Datasheet for ABIN6255803

anti-c-MET antibody (pTyr1349)

3 Images

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	c-MET (MET)
Binding Specificity:	pTyr1349
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This c-MET antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunocytochemistry (ICC)

Product Details

Immunogen:	A synthesized peptide derived from human c-Met around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1349.
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	Phospho-c-Met (Tyr1349) Antibody detects endogenous levels of c-Met only when phosphorylated at Tyrosine 1349.
Predicted Reactivity:	Pig,Bovine,Horse,Sheep,Rabbit,Dog,Chicken
Purification:	The antibody is from purified rabbit serum by affinity purification via sequential chromatography on phospho- and non-phospho-peptide affinity columns.

Target Details

Target:	c-MET (MET)

Target Details

Alternative Name:	MET (MET Products)
Background:	Description: 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). Gene: MET
Molecular Weight:	145kDa
Gene ID:	4233
UniProt:	P08581
Pathways:	RTK Signaling, Carbohydrate Homeostasis, Synaptic Membrane, Signaling of Hepatocyte Growth Factor Receptor

Application Details

Application Notes:	WB 1:500-1:2000, IF/ICC 1:100-1:500, ELISA(peptide) 1:20000-1:40000
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

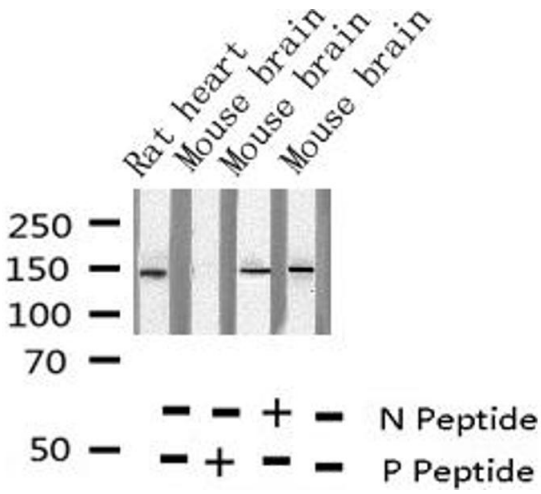
Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 mg/mL
Buffer:	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.02 % sodium azide and 50 % glycerol.
Preservative:	Sodium azide

Handling

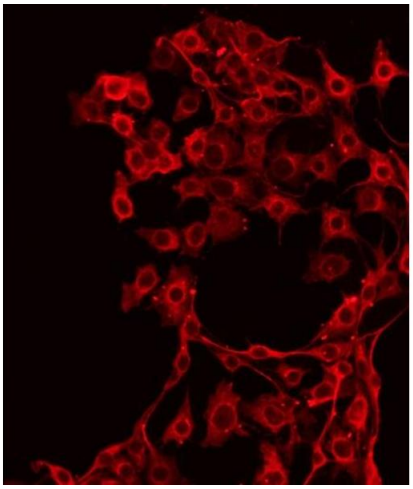
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Images



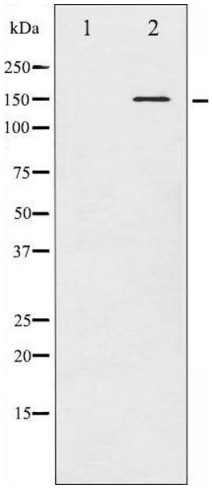
Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of Phospho-Met (Tyr1349) expression in various lysates



Immunofluorescence (fixed cells)

Image 2. ABIN6267342 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°C. The primary antibody was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37°C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) Ab, diluted at 1/600, was used as the secondary antibody.



Western Blotting

Image 3. Western blot analysis of Met phosphorylation expression in HepG2 whole cell lysates,The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.