10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Met Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP53480

Product Information

Primary Accession	P08581
Other Accession	NM_000245
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	lgG2a
Immunogen	Purified recombinant human Met protein expressed in E.coli.
Purification	Affinity purified
Calculated MW	155541

Additional Information

Gene ID	4233
Other Names	AUTS9;c met;D249;Hepatocyte growth factor receptor;HGF;HGF receptor;HGF/SF receptor;HGFR;MET;Met proto oncogene tyrosine kinase;MET proto oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase;Met proto-oncogene (hepatocyte growth factor receptor);Met proto-oncogene;Met protooncogene;MET_HUMAN;Oncogene MET;Par4;Proto-oncogene c-Met;RCCP2;Scatter factor receptor;SF receptor;Tyrosine-protein kinase Met.
Format	Purified mouse monoclonal antibody in PBS(pH 7.4) containing with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

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. Also promotes differentiation and proliferation of hematopoietic cells. May regulate cortical bone osteogenesis (By similarity).

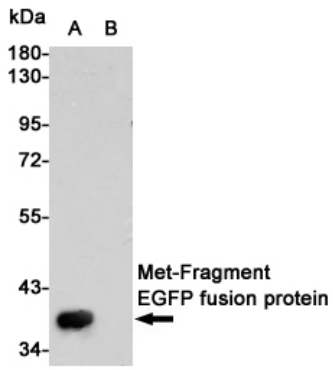
Cellular Location Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

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).

Background

Receptor for hepatocyte growth factor and scatter factor. Has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Functions in cell proliferation, scattering, morphogenesis and survival.

Images



Western blot detection of Met in CHO-K1(B) and CHO-K1 transfected by Met-fragment EGFP fusion protein(A)cell lysates using Met mouse mAb (1:1000 diluted).