

### **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. Affinity purified 156KDa KDa

Purification Calculated MW

### **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**

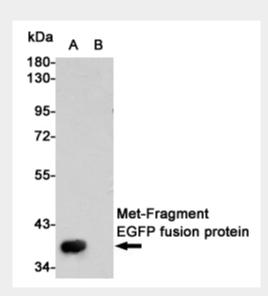
Expressed in normal hepatocytes as well as in epithelial cells lining the stomach, the small and the large intestine Found also in basal keratinocytes of esophagus and skin. High levels are found in liver, gastrointestinal tract, thyroid and kidney. Also present in the brain. Expressed in metaphyseal 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
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- 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





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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.