Met (Phospho Tyr1235) mouse mAb

Catalog No	BYmab-13125
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	MET
Protein Name	Met (Phospho Tyr1235)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Met (Phospho Tyr1235)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat Met (Phospho Tyr1235)
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	Hepatocyte growth factor receptor (HGF receptor;EC 2.7.10.1;HGF/SF receptor;Proto-oncogene c-Met;Scatter factor receptor;SF receptor;Tyrosine-protein kinase Met)
Observed Band	140170kD
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	MAPKKK cascade, activation of MAPK activity, neuron migration, protein amino acid phosphorylation, phosphorus metabolic process, phosphate metabolic process, cell motion, cell surface receptor linked signal transduction, enzyme linked receptor protein signaling pathway, transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase signaling pathway,intracellular signaling cascade, protein kinase cascade, muscle organ development, lactation, behavior, cell

	proliferation, phosphorylation, cell migration, regulation of phosphate metabolic process, sperm motility, adult behavior, mammary gland development, multicellular organism reproduction, positive regulation of kinase activity,regulation of phosphorylation, positive regulation of catalytic activity, regulation of MAP kinase activity, positive regulation of MAP kinase activity, regulation of kinase activity, positive regulation of molecular function, re
Background	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.,
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.

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