Anti-Human HGFR / c-MET Antibody (PE)

Catalog Number: **10692-R243-P**

General Information	
Immunogen:	Recombinant Human HGFR / c-MET protein (Catalog#10692-H08H)
Reagents:	PE-conjugated rabbit monoclonal antibody
Specificity:	Human HGFR / c-MET
Clone ID:	243
Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Applications:	Flow Cytometry
Concentration:	5 µl/Test, 0.1 mg/ml
Formulation:	Aqueous solution containing 0.5% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide
Storage:	2 ℃ - 8 ℃ in the dark

Preparation

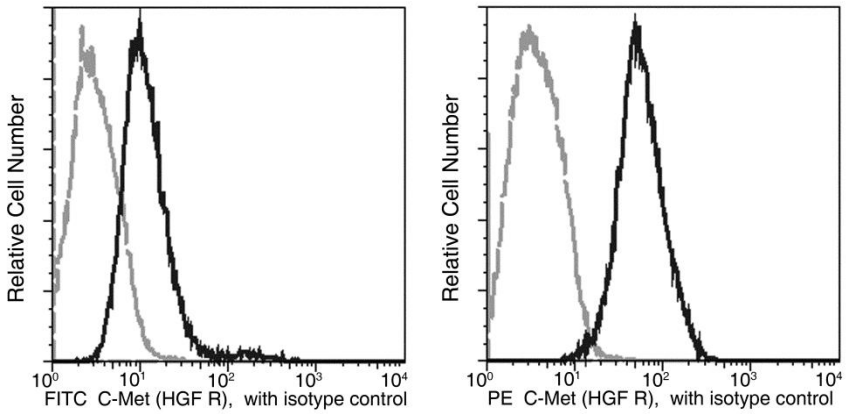
This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Human HGFR / c-MET (rh HGFR / c-MET; Catalog#10692-H08H; NP_000236; Met 1-Thr 932) and conjugated with PE under optimum conditions, the unreacted PE was removed.

Storage

This antibody is stable for 12 months from date of receipt when stored at 2℃ - 8℃. Protected from prolonged exposure to light. **Do not freeze !**
Sodium azide is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Flush with large volumes of water during disposal

Applications

Flow Cytometry –



Profile of anti-human C-Met (HGF R) reactivity on HepG2 cells analyzed by flow cytometry. The Clone R243 and R271 (Cat. No. 10692-R271-F) monoclonal antibodies are not cross-blocking.

Flow cytometry was performed on a BD FACSCalibur flow cytometry system.
Please refer to www.sinobiological.com/Flow-Cytometry-FACS-Protocols-a-750.html for technical protocols.

Specificity

Human HGFR / c-MET

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Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

Background

The proto-oncogene MET encoded product MET (mesenchymal-epithelial transition factor), also known as c-Met or hepatocyte growth factor receptor (HGFR), is a multifaceted regulator of growth, motility, and invasion, and is normally expressed by cells of epithelial origin. As the prototypic member of a small subfamily of growth factor receptors, c-Met/HGFR is synthesized as a single chain precursor, and is processed into a mature disulfide-linked heterodimer composed of a extracellular α subunit and a transmembrane β subunit via post-translational cleavage. c-Met/HGFR is identified as a glycosylated receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK), and HGF is the only known ligand. Following ligand binding and autophosphorylation, c-Met/HGFR transmits intercellular signals using a unique multisubstrate docking site which mediates the binding of multiple SH2-containing adapter proteins such as Grb2, SHC, Crk/CRKL, as well as Gab1. Normal c-Met/HGFR signaling is essential for embryonic development, tissue repair or wound healing, whereas aberrantly active c-Met/HGFR has been strongly implicated in tumorigenesis, particularly in the development of invasive and metastatic phenotypes. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified.

Reference

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2. Birchmeier, C. et al., 2003, Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol. 4: 915-925.
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