

c-Met Polyclonal Antibody

Product Specifications	
Catalog Number:	905-076
Host:	Rabbit
Species Reactivity:	Human
Applications: <i>The optimal dilution for a specific application must be determined by the investigator</i>	WB: 2-5 µg/mL IHC: 2-5 µg/mL ^{6,7} <i>This antibody is suitable for staining of formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissues following autoclave¹ (or microwave) treatment or formic acid treatment² by standard immunohisto-chemical techniques such as the Avidin-Biotin Complex (ABC) Method.</i>
Predicted m.w:	~145 kDa
Concentration:	See product label
Purification:	Peptide Affinity
Format:	Lyophilized in PBS (pH 7.4) containing 1% BSA and 0.05% NaN ₃ ; reconstitute with 1mL deionized water
Storage:	Store Lyophilized 4°C; once reconstituted, store solution, at -20°C
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide of C-terminal Human c-Met β
Related Products:	
SAB-300	Goat anti-Rabbit IgG Polyclonal Antibody, HRP Conjugate
KAP-TK010	c-Met (phospho-Tyr1230/1234/1235) Polyclonal Antibody
905-696-100	MET/HGFR (phospho-Tyr1234-1235) Monoclonal Antibody (6AT1877)
905-163	HGF/SF Monoclonal Antibody (A10)
905-165	HGF/SF Monoclonal Antibody (7-2)

Background:

The c-Met receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) serves as a high-affinity receptor for hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), also known as scatter factor (SF), and is known to be a critical factor in the growth and metastasis of many cancers¹. Binding of HGF to c-Met triggers receptor dimerization and phosphorylation on multiple residues within the juxtamembrane, catalytic core and cytoplasmic tail domains, thereby regulating receptor internalization, catalytic activity and multi-substrate docking^{2,3}. Similar to other RTKs (e.g., insulin receptor, NGF), c-Met contains three critical tyrosine residues within the activation loop of the catalytic domain, Tyr1230/1234/1235, all of which must be phosphorylated for full activation. Activation of the c-Met receptor results in binding and/or phosphorylation of many intracellular signaling proteins including multiple adaptor proteins (e.g., Grb2, Shc, Cbl, Crk, cortactin, paxillin, and GAB1), and a variety of other signal transducers (e.g., PI 3-kinase, FAK, Src, Erk1&2, JNK, PLC-γ, and STAT3)^{4,5}. The mature c-Met receptor consists of a transmembrane β chain (~145 kDa) that is disulfide linked to an extracellular α chain (~50 kDa). This antibody detects the c-Met β chain.

References:

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- Ichimura, E., *et al.* (1996) Jpn J Cancer Res. **87**, 1063- 1069.
- Wagatsuma, S., *et al.* (1998) Cancer **82**, 520-530.

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