

磷酸化原癌基因 c-Met 抗体

产品货号： mlR18799

英文名称： phospho-Met (Tyr1356)

中文名称： 磷酸化原癌基因 c-Met 抗体

别名： Met (c-Met) (phospho Y1356); Met (phospho Y1356); c-Met (phospho Y1356); AUTS9; c met; cmet; D249; Hepatocyte growth factor receptor; Hepatocyte growth factor receptor Precursor; HGF; HGF receptor; HGF SF receptor; HGF/SF receptor; HGFR; MET; Met proto oncogene tyrosine kinase; Met proto-oncogene (hepatocyte growth factor receptor); Met proto-oncogene; Met protooncogene; MET_HUMAN; Oncogene MET; Par4; Proto-oncogene c-Met; RCCP2; Renal cell carcinoma papillary 2 gene; Scatter factor receptor; SF receptor; Tyrosine-protein kinase Met.

产品类型： 磷酸化抗体

研究领域： 肿瘤 细胞生物 信号转导 激酶和磷酸酶

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500

（石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 153kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜

性 状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓 度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human Met around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1356:AT(p-Y)VN

亚 型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:

Receptor for hepatocyte growth factor and scatter factor. Has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Functions in cell proliferation, scattering, morphogenesis and survival.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane.

Post-translational modifications:

modificationsDephosphorylated by PTPRJ at Tyr-1349 and Tyr-1365.

DISEASE:

Note=Activation of MET after rearrangement with the TPR gene produces an oncogenic protein. Note=Defects in MET may be associated with gastric cancer.

Defects in MET are a cause of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) [MIM:114550].

Defects in MET are a cause of renal cell carcinoma papillary (RCCP) [MIM:605074]. It is a subtype of renal cell carcinoma tending to show a tubulo-papillary architecture formed by numerous, irregular, finger-like projections of connective tissue. Renal cell carcinoma is a heterogeneous group of sporadic or hereditary carcinoma derived from cells of the proximal renal tubular epithelium. It is subclassified into common renal cell carcinoma (clear cell, non-papillary carcinoma), papillary renal cell carcinoma, chromophobe renal cell carcinoma, collecting duct carcinoma with medullary carcinoma of the kidney, and unclassified renal cell carcinoma.

Note=A common allele in the promoter region of the MET shows genetic association with susceptibility to autism in some families. Functional assays indicate a decrease in MET promoter activity and altered binding of specific transcription factor complexes. Note=MET activating mutations may be involved in the development of a highly malignant, metastatic syndrome known as cancer of unknown primary origin (CUP) or primary occult malignancy. Systemic neoplastic spread is generally a late event in cancer progression. However, in some instances, distant dissemination arises at a very early stage, so that metastases reach clinical relevance before primary lesions. Sometimes, the primary lesions cannot be identified in spite of the progresses in the diagnosis of malignancies.

Similarity:

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily.

Tyr protein kinase family.

Contains 3 IPT/TIG domains.

Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

Contains 1 Sema domain.

SWISS:

P08581

Gene ID:

4233

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.