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Anti-Met Antibody
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP53480

Specification

Anti-Met Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P08581
Other Accession	NM_000245
Reactivity	**Transfected**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG2a**
Immunogen	**Purified recombinant human Met protein expressed in E.coli.**
Purification	**Affinity purified**
Calculated MW	**156KDa KDa**

Anti-Met Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4233

Other Names
AUTS9;c met;D249;Hepatocyte growth factor receptor;HGF;HGF receptor;HGF/SF receptor;HGFR;MET;Met proto oncogene tyrosine kinase;MET proto oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase;Met proto-oncogene (hepatocyte growth factor receptor);Met proto-oncogene;Met protooncogene;MET_HUMAN;Oncogene MET;Par4;Proto-oncogene c-Met;RCCP2;Scatter factor receptor;SF receptor;Tyrosine-protein kinase Met.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000

Format
Purified mouse monoclonal antibody in PBS(pH 7.4) containing with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Storage
Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Anti-Met Antibody - Protein Information

Name MET

Function
Receptor tyrosine kinase that transduces signals from the extracellular matrix into the cytoplasm by binding to hepatocyte growth factor/HGF ligand. Regulates many physiological processes including proliferation, scattering, morphogenesis and survival. Ligand binding at the cell surface induces autophosphorylation of MET on its intracellular domain that provides docking sites for

downstream signaling molecules. Following activation by ligand, interacts with the PI3-kinase subunit PIK3R1, PLCG1, SRC, GRB2, STAT3 or the adapter GAB1. Recruitment of these downstream effectors by MET leads to the activation of several signaling cascades including the RAS-ERK, PI3 kinase-AKT, or PLCgamma-PKC. The RAS-ERK activation is associated with the morphogenetic effects while PI3K/AKT coordinates prosurvival effects. During embryonic development, MET signaling plays a role in gastrulation, development and migration of neuronal precursors, angiogenesis and kidney formation. During skeletal muscle development, it is crucial for the migration of muscle progenitor cells and for the proliferation of secondary myoblasts (By similarity). In adults, participates in wound healing as well as organ regeneration and tissue remodeling. Promotes also differentiation and proliferation of hematopoietic cells. May regulate cortical bone osteogenesis (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

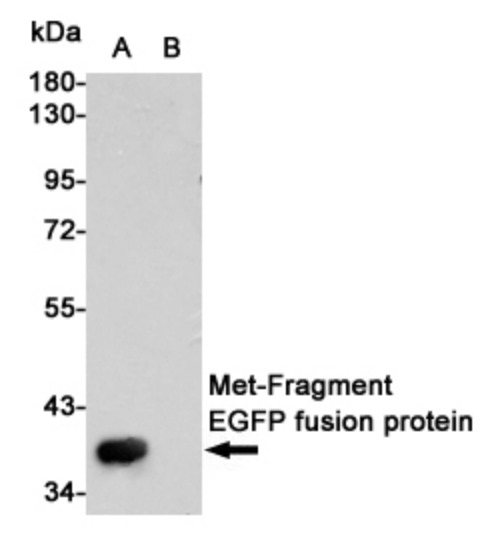
Tissue Location
Expressed in normal hepatocytes as well as in epithelial cells lining the stomach, the small and the large intestine Found also in basal keratinocytes of esophagus and skin. High levels are found in liver, gastrointestinal tract, thyroid and kidney. Also present in the brain. Expressed in metaphyseal bone (at protein level) (PubMed:26637977).

Anti-Met Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Met Antibody - Images



Western blot detection of Met in CHO-K1(B) and CHO-K1 transfected by Met-fragment EGFP fusion

protein□A□cell lysates using Met mouse mAb (1:1000 diluted).

Anti-Met Antibody - Background

Receptor for hepatocyte growth factor and scatter factor. Has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Functions in cell proliferation, scattering, morphogenesis and survival.