

Anti-MerTK (Tyr749/753/754) Antibody

Our Anti-MerTK (Tyr749/753/754) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary antibody from PhosphoSolut Catalog # AN1451

Product Information

ApplicationWBPrimary AccessionQ12866HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalIsotypeIgGCalculated MW110249

Additional Information

Gene ID 10461

Other Names

c MER antibody, c mer proto oncogene tyrosine kinase antibody, c-mer antibody, cMER antibody, cmer protooncogene tyrosine kinase antibody, Eyk antibody, MER antibody, MER receptor tyrosine kinase antibody, MERK antibody, MERPEN antibody, Mertk antibody, MERTK c-mer proto-oncogene tyrosine kinase antibody, MERTK_HUMAN antibody, MGC133349 antibody, nmf12 antibody, Nyk antibody, Proto oncogene tyrosine protein kinase MER antibody, Proto oncogene tyrosine protein kinase MER precursor antibody,

RP38 antibody, STK kinase antibody, Tyrosine-protein kinase Mer antibody

Target/Specificity Along with Tyro-3 and Axl, Mer is a member of the TAM family of receptor

tyrosine kinases (RTKs). The TAM family of RTKs regulates cell

proliferation/survival, cell adhesion and migration, and blood clot stabilization processes, along with the regulation of inflammatory cytokine release (Linger et al, 2008). Additionally, the TAM family has been linked to coagulopathy and

Proto-oncogene c-Mer antibody, Receptor tyrosine kinase MerTK antibody,

cancer when altered experimentally or genetically (Linger et al, 2008).

Tri-phosphorylation of MerTK at tyr749, tyr753 and tyr754 has been identified as a key target in platelet aggregation for developing a new anti-platelet drug that decreases bleeding complications, which are current side effects of similar drugs on the market today (Zhang et al, 2013). MerTK is also seen as a therapeutic target for treating lymphoblastic leukemias, melanoma, breast, lung, colon, liver, gastric, kidney, ovarian, uterine and brain cancers (Graham et al, 1994). There has recently been increased interest in synthesizing novel ATP-competitive small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitors to decrease tri-phosphorylation of MerTK at tyr749, tyr753, and tyr754 as a therapeutic target to treat AML (Lee-Sherick et al, 2013).

Dilution WB~~1:1000

Format Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions Anti-MerTK (Tyr749/753/754) Antibody is for research use only and not for

use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping Blue Ice

Background

Along with Tyro-3 and Axl, Mer is a member of the TAM family of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs). The TAM family of RTKs regulates cell proliferation/survival, cell adhesion and migration, and blood clot stabilization processes, along with the regulation of inflammatory cytokine release (Linger et al, 2008). Additionally, the TAM family has been linked to coagulopathy and cancer when altered experimentally or genetically (Linger et al, 2008). Tri-phosphorylation of MerTK at tyr749, tyr753 and tyr754 has been identified as a key target in platelet aggregation for developing a new anti-platelet drug that decreases bleeding complications, which are current side effects of similar drugs on the market today (Zhang et al, 2013). MerTK is also seen as a therapeutic target for treating lymphoblastic leukemias, melanoma, breast, lung, colon, liver, gastric, kidney, ovarian, uterine and brain cancers (Graham et al, 1994). There has recently been increased interest in synthesizing novel ATP-competitive small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitors to decrease tri-phosphorylation of MerTK at tyr749, tyr753, and tyr754 as a therapeutic target to treat AML (Lee-Sherick et al, 2013).

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