ROR2 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-13672
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	ROR2
Protein Name	Tyrosine-protein kinase transmembrane receptor ROR2
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from ROR2 . at AA range: 450-530
Specificity	ROR2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ROR2 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	ROR2; NTRKR2; Tyrosine-protein kinase transmembrane receptor ROR2; Neurotrophic tyrosine kinase; receptor-related 2
Observed Band	110kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,developmental stage:Expressed at high levels during early embryonic development. The expression levels drop strongly around day 16 and there are only very low levels in adult tissues.,disease:Defects in ROR2 are a cause of brachydactyly type B1 (BDB1) [MIM:113000]. BDB1 is an autosomal dominant skeletal disorder characterized by hypoplasia/aplasia of distal phalanges and nails. In BDB1 the middle phalanges are short but in addition the terminal phalanges are rudimentary or absent. Both fingers and toes are affected. The thumbs and big toes are usually deformed.,disease:Defects in ROR2 are a cause of recessive Robinow syndrome (RRS) [MIM:268310]. RRS is an autosomal disorder characterized by skeletal dysplasia with generalized limb bone

	shortening, segmental defects of the spine, brachydactyly and a
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a receptor protein tyrosine kinase and type I transmembrane protein that belongs to the ROR subfamily of cell surface receptors. The protein may be involved in the early formation of the chondrocytes and may be required for cartilage and growth plate development. Mutations in this gene can cause brachydactyly type B, a skeletal disorder characterized by hypoplasia/aplasia of distal phalanges and nails. In addition, mutations in this gene can cause the autosomal recessive form of Robinow syndrome, which is characterized by skeletal dysplasia with generalized limb bone shortening, segmental defects of the spine, brachydactyly, and a dysmorphic facial appearance. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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