MET Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	MET, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	MET (Ab-1234) Rabbit pAb
Product Gene Name	anti-MET antibody
Product Synonym Names	HGF receptor HGF-SF receptor Met proto-oncogene tyrosine kinase c-met kinase Met
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form/Format	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium Azide and 50% Glycerol.
Purity/Purification	Unpurified
OMIM	114550
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P08581
Immunogen	Peptide sequence around aa.1232~1236 (K-E-Y-Y-S) derived from Human Met.
Cellular Localization	Membrane, Secreted
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-MET antibody	Western Blot (WB)
Application Notes for anti-MET antibody	WB: 1:1000
Related Product Information for anti-MET antibody	MBS8541581 is an antibody targeting MET. Also known as MET (Ab-1234) Rabbit pAb. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit.
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.

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_000236.2
UniProt Primary Accession #	P08581
UniProt Related Accession #	P08581
GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_000236.2

NCBI Official Full Name	hepatocyte growth factor receptor isoform b preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase
NCBI Official Symbol	MET
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	HGFR; AUTS9; RCCP2; c-Met; DFNB97
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
NCBI Summary for MET	This gene encodes a member of the receptor tyrosine kinase family of proteins and the product of the proto-oncogene MET. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate alpha and beta subunits that are linked via disulfide bonds to form the mature receptor. Further processing of the beta subunit results in the formation of the M10 peptide, which has been shown to reduce lung fibrosis. Binding of its ligand, hepatocyte growth factor, induces dimerization and activation of the receptor, which plays a role in cellular survival, embryogenesis, and cellular migration and invasion. Mutations in this gene are associated with papillary renal cell carcinoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, and various head and neck cancers. Amplification and overexpression of this gene are also associated with multiple human cancers. [provided by RefSeq, May 2016]

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.

Research Articles on MET	**1.** The crosstalk between sema4D and Met could transactivate Met to promote trophoblast cell invasion and differentiation.
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