**MET/HGFR Antibody**

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)

Catalog # AM1002A

### Specification

#### MET/HGFR Antibody - Product Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>IF, IHC-P, WB,E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Accession</td>
<td>P08581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>Human, Mouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clonality</td>
<td>Monoclonal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isotype</td>
<td>Mouse IgG1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clone Names</td>
<td>6AT203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculated MW</td>
<td>155541</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MET/HGFR Antibody - Additional Information

- **Gene ID**: 4233
- **Other Names**: Hepatocyte growth factor receptor, HGF receptor, HGF/SF receptor, Proto-oncogene c-Met, Scatter factor receptor, SF receptor, Tyrosine-protein kinase Met, MET

#### Target/Specificity

This monoclonal antibody is generated from mice immunized with purified recombinant protein encoding the catalytic domain of human Met.

#### Dilution

- IF --- 1:100
- IHC-P --- 1:50 - 100
- WB --- 1:100 - 500

#### Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Precautions

MET/HGFR Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### MET/HGFR Antibody - Protein Information

**Name**: MET

Fluorescent confocal image of HepG2 cells stained with MET/HGFR antibody. HepG2 cells were fixed with 4% PFA (20 min), permeabilized with Triton X-100 (0.2%, 30 min). Cells were then incubated with AM1002a MET/HGFR primary antibody (1:100, 2 h at room temperature). For secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugated donkey anti-mouse antibody (green) was used (1:1000, 1h). Nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst 33342 (blue) (10 μg/ml, 5 min). Note the highly specific localization of the MET immunosignal to the cytoplasm, supported by Human Protein Atlas Data (http://www.proteinatlas.org/ENSG00000105976).

MET/HGFR Antibody (Cat. #AM1002a) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin.
Function
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.

Cellular Location
Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location
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.

MET/HGFR Antibody - Protocols
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytometry
- Cell Culture

MET/HGFR Antibody - Background
The proto-oncogene MET product is the hepatocyte growth factor receptor and encodes tyrosine-kinase activity. The primary single chain precursor protein is post-translationally cleaved to produce the alpha and beta subunits, which are disulfide linked to form the mature receptor. Various mutations in the MET gene are associated with papillary renal carcinoma. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

MET/HGFR Antibody - References

