abcam

ab279589

FITC Anti-Met (c-Met) antibody [243]

Recombinant

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	FITC
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: 99.41% Deionized Water (H20), 0.5% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	Recombinant Full Length Protein corresponding to Human MET. Database link P08581
Clone number	243
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.1 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human

Dilution info	-
Notes	Concentration: 10 µl/Test, 0.1 mg/ml

Target data

See full target information MET

Function	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 neuronal precursors, angiogenesis and kidney formation. During skeletal muscle development, it is crucial for the migration of muscle progenitor cells and for the proliferation of secondary myoblasts (By similarity). In adults, participates in wound healing as well as organ regeneration and tissue remodeling. Also promotes differentiation and proliferation of hematopoietic cells. May regulate cortical bone osteogenesis (By similarity). (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for Listeria monocytogenes internalin InlB, mediating entry of the pathogen into cells.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Store in the dark

Notes

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
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 batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

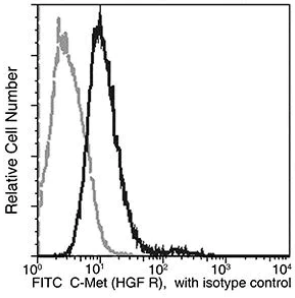
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

1 product image



Flow Cytometry - FITC Anti-Met (c-Met) antibody [243] (ab279589)

Met (c-Met) Flow Cytometry staining using rabbit Anti-Met (c-Met) antibody

Flow cytometric analysis showing c-Met expression on HepG2 cells using ab279589 (black peak) along with an isotype control (grey peak).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.