

**Anti-HGFR / c-Met Reference Antibody (telisotuzumab)
Recombinant Antibody
Catalog # APR10105****Specification**

Anti-HGFR / c-Met Reference Antibody (telisotuzumab) - Product Information

Application	FC, Kinetics, Animal Model
Primary Accession	P08581
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	146.1 KDa

Anti-HGFR / c-Met Reference Antibody (telisotuzumab) - Additional Information**Target/Specificity**

HGFR / c-Met

Endotoxin

< 0.001EU/ µg,determined by LAL method.

Conjugation

Unconjugated

Expression system

CHO Cell

Format

Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS, pH6.0, without preservative. This antibody is purified through a protein A column.

Anti-HGFR / c-Met Reference Antibody (telisotuzumab) - 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

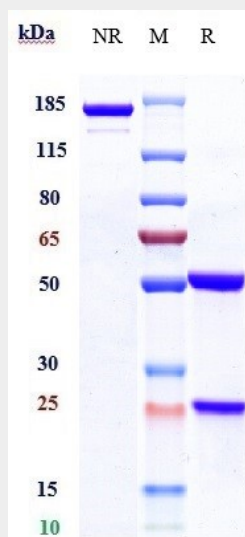
Expressed in normal hepatocytes as well as in epithelial cells lining the stomach, the small and the large intestine Found also in basal keratinocytes of esophagus and skin. High levels are found in liver, gastrointestinal tract, thyroid and kidney. Also present in the brain. Expressed in metaphyseal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

Anti-HGFR / c-Met Reference Antibody (telisotuzumab) - Protocols

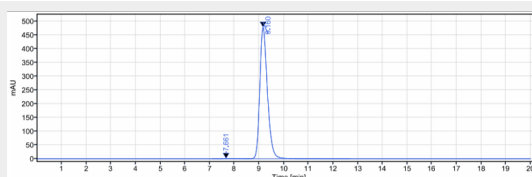
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

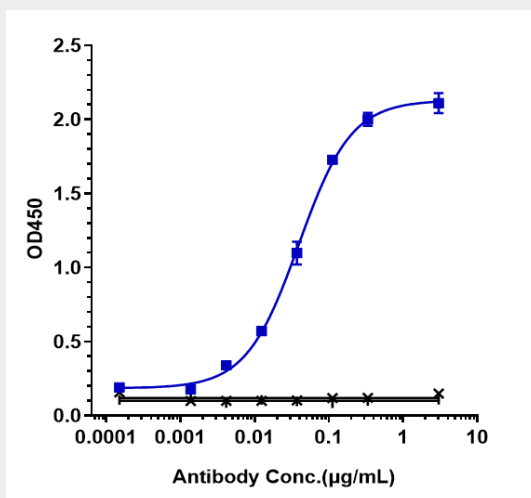
Anti-HGFR / c-Met Reference Antibody (telisotuzumab) - Images



Anti-HGFR / c-Met Reference Antibody (telisotuzumab) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95%



The purity of Anti-HGFR / c-Met Reference Antibody (telisotuzumab) is more than 99.49%, determined by SEC-HPLC.



Immobilized human cMet His at 2 µg/mL can bind Anti-HGFR / c-Met Reference Antibody (telisotuzumab) $EC_{50}=0.03917$ µg/mL