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c-Met Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS12490

Specification

c-Met Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P, IHC-F**
Primary Accession	P08581
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Calculated MW	**156kDa KDa**
Dilution	**IHC-P~~N/A** **IHC-F~~N/A**

c-Met Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - 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

Target/Specificity
Recognizes c-Met.

Reconstitution & Storage
Long term: -20°C; Short term: +4°C; Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
c-Met Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

c-Met Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - 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.

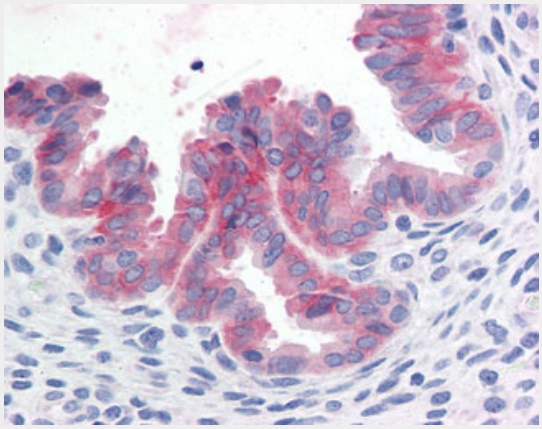
Tissue Location
Expressed in normal hepatocytes as well as in epithelial cells lining the stomach, the small and the large intestine Found also in basal keratinocytes of esophagus and skin. High levels are found in liver, gastrointestinal tract, thyroid and kidney. Also present in the brain. Expressed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

c-Met Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

c-Met Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Images



Anti-c-Met antibody IHC of human uterus.

c-Met Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Background

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c-Met Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - References

Park M.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 84:6379-6383(1987).
Giordano S.,et al.Submitted (NOV-1990) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Jin P.,et al.Arthritis Res. Ther. 10:R73-R73(2008).
Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 424:157-164(2003).
Scherer S.W.,et al.Science 300:767-772(2003).