**Product datasheet**

**Anti-Met (c-Met) antibody ab10728**

- **Product name**: Anti-Met (c-Met) antibody
- **Description**: Goat polyclonal to Met (c-Met)
- **Host species**: Goat
- **Tested applications**: Suitable for: ICC/IF, Neutralising, ELISA, WB
- **Species reactivity**: Reacts with: Mouse, Human
- **Immunogen**: Recombinant fragment (extracellular domain)(Human).
- **General notes**: The detection limit in immunoblotting for recombinant human HGF R is approximately 5 ng/lane under non-reducing and reducing conditions. Both the alpha and beta chains of HGF R are detected by this antibody under reducing conditions. The detection limit in ELISA for recombinant human HGF R is approximately 0.16 ng/well.

**Properties**

- **Form**: Liquid
- **Storage instructions**: Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
- **Storage buffer**: Constituents: PBS, 0.5% Trehalose
- **Purity**: Immunogen affinity purified
- **Primary antibody notes**: The detection limit in immunoblotting for recombinant human HGF R is approximately 5 ng/lane under non-reducing and reducing conditions. Both the alpha and beta chains of HGF R are detected by this antibody under reducing conditions. The detection limit in ELISA for recombinant human HGF R is approximately 0.16 ng/well.
- **Clonality**: Polyclonal
- **Isotype**: IgG

**Applications**

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab10728 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Function

Receptor for hepatocyte growth factor and scatter factor. Has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Functions in cell proliferation, scattering, morphogenesis and survival.

Involvement in disease

Note=Activation of MET after rearrangement with the TPR gene produces an oncogenic protein.
Note=Defects in MET may be associated with gastric cancer.
Defects in MET are a cause of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) [MIM:114550]. Defects in MET are a cause of renal cell carcinoma papillary (RCCP) [MIM:605074]. It is a subtype of renal cell carcinoma tending to show a tubulo-papillary architecture formed by numerous, irregular, finger-like projections of connective tissue. Renal cell carcinoma is a heterogeneous group of sporadic or hereditary carcinoma derived from cells of the proximal renal tubular epithelium. It is subclassified into common renal cell carcinoma (clear cell, non-papillary carcinoma), papillary renal cell carcinoma, chromophobe renal cell carcinoma, collecting duct carcinoma with medullary carcinoma of the kidney, and unclassified renal cell carcinoma.
Note=A common allele in the promoter region of the MET shows genetic association with susceptibility to autism in some families. Functional assays indicate a decrease in MET promoter activity and altered binding of specific transcription factor complexes.
Note=MET activating mutations may be involved in the development of a highly malignant, metastatic syndrome known as cancer of unknown primary origin (CUP) or primary occult malignancy. Systemic neoplastic spread is generally a late event in cancer progression. However, in some instances, distant dissemination arises at a very early stage, so that metastases reach clinical relevance before primary lesions. Sometimes, the primary lesions cannot be identified in spite of the progresses in the diagnosis of malignancies.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.
Contains 3 IPT/TIG domains.
Contains 1 protein kinase domain.
Contains 1 Sema domain.

Domain

The kinase domain is involved in SPSB1 binding.

Post-translational modifications

Dephosphorylated by PTPRJ at Tyr-1349 and Tyr-1365.

Cellular localization

Membrane.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Abreviews Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICC/IF</td>
<td>Use at an assay dependent concentration.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neutralising</td>
<td>Use a concentration of 0.5 - 2 µg/ml. ab10728 has the ability to neutralize receptor-ligand interaction. Approximately 0.5-2 mg/mL of the antibody will block 50% of the binding of recombinant human HGF (5 ng/mL) to immobilized recombinant human HGF R/Fc Chimera (100 mL of a 1 mg/mL solution coated in each well) in an ELISA. 10 mg/mL of the antibody will block 90% of binding.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ELISA</td>
<td>Use a concentration of 0.5 - 1 µg/ml.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>Use a concentration of 0.1 - 0.2 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 129 kDa.</td>
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Images
ab10728 staining mouse muscle cells by ICC/IF. Cells were PFA fixed and permeabilized in 0.5% Triton prior to blocking with 1% serum for 30 minutes at 25°C. The primary antibody was diluted 1/50 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 25°C. An Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugated chicken anti-goat antibody was used as the secondary.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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