

Phospho-MET(Y1356) Antibody Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP3168a**Specification**

Phospho-MET(Y1356) Antibody Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P08581](#)**Phospho-MET(Y1356) Antibody Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 4233**Other Names**

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

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP1368a was selected from a region of human Phospho-MET-Y1356. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Phospho-MET(Y1356) Antibody Blocking peptide - 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).

Phospho-MET(Y1356) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

Phospho-MET(Y1356) Antibody Blocking peptide - Images**Phospho-MET(Y1356) Antibody Blocking peptide - Background**

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. Various mutations in the MET gene are associated with papillary renal carcinoma.

Phospho-MET(Y1356) Antibody Blocking peptide - References

Wong, A.S., et al., Exp. Cell Res. 299(1):248-256 (2004). Higuchi, T., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 24(17):7456-7468 (2004). Mineo, R., et al., Endocrinology 145(9):4355-4365 (2004). Chung, J., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 279(31):32287-32293 (2004). Fischer, O.M., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 279(28):28970-28978 (2004).