Best Tools for immunology Research

Met (Phospho Tyr1235) rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YP1587
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA;IHC
Target :	Met
Fields :	>>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
Gene Name :	MET
Protein Name :	Met (Phospho Tyr1235)
Human Gene Id :	4233
Human Swiss Prot No :	P08581
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P16056
Rat Gene Id :	24553
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P97523
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human Met (Phospho Tyr1235)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat Met (Phospho Tyr1235)
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

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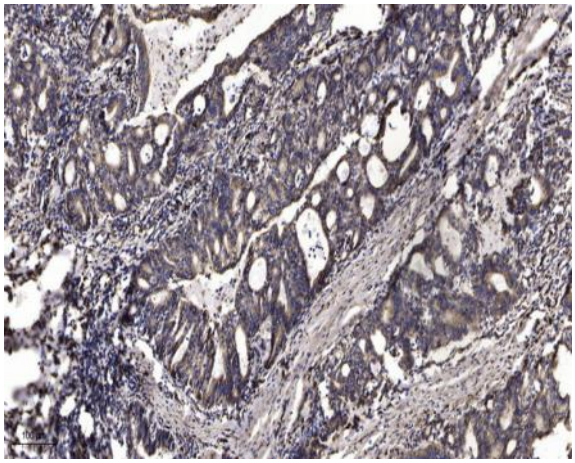
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000;IHC 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	140170kD
Background :	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.,
Function :	MAPKKK cascade, activation of MAPK activity, neuron migration, protein amino acid phosphorylation, phosphorus metabolic process, phosphate metabolic process, cell motion, cell surface receptor linked signal transduction, enzyme linked receptor protein signaling pathway, transmembrane receptor protein

tyrosine kinase signaling pathway,intracellular signaling cascade, protein kinase cascade, muscle organ development, lactation, behavior, cell proliferation, phosphorylation, cell migration, regulation of phosphate metabolic process, sperm motility, adult behavior, mammary gland development, multicellular organism reproduction, positive regulation of kinase activity,regulation of phosphorylation, positive regulation of catalytic activity, regulation of MAP kinase activity, positive regulation of MAP kinase activity, regulation of kinase activity, positive regulation of molecular function, re

Subcellular Location : Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.; [Isoform 3]: Secreted.

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).

Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human Gastric adenocarcinoma. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).