

Product datasheet for **RC400329**

MET (NM_000245) Human Mutant ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Mutant ORF Clones
Product Name:	MET (NM_000245) Human Mutant ORF Clone
Mutation Description:	L982_D1028del
Affected Codon#:	982
Affected NT#:	c.2942_3082
Nucleotide Mutation:	MET Mutant (L982_D1028del), Myc-DDK-tagged ORF clone of Homo sapiens met proto-oncogene (hepatocyte growth factor receptor) (MET), transcript variant 2 as transfection-ready DNA
Effect:	deletion
Symbol:	MET
Synonyms:	AUTS9; c-Met; DFNB97; HGFR; RCCP2
E. coli Selection:	Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000245
ORF Size:	4029 bp
Restriction Sites:	Sgfl-Mlul
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Cloning Scheme:

OTI Disclaimer:

The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. [More info](#)

OTI Annotation:

This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.

Components:

The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).

RefSeq:

[NP_000236](#)

RefSeq Size:

6641 bp

RefSeq ORF:

4173 bp

Locus ID:

4233

Cytogenetics:

7q31.2

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
MW:	150 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>This gene encodes a member of the receptor tyrosine kinase family of proteins and the product of the proto-oncogene MET. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate alpha and beta subunits that are linked via disulfide bonds to form the mature receptor. Further processing of the beta subunit results in the formation of the M10 peptide, which has been shown to reduce lung fibrosis. Binding of its ligand, hepatocyte growth factor, induces dimerization and activation of the receptor, which plays a role in cellular survival, embryogenesis, and cellular migration and invasion. Mutations in this gene are associated with papillary renal cell carcinoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, and various head and neck cancers. Amplification and overexpression of this gene are also associated with multiple human cancers. [provided by RefSeq, May 2016]</p>