

# Phospho-MET(Y1356) Antibody

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP3168a

## Product Information

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|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Application</b>       | DB, E                  |
| <b>Primary Accession</b> | <a href="#">P08581</a> |
| <b>Reactivity</b>        | Human                  |
| <b>Host</b>              | Rabbit                 |
| <b>Clonality</b>         | Polyclonal             |
| <b>Isotype</b>           | Rabbit IgG             |
| <b>Clone Names</b>       | RB24512                |
| <b>Calculated MW</b>     | 155541                 |

## Additional Information

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|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Gene ID</b>            | 4233   |
| <b>Other Names</b>        | Hepatocyte growth factor receptor, HGF receptor, HGF/SF receptor, Proto-oncogene c-Met, Scatter factor receptor, SF receptor, Tyrosine-protein kinase Met, MET               |
| <b>Target/Specificity</b> | This MET Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding Y1356 of human MET.    |
| <b>Dilution</b>           | DB~~1:500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.  |
| <b>Format</b>             | Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification. |
| <b>Storage</b>            | Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.                                      |
| <b>Precautions</b>        | Phospho-MET(Y1356) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.  |

## Protein Information

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|-----------------|---|
| <b>Name</b>     | MET   |
| <b>Function</b> | 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

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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. Various mutations in the MET gene are associated with papillary renal carcinoma.

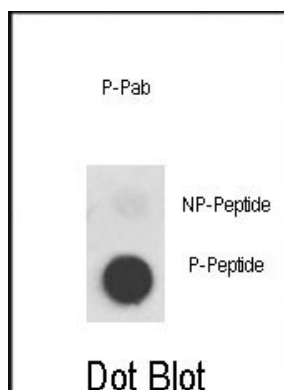
## References

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Wong, A.S., et al., Exp. Cell Res. 299(1):248-256 (2004). Higuchi, T., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 24(17):7456-7468 (2004). Mineo, R., et al., Endocrinology 145(9):4355-4365 (2004). Chung, J., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 279(31):32287-32293 (2004). Fischer, O.M., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 279(28):28970-28978 (2004).

## Images

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Dot blot analysis of anti-Phospho-MET-pY1356 Phospho-specific Pab (Cat. #AP3168a) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antibody working concentrations are 0.5ug per ml.

## Citations

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- [Receptor-type protein tyrosine phosphatase beta \(RPTP-beta\) directly dephosphorylates and regulates hepatocyte](#)

[growth factor receptor \(HGFR/Met\) function.](#)

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