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Product datasheet for AP02494PU-N

MET pTyr1349 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western Blot: 1:500~1:1000.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized phosphopeptide derived from human Met around the phosphorylation site of tyrosine 1349 (E-H-YP-V-H).
Specificity:	Met antibody detects endogenous levels of Met only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 1349.
Formulation:	BPS(without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4 containing 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified IgG
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. The antibody against non-phosphopeptide was removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide corresponding to the phosphorylation site.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody at -20°C. 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

View online »

Background:

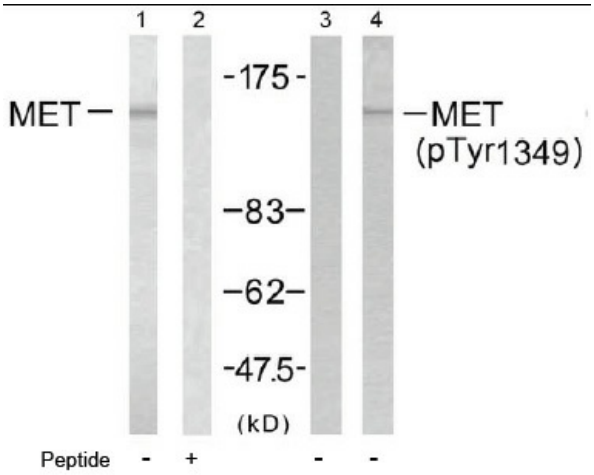
c-Met, a member of the tyrosine kinase superfamily, is the receptor for hepatocyte growth factor, also known as scatter factor (HGF/SF). The mature c-Met protein is a disulfide-linked heterodimer with Mr=190 kDa composed of a heavily glycosylated alpha subunit that is completely extracellular in localization, and a beta subunit comprising an extracellular ligand binding domain, a single transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. Cells expressing c-Met include epithelial cells, endothelial cells, blood cells of various types, and glomerular mesenchymal cells.

HGF/SF binding to c-Met stimulates receptor dimerization and the phosphorylation of numerous residues within the receptor's cytoplasmic domain. Signaling proteins that are phosphorylated and/or localized in response to c-Met phosphorylation include: Grb2, Shc, Cbl, Crk, cortactin, paxillin, GAB1, PI3K, FAK, Src, Ras, ERK1 and 2, JNK, PLC gamma, AKT, and STAT3. HGF/SF stimulation of c-Met expressing cells enhances proliferation, migration, morphogenesis, and protease synthesis, characteristics that are associated with invasive cell phenotype. Many types of cancer exhibit sustained c-Met stimulation, overexpression, or mutation, including carcinomas of the colon, breast, ovary, lung, liver, prostate, thyroid, kidney, as well as melanomas and sarcomas. In addition to cancer studies, other research areas in which c-Met is under investigation include organogenesis, organ regeneration, angiogenesis and surgical wound healing.

Synonyms:

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

Product images:



Western blot analysis of extract from HepG2 cells, using Met antibody (Line 3 and 4).