

**Product Name: Met (phospho Tyr1349) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: APRab05018**

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## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	Met (phospho Tyr1349) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	ELISA,WB,
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Phospho Antibody
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	MET
<b>Alternative Names</b>	MET; Hepatocyte growth factor receptor; HGF receptor; HGF/SF receptor; Proto-oncogene c-Met; Scatter factor receptor; SF receptor; Tyrosine-protein kinase Met
<b>Gene ID</b>	4233.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P08581.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Met around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1349. AA range:1316-1365

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 2000-20000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	155kD

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## Background

This gene encodes a member of the receptor tyrosine kinase family of proteins and the product of the proto-oncogene MET. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate alpha and beta subunits that are linked via disulfide bonds to form the mature receptor. Further processing of the beta subunit results in the formation of the M10 peptide, which has been shown to reduce lung fibrosis. Binding of its ligand, hepatocyte growth factor, induces dimerization and activation of the receptor, which plays a role in cellular survival, embryogenesis, and cellular migration and invasion. Mutations in this gene are associated with papillary renal cell carcinoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, and various head and neck cancers. Amplification and overexpression of this gene are also associated with multiple human cancers. [provided by RefSeq, May 2016],catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,disease:Activation of MET after rearrangement with the TPR gene produces an oncogenic protein.,disease:Defects in MET are a cause of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) [MIM:114550].,disease:Defects in MET are a cause of hereditary papillary renal carcinoma (HPRC) [MIM:605074]; also known as papillary renal cell carcinoma 2 (RCCP2). HPRC is a form of inherited kidney cancer characterized by a predisposition to develop multiple, bilateral papillary renal tumors. The pattern of inheritance is consistent with autosomal dominant transmission with reduced penetrance.,disease:Defects in MET may be associated with gastric cancer.,disease:Genetic variations in MET may be associated with susceptibility to autism type 9 (AUTS9) [MIM:611015]. Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by disturbance in language, perception and socialization. The disorder is classically defined by a triad of limited or absent verbal communication, a lack of reciprocal social interaction or responsiveness, and restricted, stereotypical, and ritualized patterns of interests and behavior.,domain:The kinase domain is involved in SPSB1 binding.,function:Receptor for hepatocyte growth factor and scatter factor. Has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Functions in cell proliferation, scattering, morphogenesis and survival.,online information:C-MET entry,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 1 Sema domain.,similarity:Contains 3 IPT/TIG domains.,subunit:Heterodimer formed of an alpha chain (50 kDa) and a beta chain (145 kDa) which are disulfide linked. Binds PLXNB1 and GRB2. Interacts with SPSB1, SPSB2 and SPSB4 (By similarity). Interacts with INPP5D/SHIP1. When phosphorylated at Tyr-1356, interacts with INPPL1/SHIP2. Interacts with RANBP9 and RANBP10, as well as SPSB1, SPSB2, SPSB3 and SPSB4. SPSB1 binding occurs in the presence and in the absence of HGF, however HGF treatment has a positive effect on this interaction. Interacts with MUC20; prevents interaction with GRB2 and suppresses hepatocyte growth factor-induced cell proliferation.,

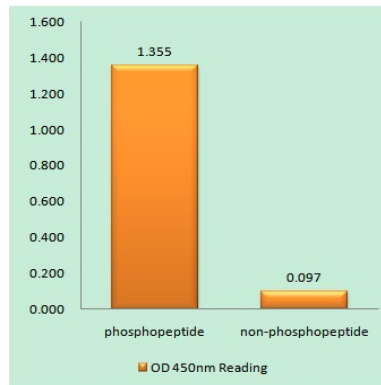
## Research Area

Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Endocytosis;Axon guidance;Focal adhesion;Adherens\_Junction;Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection;Pathways in cancer;Colorectal cancer;Renal cell carcinoma;Melanoma;

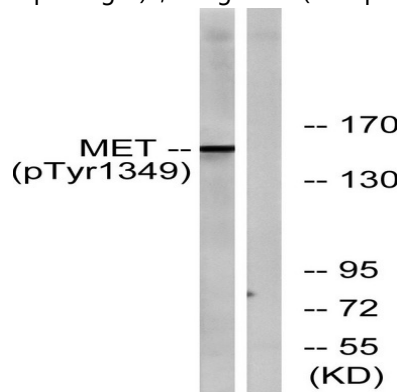
## Image Data

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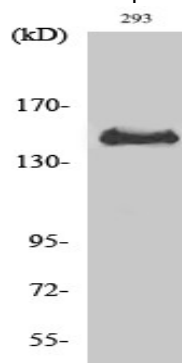
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Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right) , using Met (Phospho-Tyr1349) Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells, using Met (Phospho-Tyr1349) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-Met (Y1349) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 1000

**Note**

For research use only.