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<b>Product name:</b>	Phospho-Met (Y1234/Y1235)
<b>Cat number:</b>	MAB-3305
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100 ug
<b>Clone:</b>	3D7
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Rb
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Hu, Ms, Rt
<b>Applications:</b>	Western Blotting 1:1000
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	145 kDa
<b>Purification:</b>	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Tyr1234/1235 of human Met.
<b>Form:</b>	liquid
<b>Buffer:</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Background:</b>	<p>Met, a high affinity tyrosine kinase receptor for hepatocyte growth factor (HGF, also known as scatter factor) is a disulfide-linked heterodimer made of 45 kDa <math>\alpha</math>- and 145 kDa <math>\beta</math>-subunits (1,2). The <math>\alpha</math>-subunit and the amino-terminal region of the <math>\beta</math>-subunit form the extracellular domain. The remainder of the <math>\beta</math>-chain spans the plasma membrane and contains a cytoplasmic region with tyrosine kinase activity. Interaction of Met with HGF results in autophosphorylation at multiple tyrosines, which recruit several downstream signaling components, including Gab1, c-Cbl, and PI3 kinase (3). These fundamental events are important for all of the biological functions involving Met kinase activity. The addition of a phosphate at cytoplasmic Tyr1003 is essential for Met protein ubiquitination and degradation (4). Phosphorylation at Tyr1234/1235 in the Met kinase domain is critical for kinase activation. Phosphorylation at Tyr1349 in the Met cytoplasmic domain provides a direct binding site for Gab1 (5). Altered Met levels and/or tyrosine kinase activities are found in several types of tumors, including renal, colon, and breast. Thus, Met is an attractive cancer therapeutic and diagnostic target (6,7). Phospho-Met (Tyr1234/1235) (3D7) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of Met only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 1234/1235. This antibody may cross-react with activated Ron and FGF receptors.</p>