

Phospho-MET-Y1349

Reactivity: Human

Tested applications: WB IHC IF

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

A phospho specific peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Y1349 of human MET

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonym:

HGFR; AUTS9; RCCP2; c-Met

Catalog #: AP0077

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID: 4233

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot: P08581

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

(HGF, also known as scatter factor) is a disulfide-linked heterodimer made of 45 kDa - and 145 kDa -subunits (1,2). The -subunit and the amino-terminal region of the -subunit form the extracellular domain. The remainder of the -chain spans the plasma membrane and contains a cytoplasmic region with tyrosine kinase activity. Interaction of Met with HGF results in autophosphorylation at multiple tyrosines, which recruit several downstream signaling components, including Gab1, c-Cbl, and PI3 kinase (3). These fundamental events are important for all of the biological functions involving Met kinase activity. The addition of a phosphate at cytoplasmic Tyr1003 is essential for Met protein ubiquitination and degradation (4). Phosphorylation at Tyr1234/1235 in the Met kinase domain is critical for kinase activation. Phosphorylation at Tyr1349 in the Met cytoplasmic domain provides a direct binding site for Gab1 (5). Research studies have shown that altered Met levels and/or tyrosine kinase activities are found in several types of tumors, including renal, colon, and breast. Thus, investigators have concluded that Met is an attractive potential cancer therapeutic and diagnostic target (6,7).

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