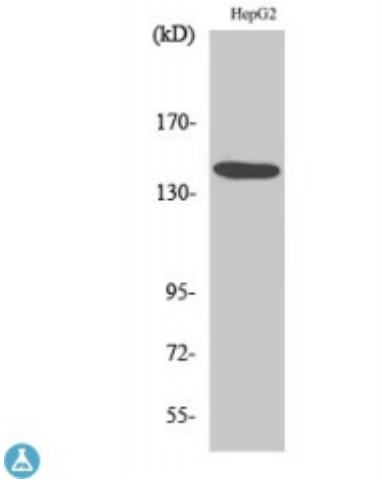
Anti-Met antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Met.

Model	STJ94103
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Met around the non-phosphorylation site of Y1349.
Immunogen Region	1290-1370 aa
Gene ID	4233
Gene Symbol	MET
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	Met Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Met protein.
Tissue Specificity	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) .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Hepatocyte growth factor receptor HGF receptor HGF/SF receptor Proto-

	oncogene c-Met Scatter factor receptor SF receptor Tyrosine-protein kinase Met
Molecular Weight	145 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:7029OMIM:114550
Alternative Names	Hepatocyte growth factor receptor HGF receptor HGF/SF receptor Proto-oncogene c-Met Scatter factor receptor SF receptor Tyrosine-protein kinase 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 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. May regulate cortical bone osteogenesis . Acts as a receptor for Listeria internalin inlB, mediating entry of the pathogen into cells.
Sequence and Domain Family	The kinase domain is involved in SPSB1 binding.; The beta-propeller Sema domain mediates binding to HGF.
Cellular Localization	Membrane. Single-pass type I membrane protein.. Isoform 3: Secreted.
Post-translational Modifications	Autophosphorylated in response to ligand binding on Tyr-1234 and Tyr-1235 in the kinase domain leading to further phosphorylation of Tyr-1349 and Tyr-1356 in the C-terminal multifunctional docking site. Dephosphorylated by PTPRJ at Tyr-1349 and Tyr-1365. Dephosphorylated by PTPN1 and PTPN2. Ubiquitinated. Ubiquitination by CBL regulates MET endocytosis, resulting in decreasing plasma membrane receptor abundance, and in endosomal degradation and/or recycling of internalized receptors.