

# Ron (phospho Ser1394) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP67278

## Product Information

---

<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q04912</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	152241

## Additional Information

---

<b>Gene ID</b>	4486
<b>Other Names</b>	MST1R; PTK8; RON; Macrophage-stimulating protein receptor; MSP receptor; CDw136; Protein-tyrosine kinase 8; p185-Ron; CD antigen CD136
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
<b>Storage Conditions</b>	-20°C

## Protein Information

---

<b>Name</b>	MST1R
<b>Synonyms</b>	PTK8, RON
<b>Function</b>	Receptor tyrosine kinase that transduces signals from the extracellular matrix into the cytoplasm by binding to MST1 ligand. Regulates many physiological processes including cell survival, migration and differentiation. Ligand binding at the cell surface induces autophosphorylation of RON on its intracellular domain that provides docking sites for downstream signaling molecules. Following activation by ligand, interacts with the PI3-kinase subunit PIK3R1, PLCG1 or the adapter GAB1. Recruitment of these downstream effectors by RON leads to the activation of several signaling cascades including the RAS-ERK, PI3 kinase-AKT, or PLCgamma-PKC. RON signaling activates the wound healing response by promoting epithelial cell migration, proliferation as well as survival at the wound site. Also plays a role in the innate immune response by regulating the migration and phagocytic activity of macrophages. Alternatively, RON can also promote signals such as cell migration and proliferation in response to growth factors other than MST1 ligand.

**Cellular Location** Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

**Tissue Location** Expressed in colon, skin, lung and bone marrow.

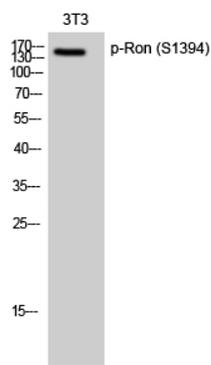
## Background

---

Receptor tyrosine kinase that transduces signals from the extracellular matrix into the cytoplasm by binding to MST1 ligand. Regulates many physiological processes including cell survival, migration and differentiation. Ligand binding at the cell surface induces autophosphorylation of RON on its intracellular domain that provides docking sites for downstream signaling molecules. Following activation by ligand, interacts with the PI3-kinase subunit PIK3R1, PLCG1 or the adapter GAB1. Recruitment of these downstream effectors by RON leads to the activation of several signaling cascades including the RAS-ERK, PI3 kinase-AKT, or PLCgamma-PKC. RON signaling activates the wound healing response by promoting epithelial cell migration, proliferation as well as survival at the wound site. Plays also a role in the innate immune response by regulating the migration and phagocytic activity of macrophages. Alternatively, RON can also promote signals such as cell migration and proliferation in response to growth factors other than MST1 ligand.

## Images

---



Western Blot analysis of 3T3 cells using Phospho-Ron (S1394) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1 : 500

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