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**Product Name: Met (c-Met) (12F15) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody****Catalog #: AMRe13830**

For research use only.

**Summary**

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Description</b>   | Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody   |
| <b>Host</b>          | Rabbit   |
| <b>Application</b>   | WB,IHC,ICC/IF,FC   |
| <b>Reactivity</b>    | Human  |
| <b>Conjugation</b>   | Unconjugated   |
| <b>Modification</b>  | Unmodified   |
| <b>Isotype</b>       | IgG  |
| <b>Clonality</b>     | Monoclonal   |
| <b>Form</b>          | Liquid   |
| <b>Concentration</b> | 0.3mg/ml. The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent.  |
| <b>Storage</b>       | Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.  |
| <b>Shipping</b>      | Ice bags   |
| <b>Buffer</b>        | Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. |
| <b>Purification</b>  | Affinity purification  |

**Application**

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Dilution Ratio</b>   | WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:200-1:2000,ICC/IF 1:500-1:1000,FC 1:200-1:500 |
| <b>Molecular Weight</b> | 156kDa  |

**Antigen Information**

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Gene Name</b>         | MET  |
| <b>Alternative Names</b> | AUTS9; c met; cmet; D249; HGFR; MET; RCCP2; Par4; HGF receptor; HGF-SF receptor; |
| <b>Gene ID</b>           | 4233.0   |
| <b>SwissProt ID</b>      | P08581   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>         | Recombinant protein of human Met (c-Met)   |

**Background**

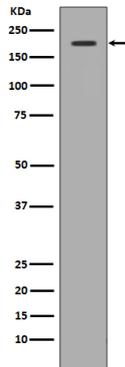
The proto-oncogene MET product is the hepatocyte growth factor receptor and encodes tyrosine-kinase activity. The primary

single chain precursor protein is post-translationally cleaved to produce the alpha and beta subunits, which are disulfide linked to form the mature receptor. 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 (By similarity).

## Research Area

Signal Transduction

## Image Data



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