

Mouse Mertk Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP21205b

Product Information

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB, E |
| Primary Accession | Q60805 |
| Reactivity | Mouse, Rat |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Clone Names | RB50416 |
| Calculated MW | 110157 |

Additional Information

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Gene ID | 17289 |
| Other Names | Tyrosine-protein kinase Mer, Proto-oncogene c-Mer, Receptor tyrosine kinase MerTK, Mertk, Mer |
| Target/Specificity | This Mouse Mertk antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 946-980 amino acids from the C-terminal region of mouse Mertk. |
| Dilution | WB~~1:2000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration. |
| Format | Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification. |
| Storage | Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Precautions | Mouse Mertk Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |

Protein Information

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Name | Mertk |
| Synonyms | Mer |
| Function | Receptor tyrosine kinase that transduces signals from the extracellular matrix into the cytoplasm by binding to several ligands including LGALS3, TUB, TULP1 or GAS6. Regulates many physiological processes including cell |

survival, migration, differentiation, and phagocytosis of apoptotic cells (efferocytosis). Ligand binding at the cell surface induces autophosphorylation of MERTK on its intracellular domain that provides docking sites for downstream signaling molecules. Following activation by ligand, interacts with GRB2 or PLCG2 and induces phosphorylation of MAPK1, MAPK2, FAK/PTK2 or RAC1. MERTK signaling plays a role in various processes such as macrophage clearance of apoptotic cells, platelet aggregation, cytoskeleton reorganization and engulfment. Functions in the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) as a regulator of rod outer segments fragments phagocytosis. Also plays an important role in inhibition of Toll-like receptors (TLRs)-mediated innate immune response by activating STAT1, which selectively induces production of suppressors of cytokine signaling SOCS1 and SOCS3.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:Q12866}; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location

Expressed predominantly in the hematopoietic lineages: macrophages, NK cells, NKT cells, dendritic cells and platelets.

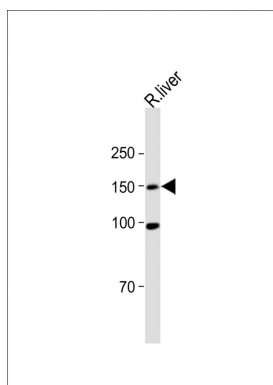
Background

Receptor tyrosine kinase that transduces signals from the extracellular matrix into the cytoplasm by binding to several ligands including LGALS3, TUB, TULP1 or GAS6. Regulates many physiological processes including cell survival, migration, differentiation, and phagocytosis of apoptotic cells (efferocytosis). Ligand binding at the cell surface induces autophosphorylation of MERTK on its intracellular domain that provides docking sites for downstream signaling molecules. Following activation by ligand, interacts with GRB2 or PLCG2 and induces phosphorylation of MAPK1, MAPK2, FAK/PTK2 or RAC1. MERTK signaling plays a role in various processes such as macrophage clearance of apoptotic cells, platelet aggregation, cytoskeleton reorganization and engulfment. Functions in the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) as a regulator of rod outer segments fragments phagocytosis. Plays also an important role in inhibition of Toll-like receptors (TLRs)-mediated innate immune response by activating STAT1, which selectively induces production of suppressors of cytokine signaling SOCS1 and SOCS3.

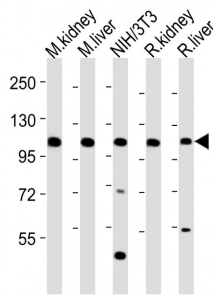
References

Graham D.K.,et al.Oncogene 10:2349-2359(1995).
Dowds C.A.,et al.Submitted (JAN-1996) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Lu Q.,et al.Nature 398:723-728(1999).
Georgescu M.M.,et al.Mol. Cell. Biol. 19:1171-1181(1999).
Behrens E.M.,et al.Eur. J. Immunol. 33:2160-2167(2003).

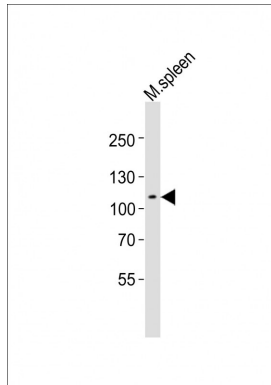
Images



All lanes: Anti-Mouse MERTK Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution + Rat liver lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ASP1615) at 1/15000 dilution. Observed band size: 150 KDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



All lanes : Anti-Mertk Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution
 Lane 1: mouse kidney lysates Lane 2: mouse liver lysates
 Lane 3: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysates Lane 4: rat kidney lysates Lane 5: rat liver lysates
 Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 110 kDa
 Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Anti-Mertk Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution + mouse spleen lysates
 Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 110 kDa
 Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.