

Product datasheet for **AM11001PU-N**

MET pTyr1234/1235 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 6AT1877]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	6AT1877
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1/1000. Western Blot.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide corresponding to sequences in Tyr1234/1235 region of human Met and residues both Tyr1234 and Tyr1235 are phosphorylated.
Specificity:	This antibody detects MET/HGFR pTyr1234/1235.
Formulation:	PBS with 0.09% (W/V) Sodium Azide as preservative State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction. Preservative: 0.09% (W/V) Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G Chromatography eluted with high and low pH buffers and neutralized immediately, followed by dialysis against PBS.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 4233 Human P08581



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Background:

MET/HGFR is a receptor for hepatocyte growth factor, with tyrosine-protein kinase activity. The MET/HGFR Type I membrane protein contains 1 Sema domain and consists of a heterodimer formed of an alpha chain (50 kDa) and a beta chain (145 kDa) which are disulfide linked. In the fully processed c-Met product, the alpha subunit is extracellular, and the beta subunit has extracellular, transmembrane, and tyrosine kinase domains as well as sites of tyrosine phosphorylation. Two isoforms for the protein have been described. Activation of MET after rearrangement with the TPR gene produces an oncogenic protein. MET is overexpressed in a significant percentage of human cancers and is amplified during the transition between primary tumors and metastasis. Defects in MET are a cause of hereditary papillary renal carcinoma (HPRC), also known as papillary renal cell carcinoma 2 (RCCP2). HPRC is a form of inherited kidney cancer characterized by a predisposition to develop multiple, bilateral papillary renal tumors. The pattern of inheritance is consistent with autosomal dominant transmission with reduced penetrance.

Synonyms:

Hepatocyte growth factor receptor, MET, Scatter factor receptor, HGF/SF receptor, c-Met

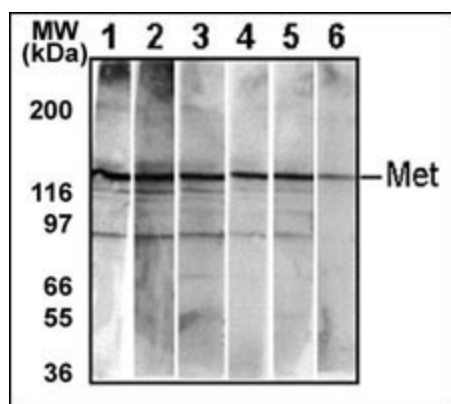
Product images:

Figure 1. Detection of endogenous Met in HepG2 cell line. 10 ug/lane of HepG2 cell lysate was used to examine the expression of human Met. Lanes 1-5 represent different anti-Met monoclonal antibodies that are [AM11002PU-N], [AM11003PU-N], [AM11004PU-N], [AM11005PU-N] and [AM11006PU-N]. Lane 6 represents auto-phosphorylated-Met in HepG2 cell line detected by anti-phospho-Met Mab ().