10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite A
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-C-MET/HGFR Antibody
Catalog # ABO11878

Specification

Anti-C-MET/HGFR Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P08581
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Hepatocyte growth factor receptor(MET) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Rat.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-C-MET/HGFR Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4233

Other Names
Hepatocyte growth factor receptor, HGF receptor, 2.7.10.1, HGF/SF receptor, Proto-oncogene c-Met, Scatter factor receptor, SF receptor, Tyrosine-protein kinase Met, MET

Calculated MW
155541 MW KDa

Application Details
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Rat, Human

Subcellular Localization
Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane 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. .

Protein Name
Hepatocyte growth factor receptor

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
E.coli-derived human Met recombinant protein (Position: D208-S407). Human Met shares 90% and 91% amino acid (aa) sequences identity with mouse and rat Met, respectively.

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage	**At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

Sequence Similarities
Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.

Anti-C-MET/HGFR 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).

Anti-C-MET/HGFR Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence

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- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-C-MET/HGFR Antibody - Images

All lanes: Anti Met (c-Met) (ABO11878) at 0.5ug/mlWB: Rat Liver Tissue Lysate at 50ugPredicted bind size: 154KD Observed bind size: 154KD

Anti-C-MET/HGFR Antibody - Background

c-Met, also called MET and hepatocyte growth factor receptor (HGFR), is a protein that in humans is encoded by the MET gene. It is mapped to 7q31.2. The protein possesses tyrosine kinase activity. MET is a membrane receptor that is essential for embryonic development and wound healing. It induces several biological responses that collectively give rise to a program known as invasive growth. MET is deregulated in many types of human malignancies, including cancers of kidney, liver, stomach, breast, and brain. Normally, only stem cells and progenitor cells express MET, which allows these cells to grow invasively in order to generate new tissues in an embryo or regenerate damaged tissues in an adult. However, cancer stem cells are thought to hijack the ability of normal stem cells to express MET, and thus become the cause of cancer persistence and spread to other sites in the body.