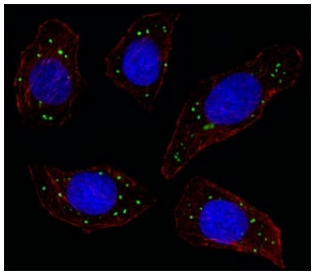
MERTK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody / MER Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Antibody (F50840)

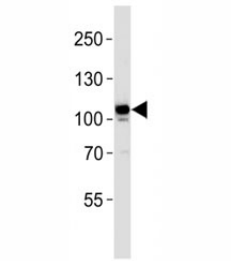
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
F50840-0.4ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.4 ml
F50840-0.08ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.08 ml

Bulk quote request

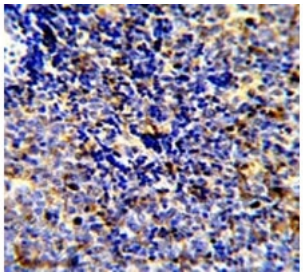
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Purity	Purified
UniProt	Q12866
Applications	Western blot: 1:1000 Immunofluorescence: 1:10-1:50 IHC (Paraffin): 1:50-1:10 Flow Cytometry: 1:10-1:50
Limitations	This MERTK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody / MER Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Antibody is available for research use only.



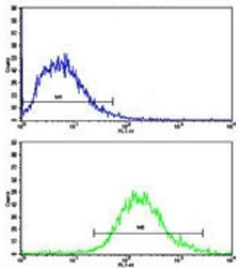
MERTK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody in U251 Cells by IF. Immunofluorescence analysis of U251 cells using MERTK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody at 1:25 dilution. The image shows punctate green MERTK immunoreactivity distributed throughout the cytoplasm, with prominent localization to intracellular vesicular structures. Nuclei are counterstained blue, while the additional red signal delineates cellular structure. The discrete vesicular staining pattern provides clear visualization of intracellular MERTK localization and demonstrates detection of MER receptor tyrosine kinase in human U251 cells.



MERTK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody in Jurkat Cells by WB. Western blot analysis of Jurkat cell lysate using MERTK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody. A prominent band is visible slightly above the 100 kDa marker, consistent with detection of MERTK. The receptor has a predicted polypeptide mass of approximately 110 kDa but can display substantially higher apparent molecular weights depending on glycosylation state, with mature glycosylated forms reported within a broad ~110-205 kDa range. The observed band supports detection of MER receptor tyrosine kinase in human Jurkat cells.



MERTK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody in Human Lymphoma IHC. Immunohistochemistry of FFPE human lymphoma sections using MERTK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody. The image shows distinct brown immunoreactivity distributed among cells within the lymphoma tissue, with hematoxylin counterstaining providing clear nuclear and tissue contrast. The staining is heterogeneous rather than uniformly distributed throughout the section, demonstrating localization of MERTK within a subset of cells in the specimen and supporting tissue-based detection with the MER Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Antibody.



MERTK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody in Jurkat Cells by FACS. Flow cytometry analysis of Jurkat cells using MERTK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody followed by a FITC-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody. The MERTK-stained population in the lower histogram shows a clear rightward fluorescence shift relative to the negative control displayed in the upper histogram. This separation demonstrates detection of cell-associated MERTK and provides flow cytometry validation complementary to the western blot, immunofluorescence and IHC data for this MER Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Antibody.

Description

MERTK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody / MER Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Antibody recognizes MER proto-oncogene tyrosine kinase, a member of the TAM receptor tyrosine kinase family together with AXL and TYRO3. MERTK is also known as MerTK, MER, c-Mer and Eyk. The receptor participates in signaling pathways that regulate phagocytosis, cell survival, migration and immune homeostasis and has an important role in the recognition and clearance of apoptotic cells.

MERTK is a single-pass transmembrane protein containing two extracellular immunoglobulin-like domains, two fibronectin type III domains and an intracellular tyrosine kinase domain. The TAM ligands GAS6 and Protein S can bridge MERTK to phosphatidylserine exposed on apoptotic cells. Receptor activation initiates intracellular signaling that promotes engulfment of apoptotic material through efferocytosis while helping regulate inflammatory responses and maintain tissue homeostasis.

MERTK function is particularly important in macrophages and other professional phagocytes, where efficient removal of dying cells prevents the accumulation of cellular debris and limits inappropriate inflammatory responses. The receptor also has an essential role in retinal pigment epithelial cells, which use MERTK-dependent phagocytosis to remove shed photoreceptor outer segments. Loss-of-function mutations in MERTK are associated with inherited retinal degeneration, including forms of autosomal recessive retinitis pigmentosa.

Aberrant MERTK expression and signaling are additionally investigated in cancer biology. Increased receptor activity can promote cellular survival and other signaling programs associated with tumor progression, while MERTK-dependent efferocytosis can influence immune regulation within the tumor microenvironment. A MER Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Antibody therefore provides a useful reagent for investigating TAM-family biology across immune, retinal and cancer research.

NSJ Bioreagents offers this rabbit polyclonal reagent for research into MERTK expression and receptor biology. The

MERTK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody terminology distinguishes the host species and polyclonal format, while MER Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Antibody provides an expanded target-name search term.

A MERTK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody provides a reagent for investigating MERTK expression and TAM-family biology, while a MER Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Antibody supports research into efferocytosis, immune regulation and receptor tyrosine kinase signaling.

Application Notes

Titration of the MERTK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody / MER Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

This MERTK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody was produced from rabbits immunized with a his tag recombinant protein of human MERTK.

Storage

Aliquot the MERTK Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternate Names

MER Receptor Tyrosine Kinase antibody, MerTK antibody, MER antibody, c-Mer antibody, Mer Tyrosine Kinase antibody, MER Proto-Oncogene Tyrosine Kinase antibody, Eyk antibody

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