

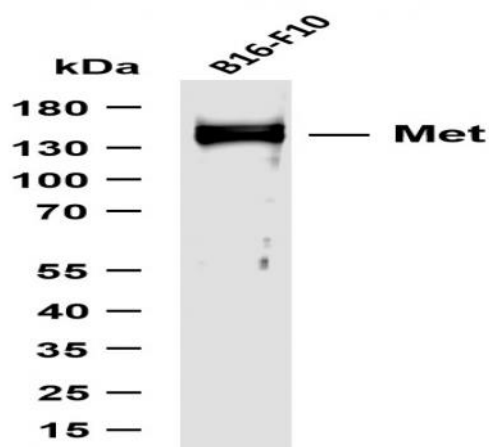
Met (PTR1335) mouse mAb

Catalog No :	YM4749
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey;
Applications :	WB;IF;ELISA
Target :	Met
Fields :	>>EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance;>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Ras signaling pathway;>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Calcium signaling pathway;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Axon guidance;>>Focal adhesion;>>Adherens junction;>>Bacterial invasion of epithelial cells;>>Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection;>>Malaria;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer;>>Proteoglycans in cancer;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Chemical carcinogenesis - reactive oxygen species;>>Renal cell carcinoma;>>Melanoma;>>Non-small cell lung cancer;>>Hepatocellular carcinoma;>>Gastric cancer;>>Central carbon metabolism in cancer
Gene Name :	MET
Protein Name :	Hepatocyte growth factor receptor
Human Gene Id :	4233
Human Swiss Prot No :	P08581
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P16056
Rat Gene Id :	24553
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P97523
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human Met. AA range:1200-1300
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Met.
Formulation :	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA

Source :	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG1, kappa
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000. IF 1:100-500. ELISA 1:1000-5000
Purification :	Protein G
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	150kD
Cell Pathway :	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Endocytosis;Axon guidance;Focal adhesion;Adherens_Junction;Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection;Pathways in cancer;Colorectal cancer;Renal
Background :	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],
Function :	catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,disease:Activation of MET after rearrangement with the TPR gene produces an oncogenic protein.,disease:Defects in MET are a cause of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) [MIM:114550],disease:Defects in MET are a cause of hereditary papillary renal carcinoma (HPRC) [MIM:605074]; also known as papillary renal cell carcinoma 2 (RCCP2). HPRC is a form of inherited kidney cancer characterized by a predisposition to develop multiple, bilateral papillary renal tumors. The pattern of inheritance is consistent with autosomal dominant transmission with reduced penetrance.,disease:Defects in MET may be associated with gastric cancer.,disease:Genetic variations in MET may be associated with susceptibility to autism type 9 (AUTS9) [MIM:611015]. Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by disturbance in I
Subcellular Location :	Cytoplasmic
Expression :	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).

Tag :	<u>orthogonal</u>
Sort :	<u>9599</u>
No4 :	<u>1</u>
Host :	<u>Mouse</u>
Modifications :	<u>Unmodified</u>

Products Images



Whole cell lysates were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Met (PTR1335) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: B16-F10