

**Met (phospho Tyr1003) Polyclonal Antibody**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YP0916
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	Met
<b>Fields :</b>	>>EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance;>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Ras signaling pathway;>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Calcium signaling pathway;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Axon guidance;>>Focal adhesion;>>Adherens junction;>>Bacterial invasion of epithelial cells;>>Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection;>>Malaria;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer;>>Proteoglycans in cancer;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Chemical carcinogenesis - reactive oxygen species;>>Renal cell carcinoma;>>Melanoma;>>Non-small cell lung cancer;>>Hepatocellular carcinoma;>>Gastric cancer;>>Central carbon metabolism in cancer
<b>Gene Name :</b>	MET
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Hepatocyte growth factor receptor
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	4233
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P08581
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P16056
<b>Rat Gene Id :</b>	24553
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	P97523
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human c-Met around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1003. AA range:976-1025
<b>Specificity :</b>	Phospho-Met (Y1003) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Met protein only when phosphorylated at Y1003.

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<b>Formulation :</b>	<u>Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.</u>
<b>Source :</b>	<u>Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG</u>
<b>Dilution :</b>	<u>WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:40000. Not yet tested in other applications.</u>
<b>Purification :</b>	<u>The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.</u>
<b>Concentration :</b>	<u>1 mg/ml</u>
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	<u>-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)</u>
<b>Observed Band :</b>	<u>155kD</u>
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	<u>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Endocytosis;Axon guidance;Focal adhesion;Adherens_Junction;Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection;Pathways in cancer;Colorectal cancer;Renal</u>
<b>Background :</b>	<u>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],</u>
<b>Function :</b>	<u>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 I</u>
<b>Subcellular</b>	<u>Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.; [Isoform 3]: Secreted.</u>

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**Expression :** 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. Expressed in metaphyseal bone (at protein level) (PubMed:26637977).

**Sort :** 9593

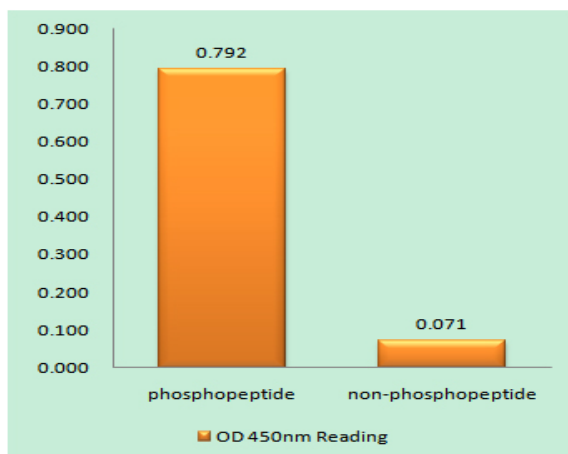
**No2 :** 3135T

**No4 :** 1

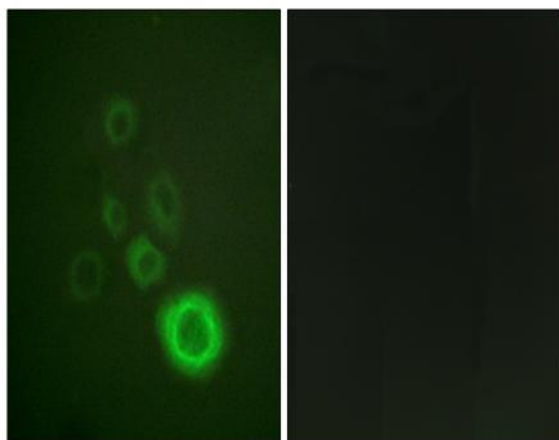
**Host :** Rabbit

**Modifications :** Phospho

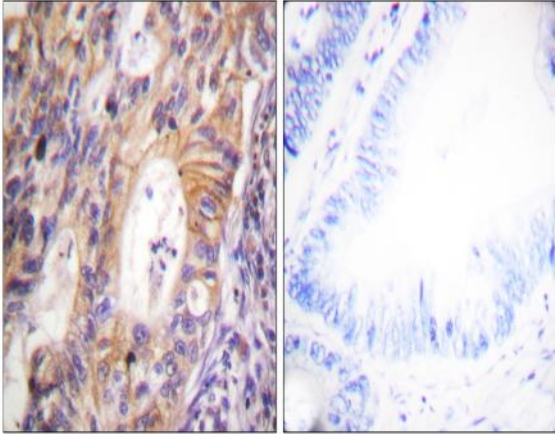
## Products Images



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.