

Anti-c-Met (pY1349) Antibody
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to c-Met (pY1349)
Catalog # AP60482

Specification

Anti-c-Met (pY1349) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P08581
Other Accession	P16056
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	155541

Anti-c-Met (pY1349) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4233

Other Names

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

Target/Specificity

Recognizes endogenous levels of c-Met (pY1349) protein.

Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000)

Format

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Anti-c-Met (pY1349) 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

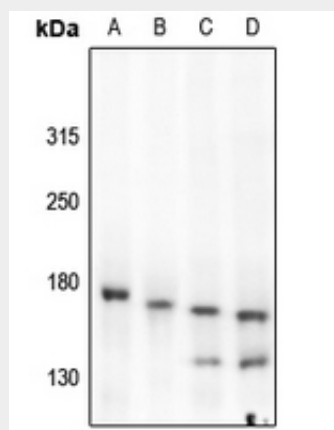
Expressed in normal hepatocytes as well as in epithelial cells lining the stomach, the small and the large intestine Found also in basal keratinocytes of esophagus and skin. High levels are found in liver, gastrointestinal tract, thyroid and kidney. Also present in the brain. Expressed in metaphyseal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

Anti-c-Met (pY1349) 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) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of c-Met (pY1349) expression in CT26 (A), rat liver (B), HEK293T (C), LO2 (D) whole cell lysates.

Anti-c-Met (pY1349) Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the C-term region of human c-Met (pY1349). The exact sequence is proprietary.