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Met (phospho Tyr1234) Polyclonal Antibody

Met around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1234. AA range:1201-1250SpecificityPhospho-Met (Y1234) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Met protein only when phosphorylated at Y1234.FormulationLiquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.SourcePolyclonal, Rabbit,IgGPurificationThe antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.DilutionWB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000Concentration1 mg/mlPurity≥90%Storage Stability-20°C/1 yearSynonymsMET; Hepatocyte growth factor receptor; HGF receptor; HGF/SF receptor; Proto-oncogene c-Met; Scatter factor receptor; SF receptor; Tyrosine-protein kinase MetObserved Band145kDCell PathwayMembrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.; [Isoform 3]: Secreted.Tissue SpecificityExpressed in normal hepatocytes as well as in epithelial cells lining the stomac the small and the large intestine. Found also in basal keratinocytes of esophag and skin. High levels are found in liver, gastrointestinal tract, thyroid and kidner Also present in the brain. Expressed in metaphyseal bone (at protein level) (PubMed:26637977).Functioncatalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-1-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-1-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], also know as apapillary renal cell carcinoma 2 (RCCP2). HPPC is a form of inherited kidne cances of hereditary papillary renal cell carcinoma 2 (RCCP2). HPPC is a form of inherited pa		
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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

Background	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],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



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