

Product datasheet for **AP20332PU-N**

MET Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western blot: 1/500-1/1000. Immunofluorescence: 1/50-1/200.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Specificity:	This antibody detects endogenous levels of c-Met protein.
Formulation:	This antibody detects endogenous levels of c-Met protein. State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen; purity is > 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
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.
Predicted Protein Size:	~ 156 kDa
Gene Name:	MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 17295 Mouse Entrez Gene 24553 Rat Entrez Gene 4233 Human P08581



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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 comprised of 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, a 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:

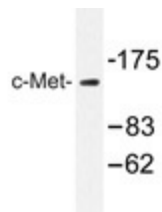
Hepatocyte growth factor receptor, MET, Scatter factor receptor, HGF/SF receptor, c-Met

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways:

Adherens junction, Axon guidance, Colorectal cancer, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Endocytosis, Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection, Focal adhesion, Melanoma, Pathways in cancer, Renal cell carcinoma

Product images:

Western blot analysis of c-Met antibody (Cat.-No.: AP20332PU-N) in extracts from HepG2 cells.