Phospho-MET-Y1003 pAb

E9P0076

Catalog Number:E9P0076

Amount:100ul

Gene Name:MET

Protein Name: Hepatocyte growth factor receptor

Human Gene Id:4233

Human Swiss Prot No:P08581

Mouse Swiss Prot No:P16056

Rat Gene Id:24553

Rat Swiss Prot No:P97523

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human c-Met around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1003. AA range:976-1025

Specificity: Phospho-Met (Y1003) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Met protein only when phosphorylated at Y1003.

Formulation: Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG

Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration:1 mg/ml

Storage Stability:-20°C/1 year

Other Name:MET; Hepatocyte growth factor receptor; HGF receptor; HGF/SF receptor; Proto-oncogene c-Met; Scatter factor receptor; SF receptor; Tyrosine-protein kinase Met

Observed Band(KD):155kD

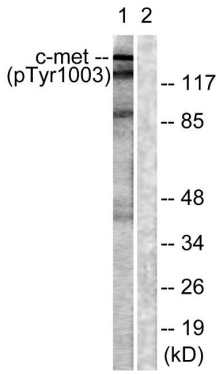
Background: This gene encodes a member of the receptor tyrosine kinase family of proteins and the product of the proto-oncogene MET. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate alpha and beta subunits that are linked via disulfide bonds to form the mature receptor. Further processing of the beta subunit results in the formation of the M10 peptide, which has been shown to reduce lung fibrosis. Binding of its ligand, hepatocyte growth factor, induces dimerization and activation of the receptor, which plays a role in cellular survival, embryogenesis, and cellular migration and invasion. Mutations in this gene are associated with papillary renal cell carcinoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, and various head and neck cancers. Amplification and overexpression of this gene are also associated with multiple human cancers. [provided by RefSeq, May 2016].

Function:catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate., disease:Activation of MET after rearrangement with the TPR gene produces an oncogenic protein.,disease:Defects in MET are a cause of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) [MIM:114550].,disease:Defects in MET are a cause of hereditary papillary renal carcinoma (HPRC) [MIM:605074]; also known as papillary renal cell carcinoma 2 (RCCP2). HPRC is a form of inherited kidney cancer characterized by a predisposition to develop multiple, bilateral papillary renal tumors. The

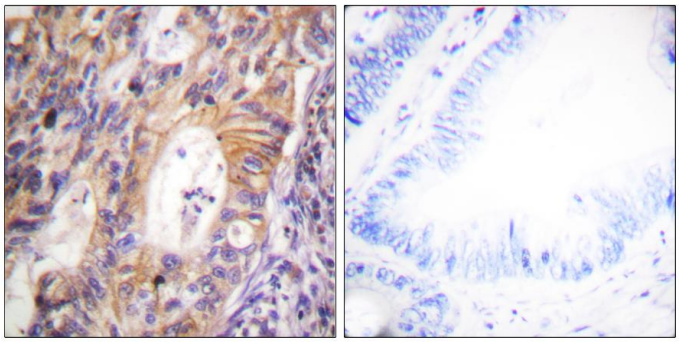
pattern of inheritance is consistent with autosomal dominant transmission with reduced penetrance., disease:Defects in MET may be associated with gastric cancer.,disease:Genetic variations in MET may be associated with susceptibility to autism type 9 (AUTS9) [MIM:611015].

Subcellular Location: Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.; [Isoform 3]: Secreted.

Expression: 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).



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells, using c-Met (Phospho-Tyr1003) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma, using c-Met (Phospho-Tyr1003) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.