

## Met (c-Met) Antibody

Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP90280

# **Specification**

## Met (c-Met) Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IHC, FC, ICC

Primary Accession P08581
Reactivity Rat

Clonality Monoclonal

**Other Names** 

AUTS9; c met; cmet; D249; HGFR; MET; RCCP2; Par4; HGF receptor; HGF-SF receptor;

Isotype Rabbit IgG
Host Rabbit
Calculated MW 155541 Da

# Met (c-Met) Antibody - Additional Information

Dilution WB~~1:1000

IHC~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50

ICC~~N/A

Purification Affinity-chromatography

Immunogen A synthesized peptide derived from human

Met (c-Met)

Description The proto-oncogene MET product is the

hepatocyte growth factor receptor and encodes tyrosine-kinase activity. The primary single chain precursor protein is post-translationally cleaved to produce the

alpha and beta subunits, which are disulfide linked to form the mature

receptor.

Storage Condition and Buffer Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline ,

pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid

freeze / thaw cycle.

### Met (c-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. 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**

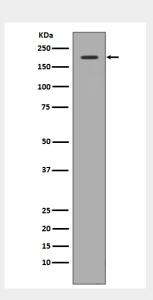
Expressed in normal hepatocytes as well as in epithelial cells lining the stomach, the small and the large intestine Found also in basal keratinocytes of esophagus and skin. High levels are found in liver, gastrointestinal tract, thyroid and kidney. Also present in the brain. Expressed in metaphyseal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

### Met (c-Met) Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

### Met (c-Met) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of c-Met expression in 293 cell lysate.