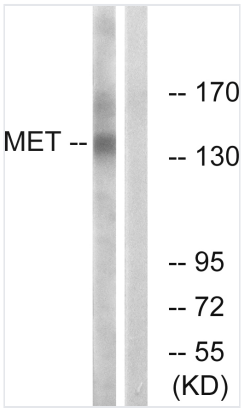
MET Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	Met, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	Met Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-Met antibody
Product Synonym Names	c-met; Hepatocyte growth factor receptor precursor; HGF receptor; HGF-SF receptor; kinase Met; Met proto-oncogene tyrosine kinase; met proto-oncogene (hepatocyte growth factor receptor)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form/Format	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purity/Purification	Purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using immunogen.
Concentration	1 mg/ml (lot specific)
Specificity	Met Antibody detects endogenous levels of total Met protein.
Preparation and Storage	Stable at -20 degree C for at least 1 year.
Molecular Weight	155 kDa
OMIM	J02958 mRNA
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P08581
Target Modification	Unmodified/Total
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Met.
Immunogen Range	1316-1365
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-Met antibody	Western Blot (WB), ELISA (EIA)
Application Notes for anti-Met antibody	WB: 1:500~1:1000 ELISA: 1:10000
Related Product Information for anti-Met antibody	MBS9504204 is an antibody targeting Met. Also known as Met Antibody. 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.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-Met antibody
Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells, using Met Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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 Secondary Accession #	O60366; Q12875; Q9UDX7; Q9UPL8; A1L467; B5A932; E7EQ94
UniProt Related Accession #	P08581
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000245.3
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
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	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. May regulate cortical bone osteogenesis ().
Research Articles on Met	**1.** Data suggest palmitoylation is required for egress from the Golgi for transport to the plasma membrane. These findings introduce palmitoylation as a critical modification of c-Met.
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