

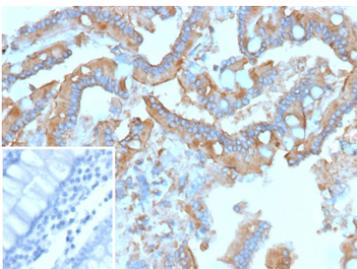
RET Proto-Oncogene Antibody / Colorectal Cancer Marker [clone r3F8] (V5986)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V5986-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V5986-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V5986SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

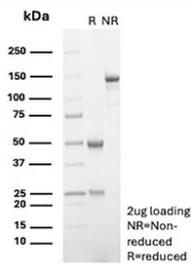
Recombinant **MOUSE MONOCLONAL**

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Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Recombinant Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	r3F8
UniProt	P07949
Localization	Cytoplasmic, nuclear, cell surface
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This RET Proto-Oncogene/Colorectal Cancer Marker antibody is available for research use only.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of RET Proto-Oncogene/Colorectal Cancer Marker antibody (clone r3F8) in human colon carcinoma tissue. FFPE human colon carcinoma shows membranous and cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining in malignant epithelial cells lining glandular structures, consistent with RET expression. Staining highlights tumor cell membranes with additional cytoplasmic signal, while surrounding stromal elements demonstrate comparatively weaker reactivity. Nuclei are counterstained blue. The inset image represents a secondary antibody negative control in which PBS was used in place of the primary antibody and shows absence of specific staining. Heat induced epitope retrieval was performed by heating tissue sections in 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA, pH 9.0, at 95°C for 45 minutes followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 minutes prior to immunostaining.



SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified RET Proto-Oncogene/Colorectal Cancer Marker antibody (r3F8). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.

Description

RET Proto-Oncogene antibody, also known as Colorectal Cancer Marker antibody, recognizes RET, a receptor tyrosine kinase encoded by the human RET gene on chromosome 10q11.21. RET is a transmembrane protein that mediates signaling in response to glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor family ligands through association with GFR alpha co-receptors. The receptor contains extracellular cadherin-like domains, a single-pass transmembrane region, and an intracellular tyrosine kinase domain that undergoes autophosphorylation upon activation. RET Proto-Oncogene antibody targets a protein primarily localized to the plasma membrane with additional cytoplasmic distribution following receptor internalization.

Activation of RET initiates downstream signaling cascades including MAPK, PI3K-AKT, and STAT pathways, regulating cellular proliferation, survival, migration, and differentiation. While RET signaling is essential for neural crest development, kidney morphogenesis, and enteric nervous system formation, aberrant RET activation contributes to oncogenesis. Germline and somatic RET alterations are well established in thyroid carcinomas and lung cancers. Increasing evidence also supports a role for RET pathway activation in subsets of colorectal carcinoma, where receptor tyrosine kinase signaling contributes to tumor progression and therapeutic resistance.

In colorectal cancer, dysregulated receptor tyrosine kinase networks influence tumor growth, invasion, and response to targeted therapies. RET expression in colorectal carcinoma tissue has been investigated as a potential biomarker and therapeutic target, particularly in tumors exhibiting altered kinase signaling profiles. Membranous and cytoplasmic RET expression may reflect active or dysregulated receptor signaling within malignant epithelial cells.

RET Proto-Oncogene antibody is suitable for detecting RET expression in studies of solid tumor biology and kinase-driven malignancies. Recombinant monoclonal clone r3F8 is generated using defined expression systems to promote consistency and reproducibility in research applications. A Colorectal Cancer Marker antibody such as clone r3F8 supports investigation of RET signaling dynamics, tumor-associated expression patterns, and receptor tyrosine kinase involvement in colorectal carcinoma.

Application Notes

1. Optimal dilution of the RET Proto-Oncogene/Colorectal Cancer Marker antibody should be determined by the researcher.
2. This RET Proto-Oncogene/Colorectal Cancer Marker antibody is recombinantly produced by expression in CHO cells.

Immunogen

Prokaryotic recombinant fusion protein corresponding to the extreme C-terminal cytoplasmic region of the human ret oncoprotein was used as the immunogen for the RET Proto-Oncogene/Colorectal Cancer Marker antibody.

Storage

RET Proto-Oncogene/Colorectal Cancer Marker antibody with sodium azide - store at 2 to 8°C; antibody without sodium azide - store at -20 to -80°C.

