Met (Phospho Tyr1234/1235) Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-18462
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB,IHC,IF,IP,ELISA
Gene Name	MET
Protein Name	Met (Tyr1234/1235)
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Met only when phosphorylated at Tyr1234 or Thr1235,and dually phosphorylated at two sites.
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	IHC 1:200-1:1000; WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; IP 1:50-1:200; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C)
Synonyms	Hepatocyte growth factor receptor ; HGF receptor ; HGF/SF receptor ; Proto-oncogene c-Met ; Scatter factor receptor ; SF receptor ; Tyrosine-protein kinase Met ;
Observed Band	155kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	155kD
Cell Pathway	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.; [Isoform 3]: Secreted.
Tissue Specificity	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).
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 language, perception and socialization. The disorder is classically defined by a triad of limited or absent verbal communication, a lack of reciprocal social interaction or responsiveness, and restricted, stereotypical, and ritualized patterns of interests and behavior.,Domain:The kinase domain is involved in SPSB1 binding.,Function:Receptor for hepatocyte growth factor and scatter factor. Has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Functions in cell proliferation, scattering, morphogenesis and survival.,online information:C-MET entry,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 1 Sema domain.,similarity:Contains 3 IPT/TIG domains.,subunit:Heterodimer formed of an alpha chain (50 kDa) and a beta chain (145 kDa) which are disulfide linked. Binds PLXNB1 and GRB2. Interacts with SPSB1, SPSB2 and SPSB4 (By similarity). Interacts with INPP5D/SHIP1. When phosphorylated at Tyr-1356, interacts with INPPL1/SHIP2. Interacts with RANBP9 and RANBP10, as well as SPSB1, SPSB2, SPSB3 and SPSB4. SPSB1 binding occurs in the presence and in the absence of HGF, however HGF treatment has a positive effect on this interaction. Interacts with MUC20; prevents interaction with GRB2 and suppresses hepatocyte growth factor-induced cell proliferation.,

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],

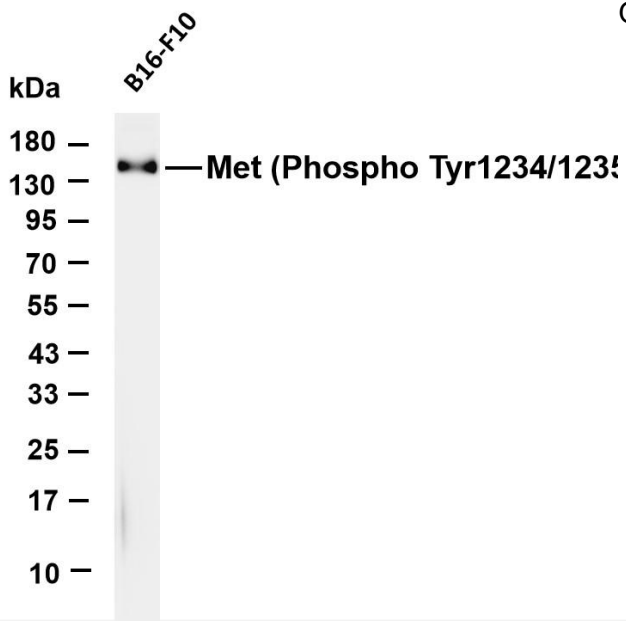
matters needing attention

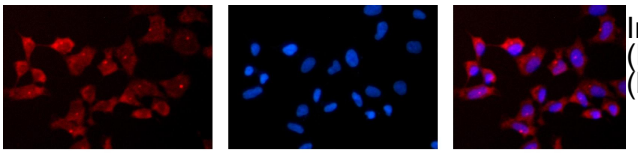
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Observed band size: 90kDa





A B C

Immunofluorescence analysis of HEK293. Picture A: Met (Phospho Tyr1234/1235) antibody (red). Picture B: DAPI (blue). Picture C: Merge of A+B