

Rabbit anti-Human Met Monoclonal Antibody | anti-Met antibody

Anti-Met (c-Met) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

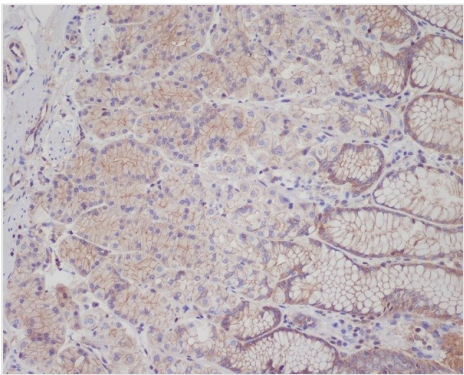
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA47060	Rabbit	Human	Western Blot, Immunocytochemistry, Immunohistochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

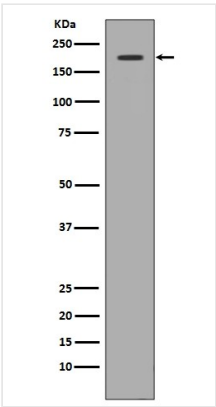
Met; Monoclonal Antibody; Anti-Met (c-Met) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody; Hepatocyte growth factor receptor; HGF receptor; 2.7.10.1; HGF/SF receptor; Proto-oncogene c-Met; Scatter factor receptor; SF receptor; Tyrosine-protein kinase Met; MET; anti-Met antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Purity/Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Form/Format	Liquid
Sequence Length	764
Applicable Applications for anti-Met antibody	WB (Western Blot), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence), FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Met (c-Met)
Subcellular Localization	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
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.
Contents	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4 degree C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 degree C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human stomach, using Met (c-Met) Antibody (AAA47060) MET was detected in paraffin-embedded tissue section. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1ug/ml rabbit anti-MET Antibody (AAA47060) overnight at 4 degree C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 degree C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of c-Met expression in 293 cell lysate (AAA47060). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions. After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-MET monoclonal antibody overnight at 4 degree C, then washed with TBS-0.1% Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for MET

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-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.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	42741655
NCBI GeneID	4233
NCBI Accession #	NP_000236.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000245.3
UniProt Accession #	P08581; O60366; Q12875; Q9UDX7; Q9UPL8; A1L467; B5A932; E7EQ94
Molecular Weight	155541 MW
NCBI Official Full Name	hepatocyte growth factor receptor isoform b preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase
NCBI Official Symbol	MET
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	HGFR; AUTS9; RCCP2; c-Met; DFNB97
NCBI Protein Information	hepatocyte growth factor receptor

UniProt Protein Name	Hepatocyte growth factor receptor
UniProt Gene Name	MET
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	HGF receptor; SF receptor

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/monoclonal/met-antibody-western-blot-immunocytochemistry-immunohistochemistry-immunofluorescence-flow-cytometry-elisa/47060>