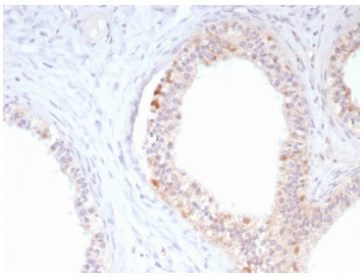
ROS1 Antibody [clone ROS1/8216R] (V5180)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V5180-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V5180-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V5180SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG, kappa
Clone Name	ROS1/8216R
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P08922
Localization	Cell surface, cytoplasmic
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This ROS1 antibody is available for research use only.



IHC staining of FFPE human epididymis tissue with ROS1 antibody (clone ROS1/8216R). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.

Description

ROS1, an orphan receptor tyrosine kinase of the insulin receptor family, was initially identified as a homolog of v-ros from the UR2 sarcoma virus. ROS1 consists of a large extracellular domain that is composed of six fibronectin repeats, a transmembrane domain, and an intracellular kinase domain. While the function of ROS1 is undefined, it has been shown to play an important role in differentiation of epididymal epithelium. The first oncogenic fusion of ROS1, FIG-ROS1, was

initially identified by research studies in glioblastoma. Investigators have found additional oncogenic ROS1 fusion proteins in NSCLC (at a frequency of ~1.6%), where the ROS1 kinase domain is fused to the amino-terminal region of a number of different proteins, including CD74 and SLC34A2.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the ROS1 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant fragment corresponding to the cytoplasmic domain of human ROS1 protein was used as the immunogen for the ROS1 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the ROS1 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.