

**c-Met Antibody (C-Terminus)**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS12783****Specification**

---

**c-Met Antibody (C-Terminus) - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P08581</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	156kDa KDa
Dilution	IHC-P~~N/A

**c-Met Antibody (C-Terminus) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 4233**Other Names**

Hepatocyte growth factor receptor, HGF receptor, 2.7.10.1, HGF/SF receptor, Proto-oncogene c-Met, Scatter factor receptor, SF receptor, Tyrosine-protein kinase Met, MET

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Store at 2°C to 8°C degrees. Do not freeze.

**Precautions**

c-Met Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**c-Met Antibody (C-Terminus) - 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. Also promotes 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).

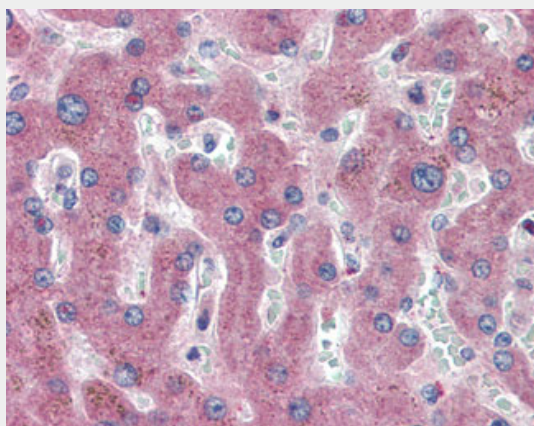
**Volume**

250 µl

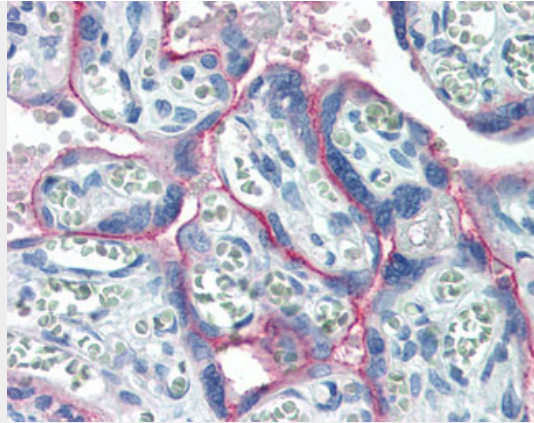
**c-Met Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**c-Met Antibody (C-Terminus) - Images**

Anti-c-Met antibody IHC of human liver.



Anti-c-Met antibody IHC of human placenta.

### **c-Met Antibody (C-Terminus) - Background**

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 muscles and neuronal precursors, angiogenesis and kidney formation. In adults, participates in wound healing as well as organ regeneration and tissue remodeling. Promotes also differentiation and proliferation of hematopoietic cells.

### **c-Met Antibody (C-Terminus) - References**

Park M.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 84:6379-6383(1987).  
Giordano S.,et al.Submitted (NOV-1990) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Jin P.,et al.Arthritis Res. Ther. 10:R73-R73(2008).  
Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 424:157-164(2003).  
Scherer S.W.,et al.Science 300:767-772(2003).