



## MET/HGFR (phospho-Tyr1234/1235) Monoclonal Antibody (6AT1877)

| Product Specifications  |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Catalog Number:</b>  | 905-696-100  |
| <b>Host:</b>  | Mouse  |
| <b>Isotype:</b>   | IgG <sub>1</sub>   |
| <b>Species Reactivity:</b>  | Mouse, human   |
| <b>Applications:</b><br><i>The optimal dilution for a specific application must be determined by the investigator</i> | <b>ELISA:</b> 1:1,000  |
| <b>Predicted m.w:</b>   | ~16 kDa  |
| <b>Concentration:</b>   | See product label  |
| <b>Purification:</b>  | Peptide Affinity   |
| <b>Format:</b>  | PBS with 0.09% sodium azide  |
| <b>Storage:</b>   | Store at -20°C   |
| <b>Immunogen:</b>   | Synthetic (phosphorylated) peptide corresponding to sequences in Tyr1234/1235 region of human MET, conjugated to KLH |
| <b>Related Products:</b>  |  |
| KAP-TK010   | Phospho c-Met (Tyr1230/1235) rabbit polyclonal antibody  |
| 905-163   | Hepatocyte Growth Factor/Scatter Factor (HGF/SF) mouse monoclonal antibody (A10)                                     |
| 905-165   | Hepatocyte Growth Factor/Scatter Factor (HGF/SF) mouse monoclonal antibody (7-2)                                     |

### Background:

MET/HGFR is a receptor for hepatocyte growth factor, with tyrosine-protein kinase activity. The MET/HGFR Type I membrane protein contains a Sema domain and consists of a heterodimer formed of an  $\alpha$  chain (50 kDa) and a  $\beta$  chain (145 kDa) which are disulfide linked. In the fully processed c-Met product, the  $\alpha$  subunit is extracellular, and the  $\beta$  subunit has extracellular, transmembrane, and tyrosine kinase domains as well as sites of tyrosine phosphorylation. Two isoforms for the protein have been described. Activation of MET after rearrangement with the TPR gene produces an oncogenic protein. MET is overexpressed in a significant percentage of human cancers and is amplified during the transition between primary tumors and metastasis. Defects in MET are a cause of hereditary papillary renal carcinoma (HPRC), 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.

#### References:

1. Furge, K.A., *et al.* (2000) *Oncogene* **19**, 5582-5589.
2. Dean, M., *et al.* (1985) *Nature* **318**, 385-388.
3. Dean, M., *et al.* (1987) *Mol Cell Biol.* **7**, 921-924.
4. Park, M., *et al.* (1987) *Proc Natl Acad Sci U.S.A.* **84**, 6379-6383.
5. Bottaro, D.P., *et al.* (1991) *Science* **251**, 802-804.