

ROR1 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # AO1308a

Product Information

Application WB, ICC, E
Primary Accession Q01973
Reactivity Human
Host Mouse
Clonality Monoclonal
Clone Names 2H6

Clone Names2H6IsotypeIgG1Calculated MW104283

Description ROR1, a type I membrane protein, is a receptor protein tyrosine kinase that

modulates neurite growth in the central nervous system. The ROR-family receptor tyrosine kinases consist of two structurally related proteins, ROR1 and ROR2. These proteins are characterized by having intracellular tyrosine kinase domains, which are highly related to Trk-family kinases, extracellular Frizzled-like cysteine-rich domains (CRDs) and Kringle domains. The ROR family members are highly conserved among species, such as C. elegans, Drosophila, Xenopus and mammals. ROR1 and ROR2 are both involved in organogenesis with particular emphasis in neuronal differentiation. Increased expression of ROR1 in acute lymphoblastic leukemias (ALLs) as well as chronic lymphocytic leukemias (CLLs) implicate this protein as a potential tool for

targeted immunotherapy in these diseases.

Immunogen Recombinant extracellular fragment of human ROR1 (aa30-406) fused with

hIgGFc tag, expressed in HEK293 cells

Formulation Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

Additional Information

Gene ID 4919

Other Names Tyrosine-protein kinase transmembrane receptor ROR1, 2.7.10.1,

Neurotrophic tyrosine kinase, receptor-related 1, ROR1, NTRKR1

Dilution WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A

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.

PrecautionsROR1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or

therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name ROR1

Synonyms NTRKR1

Function Has very low kinase activity in vitro and is unlikely to function as a tyrosine

kinase in vivo (PubMed:<u>25029443</u>). Receptor for ligand WNT5A which activate downstream NFkB signaling pathway and may result in the inhibition of WNT3A-mediated signaling (PubMed:<u>25029443</u>, PubMed:<u>27162350</u>). In inner ear, crucial for spiral ganglion neurons to innervate auditory hair cells (PubMed:<u>27162350</u>). Via IGFBP5 ligand, forms a complex with ERBB2 to

enhance CREB oncogenic signaling (PubMed:36949068).

Cellular Location Membrane; Single- pass type I membrane protein. Cell projection, axon

{ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:Q9Z139}

Tissue Location Expressed strongly in human heart, lung and kidney, but weakly in the CNS.

Isoform Short is strongly expressed in fetal and adult CNS and in a variety of human cancers, including those originating from CNS or PNS neuroectoderm

References

1. J Cell Sci. 2005 Jan 15;118(Pt 2):433-46. 2. Oncogene. 1996 Oct 3;13(7):1555-9.

Images

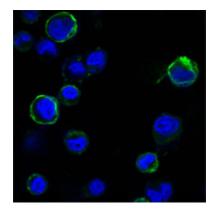


Figure 1: Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of HEK293 cells trasfected with extracellular ROR1 (aa30-406)-hIgGFc using ROR1 mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye.

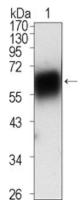


Figure 2: Western blot analysis using ROR1 mouse mAb against extracellular domain of human ROR1 (aa30-423).

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