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Anti-c-Met (Phospho-Y1234) Antibody

Catalog # AP60030

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P08581
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	155541

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	KLH-conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Y1234 of human c-Met protein. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IP (1/10 - 1/100)
Format	Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.01% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

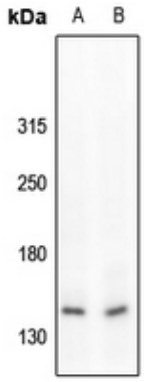
Name	MET
Function	Receptor tyrosine kinase that transduces signals from the extracellular matrix into the cytoplasm by binding to hepatocyte growth factor/HGF ligand. Regulates many physiological processes including proliferation, scattering, morphogenesis and survival. Ligand binding at the cell surface 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).

Images



Western blot analysis of c-Met (Phospho-Y1234) expression in LO2 (A), HEK293T (B) whole cell lysates. (Predicted band size: 155 kD; Observed band size: 145 kD)

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.