兔抗 MET(Ab-1313) 多克隆抗体

中文名称：兔抗 MET(Ab-1313) 多克隆抗体

英文名称： Anti-MET(Ab-1313) rabbit polyclonal antibody

别　名： HGFR; AUTS9; RCCP2; c-Met

抗　原： MET(Ab-1313)

储　存： 冷冻（-20℃） 避光

宿　主： Rabbit

反应种属： Human

相关类别： 一抗

标记物： Unconjugate

克隆类型： rabbit polyclonal

技术规格

Background:	Receptor tyrosine kinase that transduces signals from the extracellular matrix into the cytoplasm by binding to hepatocyte growth factor/HGF ligand. Regulates many physiological processes including proliferation, scattering, morphogenesis and survival. Ligand binding at the cell surface induces autophosphorylation of MET on its intracellular domain that provides docking sites for downstream signaling molecules. Following activation by ligand, interacts with the PI3-kinase subunit PIK3R1, PLCG1, SRC, GRB2, STAT3 or the adapter GAB1. Recruitment of these downstream effectors by MET leads to the activation of several signaling cascades including

	the RAS-ERK, PI3 kinase-AKT, or PLCgamma-PKC. The RAS-ERK activation is associated with the morphogenetic effects while PI3K/AKT coordinates prosurvival effects. During embryonic development, MET signaling plays a role in gastrulation, development and migration of muscles and neuronal precursors, angiogenesis and kidney formation. In adults, participates in wound healing as well as organ regeneration and tissue remodeling. Promotes also differentiation and proliferation of hematopoietic cells. Acts as a receptor for Listeria internalin inlB, mediating entry of the pathogen into cells.
Applications:	WB
Name of antibody:	MET(Ab-1313)
Immunogen:	Synthesized peptide derived from Internal of human MET.
Full name:	MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase
Synonyms :	HGFR; AUTS9; RCCP2; c-Met
SwissProt:	P08581
WB Predicted band size:	156 kDa
WB Positive control:	Jurkat cells and K562 cells lysates
WB Recommended dilution:	500-3000

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