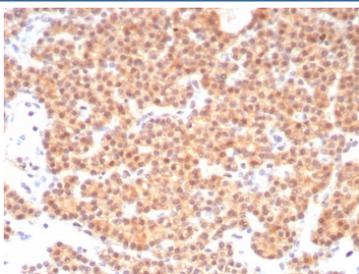


c-RET Antibody / RET Proto-Oncogene [clone RET/8790] (V5444)

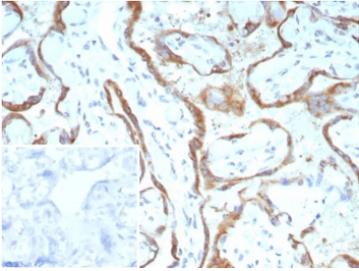
| Catalog No. | Formulation | Size |
|----------------|---|--------|
| V5444-100UG | 0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide | 100 ug |
| V5444-20UG | 0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide | 20 ug |
| V5444SAF-100UG | 1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free | 100 ug |

[Bulk quote request](#)

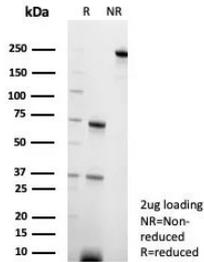
| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Availability | 1-3 business days |
| Species Reactivity | Human |
| Format | Purified |
| Host | Mouse |
| Clonality | Monoclonal (mouse origin) |
| Isotype | Mouse IgG2c, kappa |
| Clone Name | RET/8790 |
| Purity | Protein A/G affinity |
| UniProt | P07949 |
| Localization | Cell membrane, cytoplasm |
| Applications | Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml |
| Limitations | This c-RET/RET Proto-Oncogene antibody is available for research use only. |



Immunohistochemistry analysis of c-RET / RET Proto-Oncogene antibody (clone RET/8790) in human parathyroid tissue. FFPE human parathyroid demonstrates cytoplasmic and membranous HRP-DAB brown staining in parathyroid epithelial cells, consistent with RET expression. Staining is diffuse across the glandular cell population with moderate intensity, while stromal elements show comparatively weaker signal. Nuclei are counterstained blue. Heat induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 20 minutes followed by cooling prior to immunostaining.



IHC staining of FFPE human placental tissue with c-RET/RET Proto-Oncogene antibody (clone RET/8790). Inset: PBS used in place of primary Ab (secondary Ab negative control). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free c-RET/RET Proto-Oncogene antibody (clone RET/8790) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

c-RET antibody recognizes RET proto-oncogene, a receptor tyrosine kinase encoded by the RET gene located on chromosome 10q11.21. RET is a transmembrane receptor that functions as a critical mediator of glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor signaling. Upon ligand binding through GFR alpha co-receptors, RET undergoes dimerization and autophosphorylation, activating downstream pathways including MAPK, PI3K-AKT, and JAK-STAT signaling cascades. These pathways regulate cellular proliferation, survival, differentiation, and migration.

RET proto-oncogene is widely studied in oncology due to its role in tumorigenesis. Activating mutations, gene rearrangements, and overexpression of RET have been identified in medullary thyroid carcinoma, papillary thyroid carcinoma, lung adenocarcinoma, and multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2. Constitutive RET activation drives oncogenic signaling and promotes uncontrolled cell growth. In normal physiology, RET signaling is essential for neural crest development, kidney morphogenesis, and enteric nervous system formation.

c-RET antibody is suitable for detecting RET proto-oncogene expression in studies of receptor tyrosine kinase signaling and cancer biology. By enabling analysis of RET distribution and abundance, this antibody supports research into oncogenic activation and therapeutic targeting of RET-driven tumors.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the c-RET/RET Proto-Oncogene antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant fragment (within amino acids 702-848) of human RET protein was used as the immunogen for the c-RET/RET Proto-Oncogene antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the c-RET/RET Proto-Oncogene antibody and store frozen at -20°C or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

