

Anti-cMet Reference Antibody (Davutamig)

Catalog # APR11582

Product Information

Application	Functional assay, Kinetics (SPR), Kinetics (BLI), FACS, E, FTA
Primary Accession	P08581
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Bispecific
Isotype	IgG-like
Calculated MW	155541

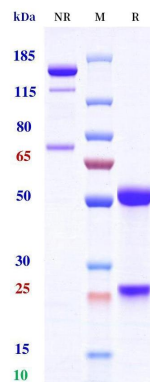
Additional Information

Target/Specificity	HGFR / c-Met
Expression system	CHO

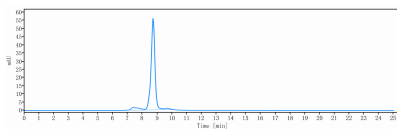
Protein Information

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

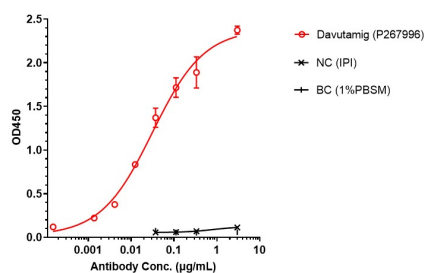
Images



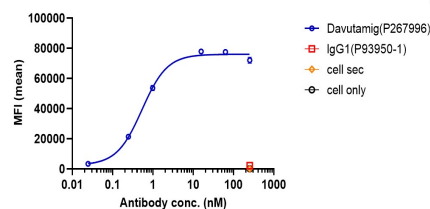
Anti-cMet Reference Antibody (Davutamig) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The purity of the protein is greater than 95%.



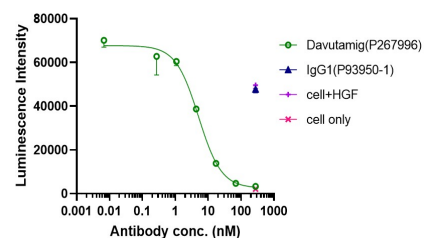
The purity of Anti-cMet Reference Antibody (Davutamig) is 99.52%, determined by SEC-HPLC.



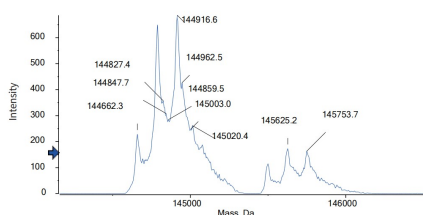
Davutamig bound to cMet protein, and then rebounded to secondary antibodies (Anti-human-IgG-Fc-HRP), and read OD450. As shown in fig, Davutamig bound to cMet-His, and the EC50 was 0.031 nM.



Davutamig bound to huMet-HEK293 cells, and then rebounded to fluorescent secondary antibodies (Anti-human IgG, Fcy PE), and test by flow cytometry. As shown in fig, Davutamig bound to huMet-HEK293 cells, and the EC50 was 0.532 nM.



Co-incubation of Davutamig with HGF, then with the addition of Human c-MET (Luc) HEK293 Reporter cells and incubated for 6 hours. Bright-Lite was used to detect the fluorescent signal. As shown in fig, Davutamig was able to block HGF/c-Met signaling pathway, and the IC50 was 5.112 nM.



The detected molecular weight of Anti-cMet Reference Antibody (Davutamig) is 144.92 kDa.

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