

Rabbit c-Met Polyclonal Antibody | anti-c-Met antibody

Phospho-c-Met (Ser985) Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA329697	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat Predicted Reactivity: Pig (100%), Bovine (100%), Horse (100%), Sheep (100%), Rabbit (100%), Dog (100%), Chicken (100%), Xenopus (92%)	ELISA, Immunocytochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

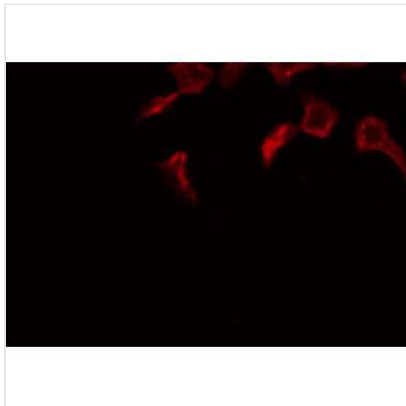
c-Met; Polyclonal Antibody; Phospho-c-Met (Ser985) Antibody; AUTS9; c met; D249; Hepatocyte growth factor receptor; HGF; HGF receptor; HGF/SF receptor; HGFR; MET; Met proto oncogene tyrosine kinase; MET proto oncogene; receptor tyrosine kinase; Met proto-oncogene (hepatocyte growth factor receptor); Met proto-oncogene; Met protooncogene; MET_HUMAN; Oncogene MET; Par4; Proto-oncogene c-Met; RCCP2; Scatter factor receptor; SF receptor; Tyrosine-protein kinase Met; anti-c-Met antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat Predicted Reactivity: Pig (100%), Bovine (100%), Horse (100%), Sheep (100%), Rabbit (100%), Dog (100%), Chicken (100%), Xenopus (92%)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Phospho-c-Met (Ser985) Antibody detects endogenous levels of c-Met only when phosphorylated at Ser985. 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).
Purity/Purification	The antibody is from purified rabbit serum by affinity purification via sequential chromatography on phospho-peptide and non-phospho-peptide affinity columns.
Form/Format	Liquid. Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-c-Met antibody	ELISA (Peptide ELISA), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human c-Met around the phosphorylation site of Ser985.
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Fragment	Fab fragment
Post Translational Modifications	Autophosphorylated in response to ligand binding on Tyr-1234 and Tyr-1235 in the kinase domain leading to further phosphorylation of Tyr-1349 and Tyr-1356 in the C-terminal multifunctional docking site. Dephosphorylated by PTPRJ at Tyr-1349 and Tyr-1365. Dephosphorylated by PTPN1 and PTPN2. Ubiquitinated. Ubiquitination by CBL regulates MET endocytosis, resulting in decreasing plasma membrane receptor abundance, and in endosomal degradation and/or recycling of internalized receptors. (Microbial infection) Tyrosine phosphorylation is stimulated by L.monocytogenes InlB. Tyrosine phosphorylation is maximal 10-20 minutes after treatment with InlB and disappears by 60 minutes. The phosphorylated residues were not identified.

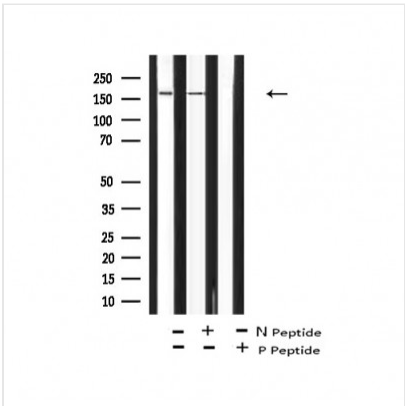
Subunit Structure	Heterodimer made of an alpha chain (50kDa) and a beta chain (145kDa) which are disulfide linked. Binds PLXNB1. Interacts when phosphorylated with downstream effectors including STAT3, PIK3R1, SRC, PCLG1, GRB2 and GAB1. Interacts with SPSB1, SPSB2 and SPSB4 (By similarity). Interacts 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. Interacts with GRB10. Interacts with PTPN1 and PTPN2. Interacts with LECT2; this interaction may have an antagonistic effect on receptor activation. Interacts with HSP90AA1 and HSP90AB1; the interaction suppresses MET kinase activity. (Microbial infection) Interacts via extracytoplasmic residues 25-656 with L.monocytogenes InlB; MET can bind HGF, its endogenous ligand, and InlB simultaneously. InlB probably dimerizes upon binding to MET, which encourages subsequent dimerization of MET (Probable).
Similarity	The kinase domain is involved in SPSB1 binding.The beta-propeller Sema domain mediates binding to HGF.Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.
Subcellular Location	Membrane>Single-pass type I membrane protein. Secreted.
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)

Staining NIH-3T3 by IF/ICC. The sample were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100,then blocked in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 25 degree C. The primary antibody was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37 degree C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) Ab, diluted at 1/600, was used as the secondary antibody.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of Met (Phospho-Ser985) using serum treated 293 whole cell lysates.-/+ means absence or presence of N peptide(¼ non-phospho peptide) and P peptide(phospho peptide).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-c-Met antibody	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 muscles and neuronal precursors, angiogenesis and kidney formation. In adults, participates in wound healing as well as organ regeneration and tissue remodeling. Promotes also differentiation and proliferation of hematopoietic cells. May regulate cortical bone osteogenesis (By similarity). (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for Listeria monocytogenes internalin InlB, mediating entry of the pathogen into cells.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	42741655
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NCBI GeneID	4233
NCBI Accession #	NP_000236.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000245.2
UniProt Accession #	P08581 ; O60366 ; Q12875 ; Q9UDX7 ; Q9UPL8 ; A1L467 ; B5A932 ; E7EQ94
Molecular Weight	155,541 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	hepatocyte growth factor receptor isoform b
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	met proto-oncogene (hepatocyte growth factor receptor)
NCBI Official Symbol	MET
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	HGFR; AUTS9; RCCP2; c-Met
NCBI Protein Information	hepatocyte growth factor receptor; SF receptor; HGF receptor; HGF/SF receptor; proto-oncogene c-Met; scatter factor receptor; tyrosine-protein kinase Met; met proto-oncogene tyrosine kinase
UniProt Protein Name	Hepatocyte growth factor receptor
UniProt Gene Name	MET
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	HGF receptor; SF receptor
UniProt Entry Name	MET_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/c-met-antibody-peptide-elisa-immunocytochemistry-immunofluorescence-western-blot-elisa/329697>