

Anti-c-MET pY1349 pY1356 (RABBIT) Antibody
c-Met phospho Y1349 / pY1356 Antibody
Catalog # ASR5387

Specification

Anti-c-MET pY1349 pY1356 (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, E, I, LCI
Application Note	<p>This affinity purified antibody has been tested for use in ELISA and western blot. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately 150 kDa in size corresponding to phosphorylated c-Met protein by western blotting in the appropriate cell lysate or extract. This phospho-specific polyclonal antibody reacts with human c-Met pY1349pY1356 and shows minimal reactivity by ELISA against the non-phosphorylated form of the immunizing peptide.</p> <p>Liquid (sterile filtered)</p> <p>0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2</p> <p>This affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Y1349 and Y1356 of human c-Met protein.</p> <p>0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide</p>
Physical State	
Buffer	
Immunogen	
Preservative	

Anti-c-MET pY1349 pY1356 (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4233

Other Names 4233

Purity

Phospho c-MET Antibody was produced from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography using dual-phospho-peptide coupled to agarose beads followed by cross-adsorption against nonphospho-peptide. Antibody is specific for human c-Met protein phosphorylated at Y1349 and Y1356. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with c-Met from human, mouse and rat based on 100% homology with the immunizing sequence. Cross-reactivity with c-Met from other sources has not been determined.

Storage Condition

Store Phospho antibody at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-c-MET pY1349 pY1356 (RABBIT) 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

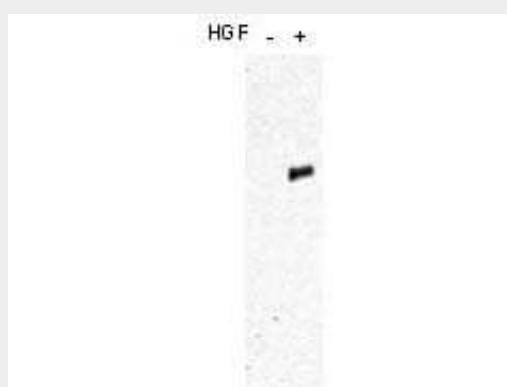
Expressed in normal hepatocytes as well as in epithelial cells lining the stomach, the small and the large intestine. Found also in basal keratinocytes of esophagus and skin. High levels are found in liver, gastrointestinal tract, thyroid and kidney. Also present in the brain. Expressed in metaphyseal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

Anti-c-MET pY1349 pY1356 (RABBIT) Antibody - 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-c-MET pY1349 pY1356 (RABBIT) Antibody - Images



Western blot using Rockland's affinity purified anti-c-Met pY1349pY1356 antibody shows detection of phosphorylated c-Met. Human mammary B5/589 epithelial cells were serum-deprived and treated with or without HGF. Cell lysates were immunoprecipitated with the anti-c-Met antibody, resolved by SDS-PAGE, transferred to PVDF membrane, and probed with anti-c-Met pY1349pY1356. Personal communication, D. Bottaro and T. Ito, NCI, Bethesda, MD

Anti-c-MET pY1349 pY1356 (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

This antibody is designed, produced, and validated as part of a collaboration between Rockland and the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and is suitable for Cancer, Immunology and Nuclear Signaling research. Anti-c-MET is the receptor for hepatocyte growth factor (also known as scatter factor, HGF/SF), and belongs to the tyrosine kinase superfamily. Interaction of c-Met with HGF results in autophosphorylation of c-Met at multiple tyrosines. Phosphorylation of Y1234/1235 in the c-Met kinase domain is critical to kinase activation. When phosphorylated, Y1349 and Y1356, along with surrounding amino acids, form a unique bidentate docking site for substrates such as Gab1, Grb2, phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K) and others. C-Met mainly uses the Gab1 scaffolding adaptor in its initial step of signal transmission. Well-characterized downstream signaling pathways that are activated by c-Met include the ERK/MAPK, PI3K-Akt/PKB, Crk-Rap and Rac-Pak pathways, resulting in proliferation and increased cell survival. Anti-Phospho cMET was developed with NCI and is ideal for Cancer Research.