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MET

Reactivity: Human

Tested applications:WB

Recommended Dilution:WB 1:500 - 1:2000

Calculated MW:156kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human MET

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonym:

MET;AUTS9;HGFR;RCCP2;c-Met

Catalog #:A0040

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID:4233

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot:P08581

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

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 - and 145 kDa -subunits (1,2). The -subunit and the amino-terminal region of the -subunit form the extracellular domain. The remainder of the -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). Altered Met levels and/or tyrosine kinase activities are found in several types of tumors, including renal, colon, and breast. Thus, Met is an attractive cancer therapeutic and diagnostic target (6,7).

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