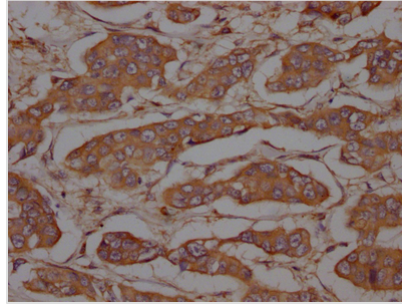


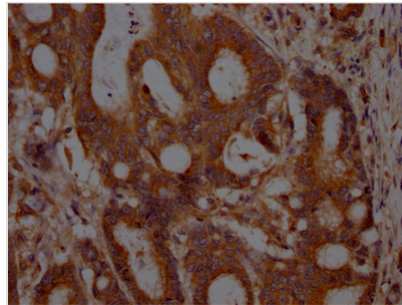


MET Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA634199A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P08581
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human c-Met
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, IHC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:50-1:200
Relevance	<p>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. May regulate cortical bone osteogenesis (By similarity).</p>
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling; Cancer; Signal transduction
Gene Names	MET
Clone No.	6E5
Image	



IHC image of CSB-RA634199A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human breast cancer performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4? overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.



IHC image of CSB-RA634199A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human colon cancer performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4? overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

Description

Generating the MET recombinant monoclonal antibody is a multi-step process that demands precision and accuracy. First, the MET monoclonal antibody is harvested and its gene sequence is determined. A vector carrying the MET monoclonal antibody gene is then designed and transfected into a host cell line for culturing. A synthesized peptide from human MET serves as the immunogen during the MET monoclonal antibody synthesis. The MET recombinant monoclonal antibody is then purified by using affinity chromatography to remove any impurities and ensure high specificity. The specificity of the MET recombinant monoclonal antibody is then verified through ELISA and IHC assays.

Proto-oncogene Met, also known as HGFR, is a receptor tyrosine kinase that plays a critical role in regulating cell growth, survival, and motility. Met also plays a role in regulating cell motility and invasion by activating signaling pathways that promote cell migration and invasion. This function is important in embryonic development and wound healing, but can also contribute to cancer metastasis. Met is involved in tissue development by regulating cell migration, proliferation, and differentiation during embryonic development. It is frequently overexpressed or mutated in various types of cancer, including lung cancer, gastric cancer, and liver cancer. Met activation can promote tumor growth, metastasis, and resistance to chemotherapy.