



Met (phospho Tyr1356) Monoclonal Antibody

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| Catalog No | BYmab-12991 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Applications | WB |
| Gene Name | MET |
| Protein Name | Hepatocyte growth factor receptor |
| Immunogen | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Met around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1356. AA range:1331-1380 |
| Specificity | Phospho-Met (Y1356) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Met protein only when phosphorylated at Y1356. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source | Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | WB 1:500-2000 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | MET; Hepatocyte growth factor receptor; HGF receptor; HGF/SF receptor; Proto-oncogene c-Met; Scatter factor receptor; SF receptor; Tyrosine-protein kinase Met |
| Observed Band | 160kD |
| 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 |

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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 I

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],

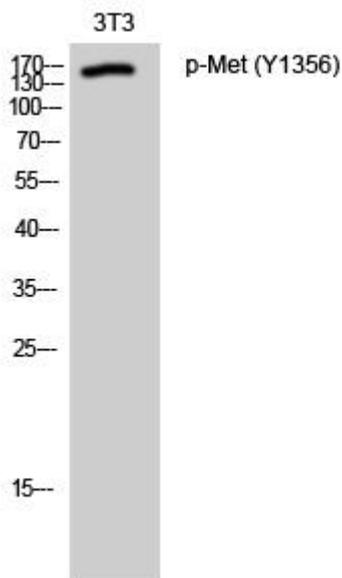
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

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

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Met (phospho Tyr1356) Monoclonal Antibody

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