abcam

Product datasheet

Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Met (c-Met) antibody [EPR19067] ab225524

Recombinant RabMAb

2 Images

Overview

Product name Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Met (c-Met) antibody [EPR19067]

Description Alexa Fluor® 488 Rabbit monoclonal [EPR19067] to Met (c-Met)

Host species Rabbit

Conjugation Alexa Fluor® 488, Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm

Tested applications Suitable for: IHC-P Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Immunogen Recombinant fragment within Human Met (c-Met) aa 1-550. The exact immunogen sequence

> used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. If additional detail on the immunogen is needed to determine the suitability of the antibody for your needs, please contact our Scientific

Support team to discuss your requirements.

Database link: P08581

Run BLAST with Run BLAST with

Positive control IHC-P: Normal human colon tissue sections.

General notes This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free production

For more information see here.

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb**® **patents**.

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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 long

term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Stable for 12 months at -20°C. Store In the Dark.

Storage buffer pH: 7.40

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

Constituents: 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 68.98% PBS, 1% BSA

Purity Protein A purified

Clonality Monoclonal
Clone number EPR19067

Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab225524 in the following tested applications.

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

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P		1/1000. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Target

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.

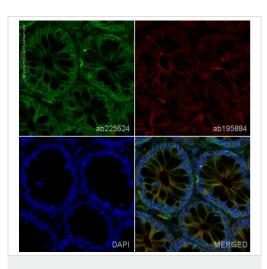
Domain The kinase domain is involved in SPSB1 binding.

Post-translational modifications

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

Cellular localization Membrane.

Images



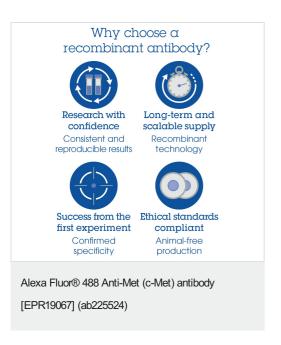
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Met (c-Met) antibody [EPR19067] (ab225524)

IHC image of Met (c-Met) staining in a section of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded normal human colon*.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer (pH9, epitope retrieval solution 2) for 20mins, performed on a Leica BOND[™]. Non-specific protein-protein interactions were then blocked in TBS containing 0.025% (v/v) Triton X-100, 0.3M (w/v) glycine and 1% (w/v) BSA for 1h at room temperature. The section was then incubated overnight at +4°C in TBS containing 0.025% (v/v) Triton X-100 and 1% (w/v) BSA with ab225524 at 1/1000 dilution (shown in green) and counterstained using <u>ab195884</u>, Rat monoclonal to Tubulin (Alexa Fluor[®] 647), at 1/250 dilution (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). The section was then mounted using Fluoromount[®]. Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

For other IHC staining systems (automated and non-automated), customers should optimize variable parameters such as antigen retrieval conditions, antibody concentrations and incubation times.

*Tissue obtained from the Human Research Tissue Bank, supported by the NIHR Cambridge Biomedical Research Centre.



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