

Met (phospho Tyr1003) rabbit pAb**Cat#: orb769109 (Manual)**

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

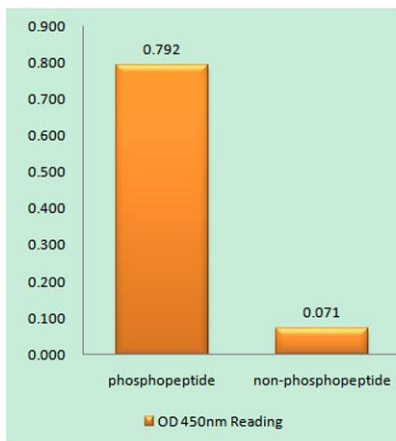
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| Product Name | Met (phospho Tyr1003) rabbit pAb |
| Host species | Rabbit |
| Applications | WB;IHC;IF;ELISA |
| Species Cross-Reactivity | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Recommended dilutions | Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications. |
| Immunogen | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human c-Met around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1003. AA range:976-1025 |
| Specificity | Phospho-Met (Y1003) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Met protein only when phosphorylated at Y1003. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.. |
| Storage | Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Protein Name | Hepatocyte growth factor receptor |
| Gene Name | MET |
| Cellular localization | Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.; [Isoform 3]: Secreted. |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |

Explore. Bioreagents.

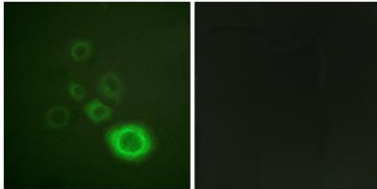
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| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Observed band | 155kD |
| Human Gene ID | 4233 |
| Human Swiss-Prot Number | P08581 |
| Alternative Names | MET; Hepatocyte growth factor receptor; HGF receptor; HGF/SF receptor; Proto-oncogene c-Met; Scatter factor receptor; SF receptor; Tyrosine-protein kinase Met |

Background

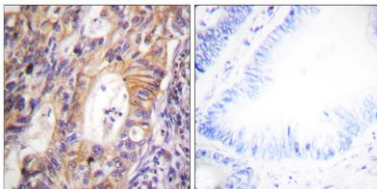
This gene encodes a member of the receptor tyrosine kinase family of proteins and the product of the proto-oncogene MET. The encoded preprotein is proteolytically processed to generate alpha and beta subunits that are linked via disulfide bonds to form the mature receptor. Further processing of the beta 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],



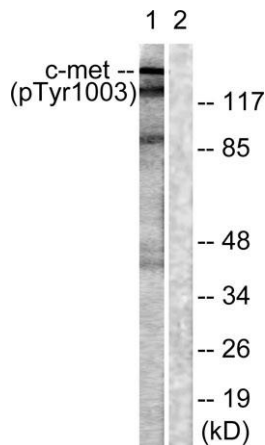
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using c-Met (Phospho-Tyr1003) Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 cells, using c-Met (Phospho-Tyr1003) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma, using c-Met (Phospho-Tyr1003) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells, using c-Met (Phospho-Tyr1003) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.