

Screening Libraries

Proteins



Product Data Sheet

RON/MSPR Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.: HY-P77180

Synonyms: Macrophage-stimulating protein receptor; p185-Ron; MST1R; PTK8

Species: HEK293 Source:

Accession: Q04912 (E25-L571)

Gene ID: 4486

Molecular Weight: Approximately 70 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Solution
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	N/A.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice

DESCRIPTION

Background

The RON/MSPR protein, a receptor tyrosine kinase, functions as a signal transducer from the extracellular matrix by binding to MST1 ligand. It plays a crucial role in regulating various physiological processes, including cell survival, migration, and differentiation. Ligand binding at the cell surface induces autophosphorylation of RON on its intracellular domain, creating docking sites for downstream signaling molecules. Following activation by ligand, RON interacts with the PI3-kinase subunit PIK3R1, PLCG1, or the adapter GAB1, leading to the activation of multiple signaling cascades, such as RAS-ERK, PI3 kinase-AKT, and PLCgamma-PKC. RON signaling contributes to the wound healing response by promoting epithelial cell migration, proliferation, and survival at the wound site. Additionally, RON plays a role in the innate immune response by regulating the migration and phagocytic activity of macrophages. Alternatively, RON can also promote signals such as cell migration and proliferation in response to growth factors other than MST1 ligand.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA

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