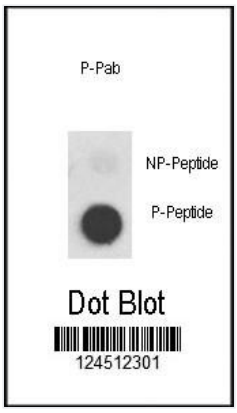
MET Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	MET, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	MET, Phosphorylated (Tyr1356) (HGF receptor, HGFR, Hepatocyte Growth Factor Receptor, Scatter Factor Receptor, SF Receptor, HGF/SF Receptor, Tyrosine-Protein Kinase Met, Proto-Oncogene c-Met) (FITC)
Product Gene Name	anti-MET antibody
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with Fluorescein Isothiocyanate (FITC).
Purity/Purification	Purified by Protein G Affinity Chromatography.
Specificity	Recognizes human MET when phosphorylated at Tyr1356.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C if to be used immediately within two weeks. For long-term storage, aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing and store at -20 degree C. Aliquots are stable at -20 degree C for 12 months after receipt. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer. Caution: FITC conjugates are sensitive to light. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap.
Molecular Weight	85,745 Da
OMIM	114550
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P08581
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide mapping to a fragment of amino acids surrounding Y1356 of human MET, UniProt Accession #NP_000236; P08581 (4=4 branches MAPS).
Conjugate	FITC
Antigen Modification	Phosphorylated
Note	Preservative Free
Special Handling	Light sensitive
Product Categories/Family for anti-MET antibody	Antibodies; Growth Factors; Cytokines
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-MET antibody	FLISA, Dot Blot (DB)
Application Notes for anti-MET antibody	FLISA: 1:1000 Dot Blot: 1:500 Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-MET antibody	MBS6487819 is an antibody targeting MET. Also known as MET, Phosphorylated (Tyr1356) (HGF receptor, HGFR, Hepatocyte Growth Factor Receptor, Scatter Factor Receptor, SF Receptor, HGF/SF Receptor, Tyrosine-Protein Kinase Met, Proto-Oncogene c-Met) (FITC). Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.
Product References and Citations for anti-MET antibody	1. Wong, A.S., et al., Exp. Cell Res. 299(1):248-256 (2004). 2. Higuchi, T., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 24(17):7456-7468 (2004). 3. Mineo, R., et al., Endocrinology 145(9):4355-4365 (2004). 4. Chung, J., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 279(31):32287-32293 (2004). 5. Fischer, O.M., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 279(28):28970-28978 (2004).

Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-MET antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.



Dot Blot (DB) of anti-MET antibody
Dot blot analysis of anti-Phospho-MET-pY1356 Phospho-specific Pab on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antibody working concentrations are 0.5ug per ml.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for MET. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	42741655
NCBI GeneID	4233
NCBI Accession #	NP_000236
UniProt Primary Accession #	P08581
UniProt Secondary Accession #	O60366; Q12875; Q9UDX7; Q9UPL8; A1L467; B5A932; E7EQ94
UniProt Related Accession #	P08581
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000245
NCBI Official Full Name	hepatocyte growth factor receptor isoform b
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase
NCBI Official Symbol	MET
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	HGFR; AUTS9; RCCP2; c-Met
UniProt Protein Name	Hepatocyte growth factor receptor
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	HGF/SF receptor; Proto-oncogene c-Met; Scatter factor receptor; SF receptor; Tyrosine-protein kinase Met
Protein Family	Hepatocyte growth factor receptor
UniProt Gene Name	MET
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	HGF receptor; SF receptor
UniProt Entry Name	MET_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	hepatocyte growth factor receptor; HGF receptor; HGF/SF receptor; met proto-oncogene tyrosine kinase; proto-oncogene c-Met; scatter factor receptor; tyrosine-protein kinase Met

UniProt Comments for 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. Ref.14 Ref.17 Ref.25Acts as a receptor for Listeria internalin inlB, mediating entry of the pathogen into cells. Ref.14 Ref.17 Ref.25 Catalytic activity: ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate. Enzyme regulation: In its inactive state, the C-terminal tail interacts with the catalytic domain and inhibits the kinase activity. Upon ligand binding, the C-terminal tail is displaced and becomes phosphorylated, thus increasing the kinase activity. Subunit structure: Heterodimer made of an alpha chain (50 kDa) and a beta chain (145 kDa) which are disulfide linked. Binds PLXNB1. Interacts when phosphorylated with downstream effectors including STAT3, PIK3R1, SRC, PCLG1, GRB2 and GAB1. Interacts with SPSB1, SPSB2 and SPSB4 By similarity. Interacts with INPP5D/SHIP1. When phosphorylated at Tyr-1356, interacts with INPPL1/SHIP2. Interacts with RANBP9 and RANBP10, as well as SPSB1, SPSB2, SPSB3 and SPSB4. SPSB1 binding occurs in the presence and in the absence of HGF, however HGF treatment has a positive effect on this interaction. Interacts with MUC20; prevents interaction with GRB2 and suppresses hepatocyte growth factor-induced cell proliferation. Interacts with GRB10. Ref.12 Ref.16 Ref.18 Ref.19 Ref.20 Ref.22 Ref.24 Ref.25 Ref.26 Ref.34 Ref.48 Subcellular location: Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Isoform 3: Secreted. 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. Ref.11 Ref.13 Domain: The kinase domain is involved in SPSB1 binding.The beta-propeller Sema domain mediates binding to HGF. Post-translational modification: 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. Ref.15 Ref.16 Ref.23 Ref.26Dephosphorylated by PTPRJ at Tyr-1349 and Tyr-1365. Ref.15 Ref.16 Ref.23 Ref.26Ubiquitinated. Ubiquitination by CBL regulates the receptor stability and activity through proteasomal degradation. Ref.21 Involvement in disease: Activation of MET after rearrangement with the TPR gene produces an oncogenic protein.Defects in MET may be associated with gastric cancer.Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) [MIM:114550]: A primary malignant neoplasm of epithelial liver cells. The major risk factors for HCC are chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection, chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, prolonged dietary aflatoxin exposure, alcoholic cirrhosis, and cirrhosis due to other causes.Note: The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Ref.43Renal cell carcinoma papillary (RCCP) [MIM:605074]: A subtype of renal cell carcinoma tending to show a tubulo-papillary architecture formed by numerous, irregular, finger-like projections of connective tissue. Renal cell carcinoma is a heterogeneous group of sporadic or hereditary carcinoma derived from cells of the proximal renal tubular epithelium.Note: The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Ref.40 Ref.41 Ref.42 Ref.44 Ref.45A common allele in the promoter region of the MET shows genetic association with susceptibility to autism in some families. Functional assays indicate a decrease in MET promoter activity and altered binding of specific transcription factor complexes.MET activating mutations may be involved in the development of a highly malignant, metastatic syndrome known as cancer of unknown primary origin (CUP) or primary occult malignancy. Systemic neoplastic spread is generally a late event in cancer progression. However, in some instances, distant dissemination arises at a very early stage, so that metastases reach clinical relevance before primary lesions. Sometimes, the primary lesions cannot be identified in spite of the progresses in the diagnosis of malignancies. Ref.51 Sequence similarities: Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.Contains 3 IPT/TIG domains.Contains 1 protein kinase domain.Contains 1 Sema domain.

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