

## 12-4101: Phospho-MET (Tyr1234/1235) (Clone: 6F11) rabbit mAb

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	MetY12341235-6F11
<b>Application :</b>	FACS
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Conjugate :</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Format :</b>	Purified
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	AUTS9; c-Met; Hepatocyte growth factor receptor; HGF receptor; HGF/SF receptor; HGFR; MET; met proto-oncogene (hepatocyte growth factor receptor); met proto-oncogene tyrosine kinase; oncogene MET; Proto-oncogene c-Met; RCCP2; Scatter factor receptor; SF receptor; Tyrosine-protein kinase Met
<b>Isotype :</b>	Rabbit IgG1k
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	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.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µl / 200 µl
<b>Content :</b>	1X PBS, 0.02% NaN <sub>3</sub> , 50% Glycerol, 0.1% BSA
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze and thaw cycles.

### Application Note

1 Åµg/mL - 0.001 Åµg/mL. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application. See product image legends for additional information.(0.5mg/ml, more than 200 western blots)

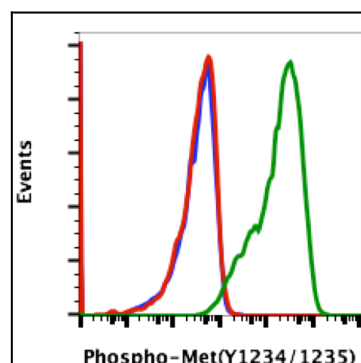


Fig-1: Flow cytometric analysis of Ramos cells secondary antibody only negative control (blue) or untreated (red) or treated with pervanadate (green) using 0.005 µg/mL Phospho-MET(Y1234/1235) antibody METY12341235-6F11.

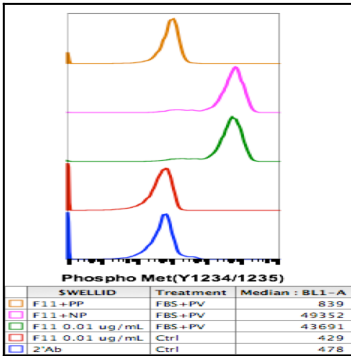


Fig 2 : Flow cytometric analysis of Ramos cells secondary antibody only negative control (blue) untreated (red) treated with FBS + pervanadate (green) treated plus blocked by non-phospho peptide (violet) or treated plus blocked by phospho-peptide (brown) using 0.01  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  Phospho-MET(Y1234/1235) antibody METY12341235-6F11 0.01  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ .

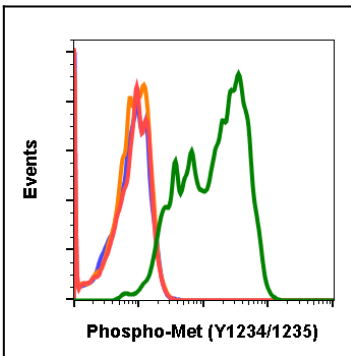


Fig-3: Flow cytometric analysis of NIH3T3 cells secondary antibody only negative control (blue) or 0.1  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  of isotype control (orange) or treated with imatinib (red) or with pervanadate (green) using Phospho-MET(Y1234/1235) antibody METY12341235-6F11 at 0.1  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ .

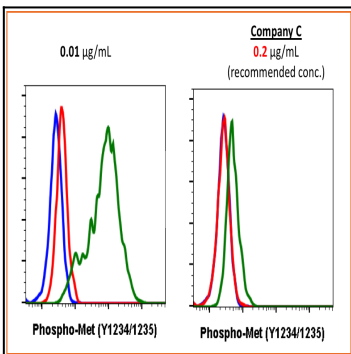


Fig-4: Flow cytometric analysis of Ramos cells secondary only negative control (blue) or untreated (red) or treated with FBS + pervanadate (green) using Phospho-Met (Tyr1234/1235) antibody MetY12341235-6F11 at 0.01 $\mu\text{g/mL}$  or Company C antibody at 0.2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$  (manufacturer's recommended concentration).