                               |

### Application Note

ELISA (Use Ab at 2-4ug/ml for coating) (Order Ab without BSA);

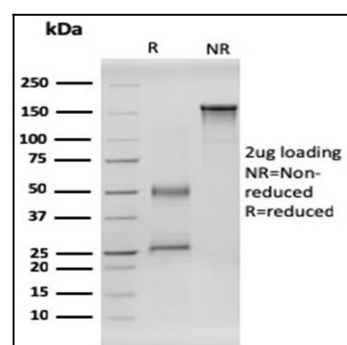


Fig. 1: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified RET-Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (RET/2599). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody

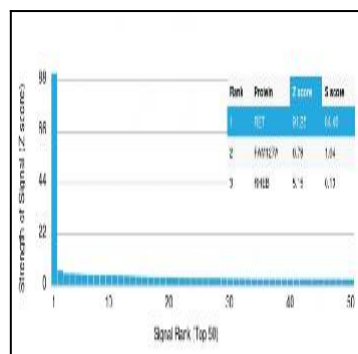


Fig. 2: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using RET-Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (RET/2599). Z- and S-Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (Monoclonal Antibody) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a Monoclonal Antibody to its intended target. A Monoclonal Antibody is considered to specific to its intended target, if the Monoclonal Antibody has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a Monoclonal Antibody binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that Monoclonal Antibody to protein X is equal to 29.