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ROR2 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1922a

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, E
Primary Accession	Q01974
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	6F2D10
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	104757
Description	The protein encoded by this gene is a receptor protein tyrosine kinase and type I transmembrane protein that belongs to the ROR subfamily of cell surface receptors. The protein may be involved in the early formation of the chondrocytes and may be required for cartilage and growth plate development. Mutations in this gene can cause brachydactyly type B, a skeletal disorder characterized by hypoplasia/aplasia of distal phalanges and nails. In addition, mutations in this gene can cause the autosomal recessive form of Robinow syndrome, which is characterized by skeletal dysplasia with generalized limb bone shortening, segmental defects of the spine, brachydactyly, and a dysmorphic facial appearance.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human ROR2 (AA: 59-155) expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide.

Additional Information

Gene ID	4920
Other Names	Tyrosine-protein kinase transmembrane receptor ROR2, 2.7.10.1, Neurotrophic tyrosine kinase, receptor-related 2, ROR2, NTRKR2
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 FC~~1/200 - 1/400 E~~1/10000
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	ROR2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ROR2
Synonyms	NTRKR2
Function	Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor which may be involved in the early formation of the chondrocytes. It seems to be required for cartilage and growth plate development (By similarity). Phosphorylates YWHAB, leading to induction of osteogenesis and bone formation (PubMed:17717073). In contrast, has also been shown to have very little tyrosine kinase activity in vitro. May act as a receptor for wnt ligand WNT5A which may result in the inhibition of WNT3A-mediated signaling (PubMed:25029443).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the chromogranin/secretogranin family of neuroendocrine secretory proteins. It is found in secretory vesicles of neurons and endocrine cells. This gene product is a precursor to three biologically active peptides; vasostatin, pancreastatin, and parastatin. These peptides act as autocrine or paracrine negative modulators of the neuroendocrine system. Other peptides, including chromostatin, beta-granin, WE-14 and GE-25, are also derived from the full-length protein. However, biological activities for these molecules have not been shown. ; ;

References

1. Int J Cancer. 2013 Aug 15;133(4):779-87. 2. Mol Cancer. 2010 Jun 30;9:170.

Images

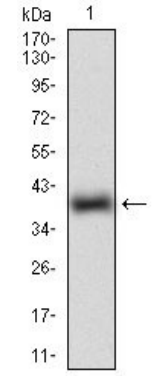


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using ROR2 mAb against human ROR2 (AA: 59-155) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 36.8 kDa)

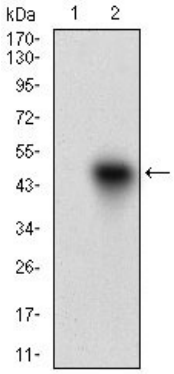
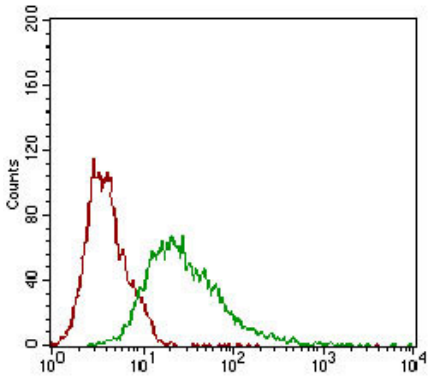


Figure 2: Western blot analysis using ROR2 mAb against HEK293 (1) and ROR2 (AA: 59-155)-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

Figure 3: Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells using ROR2 mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).



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