



Rabbit Anti-Cynomolgus MET Polyclonal Antibody (CABT-NS1730)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Cynomolgus c-Met/HGFR
Target	MET
Immunogen	Recombinant Cynomolgus c-Met/HGFR protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Cynomolgus
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	<p>ELISA</p> <p>Recommended dilution:</p> <p>ELISA: 0.1-0.2 µg/mL.</p> <p>This antibody can be used at 0.1-0.2 µg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect Cynomolgus c-Met/HGFR.</p> <p>The detection limit for Cynomolgus c-Met / HGFR is < 0.039 ng/well.</p> <p>Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application.</p> <p>Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.</p>
Format	Liquid, Purified
Size	50 µl, 100 µl, 200 µl
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS
Preservative	None

Storage

This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Sodium azide is recommended to avoid contamination (final concentration 0.05%-0.1%). It is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

Hepatocyte growth factor receptor (HGFR), also known as c-Met or mesenchymal-epithelial transition factor (MET), is a receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) that has been shown to be overexpressed and/or mutated in a variety of malignancies. HGFR protein is produced as a single-chain precursor, and HGF is the only known ligand. Normal HGF/HGFR signaling is essential for embryonic development, tissue repair or wound healing, whereas aberrantly active HGFR has been strongly implicated in tumorigenesis, particularly in the development of invasive and metastatic phenotypes. HGFR protein is a multifaceted regulator of growth, motility, and invasion, and is normally expressed by cells of epithelial origin. Preclinical studies suggest that targeting aberrant HGFR signaling could be an attractive therapy in cancer.

Keywords

MET; MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase; HGFR; AUTS9; RCCP2; c-Met; hepatocyte growth factor receptor; SF receptor; HGF receptor; HGF/SF receptor; proto-oncogene c-Met; scatter factor receptor; tyrosine-protein kinase Met; met proto-oncogene tyrosine kinase;
