

Rabbit anti-Human MET-Y1349 Antibody | anti-MET antibody

Phospho-MET-Y1349 Polyclonal Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA36657	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

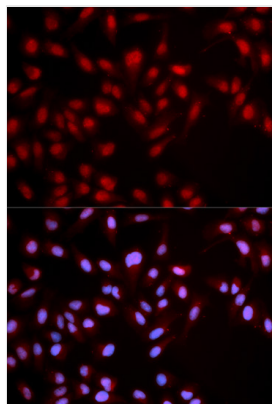
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

MET-Y1349; Phospho-MET-Y1349 Polyclonal Antibody; Phospho-MET-Y1349: HGFR; AUTS9; RCCP2; c-Met; anti-MET antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

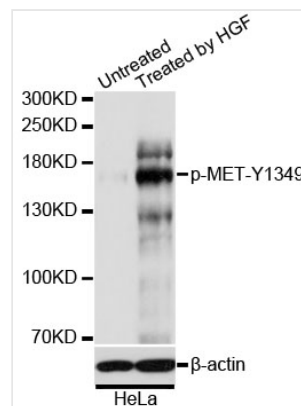
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	Affinity Purification
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	1390
Applicable Applications for anti-MET antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Species	Human
Route	Synthetic Peptide
Immunogen	A phospho specific peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Y1349 of human MET
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C (regular) or -80 degree C (long term). Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence analysis of U2OS cells using Phospho-MET-Y1349 antibody. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of extracts of HeLa cells, using Phospho-MET-Y1349 antibody at 1:1000 dilution. HeLa cells were treated by HGF (40ng/ml) for 10 minutes after serum-starvation overnight. Secondary antibody: HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) at 1:10000 dilution. Lysates/proteins: 25ug per lane. Blocking buffer: 3% BSA. Detection: ECL Basic Kit. Exposure time: 90s.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-MET antibody	Met, a high affinity tyrosine kinase receptor for hepatocyte growth factor (HGF, also known as scatter factor) is a disulfide-linked heterodimer made of 45 kDa alpha- and 145 kDa beta-subunits (1,2). The alpha-subunit and the amino-terminal region of the beta-subunit form the extracellular domain. The remainder of the beta-chain spans the plasma membrane and contains a cytoplasmic region with tyrosine kinase activity. Interaction of Met with HGF results in autophosphorylation at multiple tyrosines, which recruit several downstream signaling components, including Gab1, c-Cbl, and PI3 kinase (3). These fundamental events are important for all of the biological functions involving Met kinase activity. The addition of a phosphate at cytoplasmic Tyr1003 is essential for Met protein ubiquitination and degradation (4). Phosphorylation at Tyr1234/1235 in the Met kinase domain is critical for kinase activation. Phosphorylation at Tyr1349 in the Met cytoplasmic domain provides a direct binding site for Gab1 (5). Research studies have shown that altered Met levels and/or tyrosine kinase activities are found in several types of tumors, including renal, colon, and breast. Thus, investigators have concluded that Met is an attractive potential cancer target (6,7).
Product Categories/Family for anti-MET antibody	Phosphorylation

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	251757497
NCBI GeneID	4233
UniProt Accession #	P08581; O60366; Q12875; Q9UDX7; Q9UPL8; A1L467; B5A932; E7EQ94
Molecular Weight	1390
NCBI Official Full Name	Hepatocyte growth factor receptor
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase
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.