Phospho-MET (Tyr1234/1235) (6F11) rabbit mAb

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Catalog: #2216

Store at: -20ºC

For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications	Detection	Clonality	Isotype
Flow Cytometry	Anti-Rabbit IgG	Monoclonal	Rabbit IgGk

Format: Unconjugated

Cross Reactivity: Predicted to work with mouse, rat and other homologues.

Formulation: 1X PBS, 0.02% NaN3, 50% Glycerol, 0.1% BSA

Preparation: Protein A+G

Reactivity: Human,Mouse

Recommended Usage: 1µg/mL – 0.001µg/mL. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application. See product image legends for additional information.

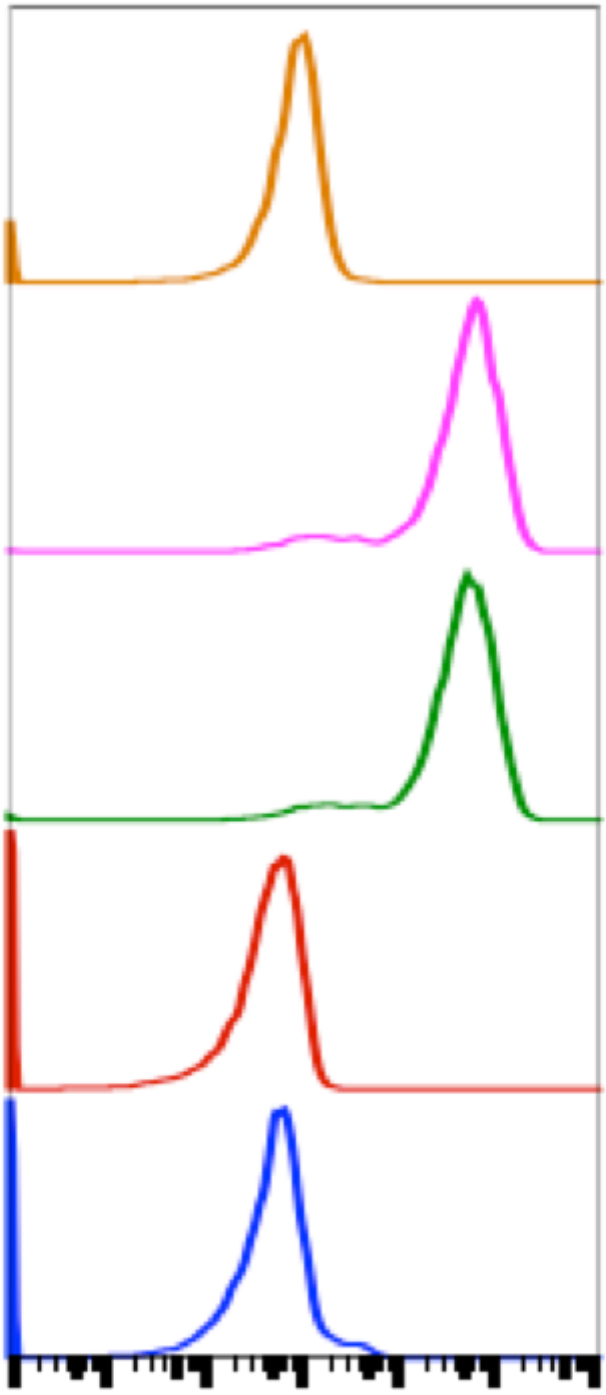
Immunogen: A synthetic phospho-peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Tyr1234/Tyr1235 of human phospho Met

Description: c-Met, also called tyrosine-protein kinase MET or hepatocyte growth factor receptor (HGFR), has tyrosine kinase activity (1). MET is a single pass tyrosine kinase receptor essential for embryonic development, organogenesis and wound healing. Normally, MET is expressed only in stems cells and progenitor cells but excessive expression of MET/HGFR and its autocrine activation by co-expression of hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) ligand are implicated in oncogenesis (2,3). Aberrantly activated MET leads to tumor growth, angiogenesis, and cancer metastasis and is correlated with poor prognosis. Abnormal activation of MET is observed in various human malignancies, such as kidney, liver, stomach, breast, and brain. MET activation by HGF induces MET kinase catalytic activity and leads to phosphorylation at Tyr 1234 and Tyr 1235.

References:

Cooper CS (January 1992). "The met oncogene: from detection by transfection to transmembrane receptor for hepatocyte growth factor". Oncogene. 7 (1): 3–7. Johnson M, Koukoulis G, Kochhar K, Kubo C, Nakamura T, Iyer A (Sep 1995). "Selective tumorigenesis in non-parenchymal liver epithelial cell lines by hepatocyte growth factor transfection". Cancer Letters. 96 (1): 37–48. Kochhar KS, Johnson ME, Volpert O, Iyer AP (1995). "Evidence for autocrine basis of transformation in NIH-3T3 cells transfected with met/HGF receptor gene". Growth Factors. 12 (4): 303–13.

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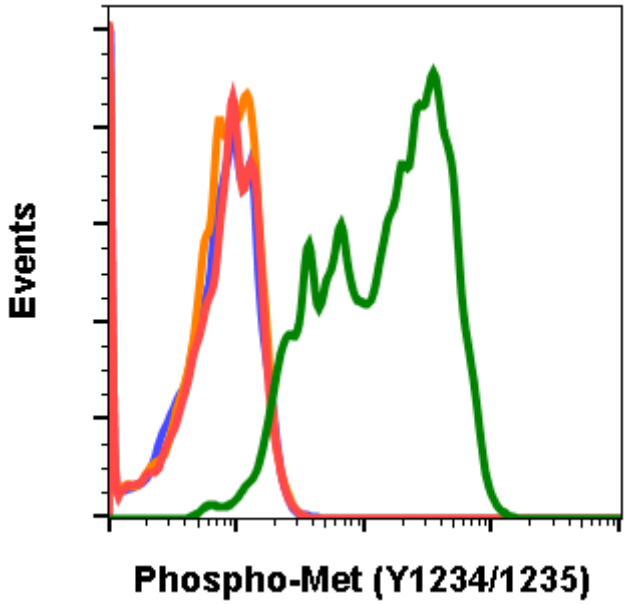


Phospho Met(Y1234/1235)

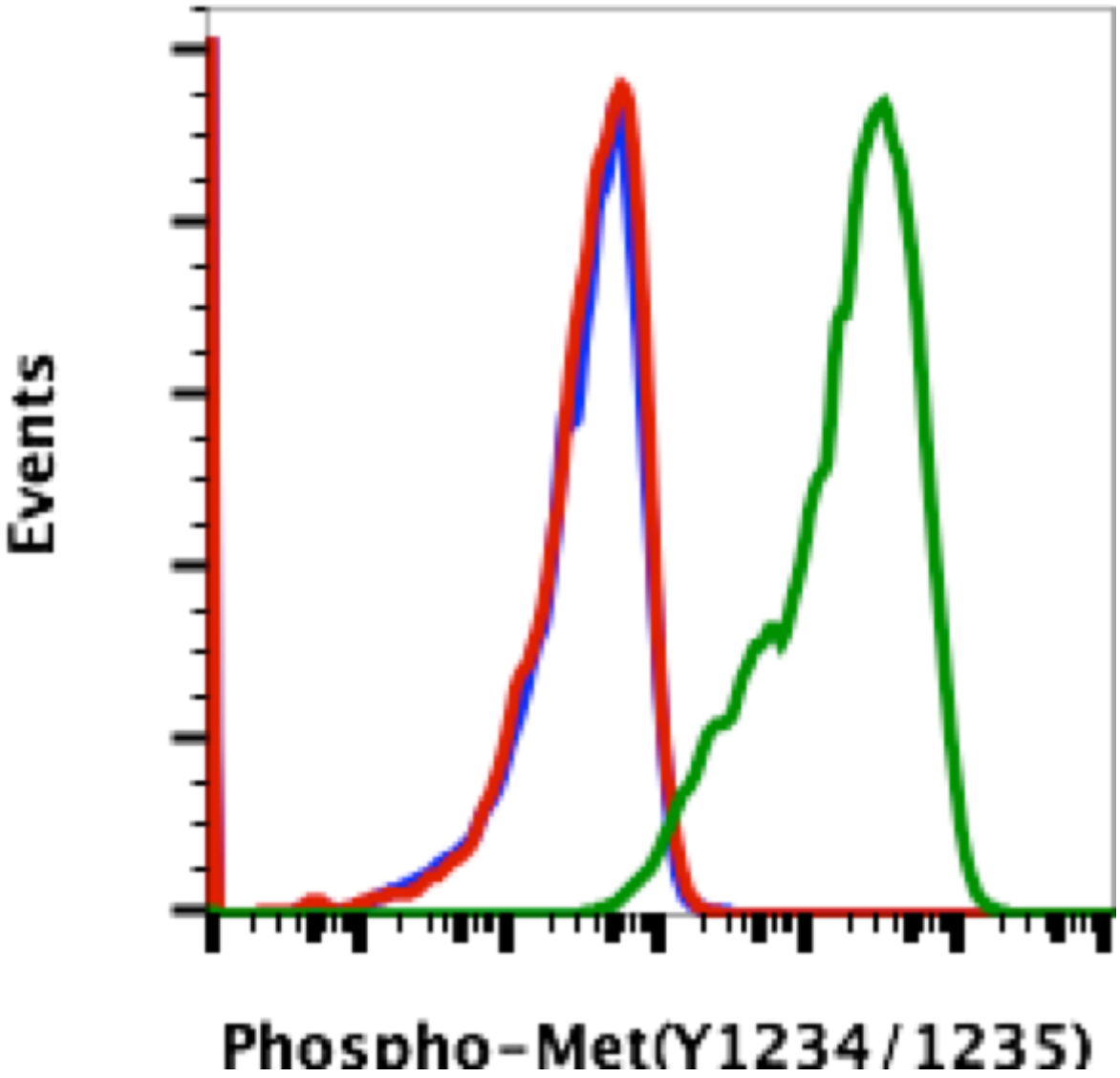
	$WELLID	Treatment	Median : BL1-A
☐	F11+PP	FBS+PV	839
☐	F11+NP	FBS+PV	49352
☐	F11 0.01 ug/mL	FBS+PV	43691
☐	F11 0.01 ug/mL	Ctrl	429
☐	2'Ab	Ctrl	478

Flow cytometric analysis of Ramos cells secondary antibody only negative control (blue) untreated (red) treated with FBS + pervanadate (green) treated plus blocked by non-phospho peptide (violet) or treated plus blocked by phospho-peptide (brown) using 0.01 ug/mL Phospho-MET(Y1234/1235) antibody METY12341235-6F11 0.01 ug/mL. Cat. #2216.

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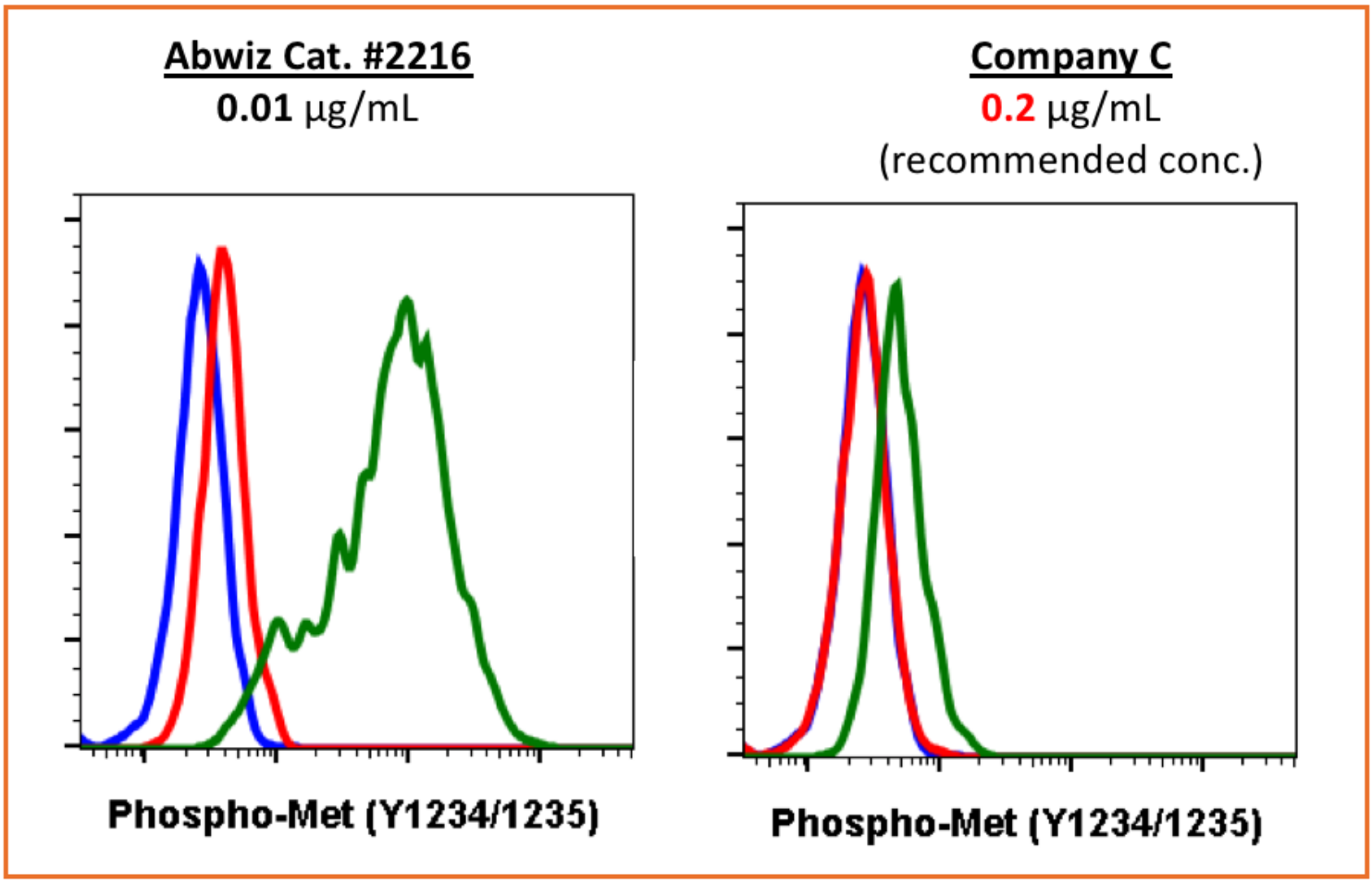


Flow cytometric analysis of NIH3T3 cells secondary antibody only negative control (blue) or 0.1 µg/mL of isotype control Cat. #2141 (orange) or treated with imatinib (red) or with pervanadate (green) using Phospho-MET(Y1234/1235) antibody METY12341235-6F11 at 0.1 µg/mL. Cat #2216.



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Flow cytometric analysis of Ramos cells secondary antibody only negative control (blue) or untreated (red) or treated with pervanadate (green) using 0.005 ug/mL Phospho-MET(Y1234/1235) antibody METY12341235-6F11. Cat. # 2216.



Flow cytometric analysis of Ramos cells secondary only negative control (blue) or untreated (red) or treated with FBS + pervanadate (green) using Phospho-Met (Tyr1234/1235) antibody MetY12341235-6F11 (Abwiz Cat. #2216) at 0.01ug/mL or Company C antibody at 0.2ug/mL (manufacturer's recommended concentration).

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