

Anti-Met (c-Met) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO14067

Specification

Anti-Met (c-Met) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, FC
Primary Accession	P08581
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

Description

Anti-Met (c-Met) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Anti-Met (c-Met) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4233

Other Names

Hepatocyte growth factor receptor, HGF receptor, 2.7.10.1, HGF/SF receptor, Proto-oncogene c-Met, Scatter factor receptor, SF receptor, Tyrosine-protein kinase Met, MET

Calculated MW

155541 MW KDa

Application Details

WB 1:500-1:2000
IHC 1:50-1:200
ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
FC 1:50

Subcellular Localization

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

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..

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human Met (c-Met)

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term

storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-Met (c-Met) Rabbit Monoclonal 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. Promotes also differentiation and proliferation of hematopoietic cells. May regulate cortical bone osteogenesis (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Location

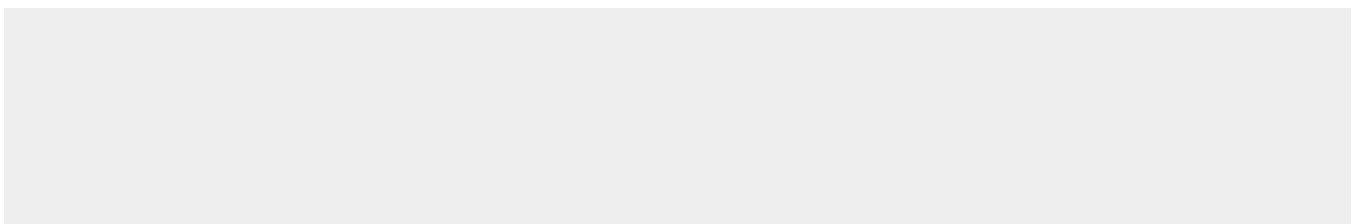
Expressed in normal hepatocytes as well as in epithelial cells lining the stomach, the small and the large intestine Found also in basal keratinocytes of esophagus and skin. High levels are found in liver, gastrointestinal tract, thyroid and kidney. Also present in the brain. Expressed in metaphyseal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

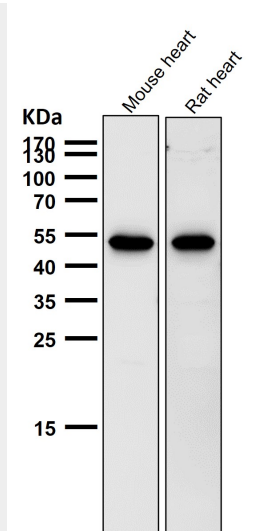
Anti-Met (c-Met) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

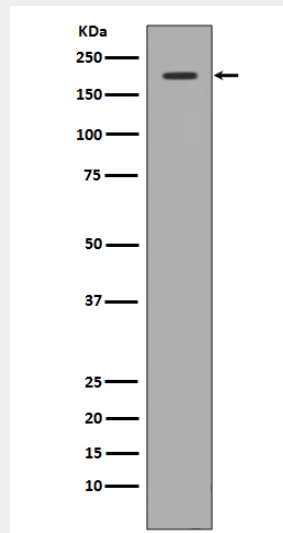
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Met (c-Met) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

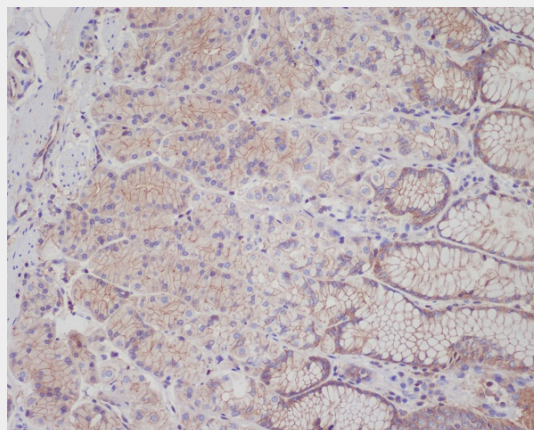




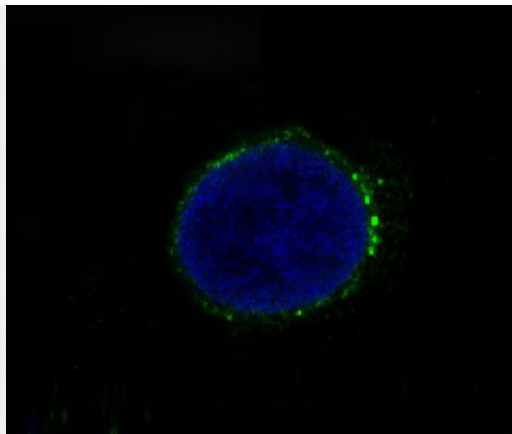
All lanes use the Antibody at 1:1K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



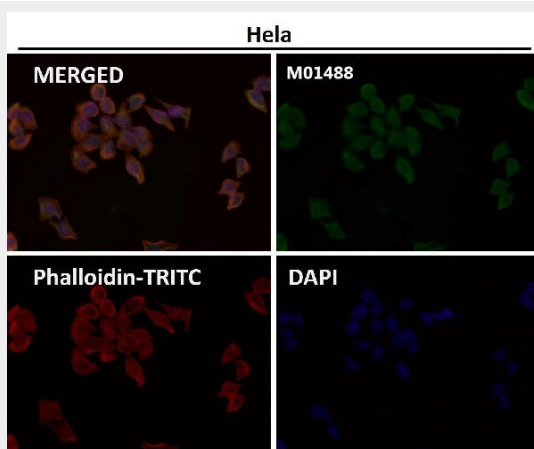
Western blot analysis of c-Met expression in 293 cell lysate.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human stomach, using Met (c-Met) Antibody.



Immunofluorescent analysis of HT-29 cells, using Met (c-Met) Antibody.



Immunofluorescent analysis using the Antibody at 1:50 dilution.