

# Anti-c-Met Antibody [A9A5]

## HA601093



<b>Product Type:</b>	Mouse monoclonal IgG1, primary antibodies
<b>Species reactivity:</b>	Human
<b>Applications:</b>	WB, IHC-P
<b>Molecular Wt:</b>	Predicted band size: 156 kDa
<b>Clone number:</b>	A9A5

**Description:** c-Met, also called tyrosine-protein kinase Met or hepatocyte growth factor receptor (HGFR), is a protein that in humans is encoded by the MET gene. The protein possesses tyrosine kinase activity. The primary single chain precursor protein is post-translationally cleaved to produce the alpha and beta subunits, which are disulfide linked to form the mature receptor. MET is a single pass tyrosine kinase receptor essential for embryonic development, organogenesis and wound healing. Hepatocyte growth factor/Scatter Factor (HGF/SF) and its splicing isoform (NK1, NK2) are the only known ligands of the MET receptor. MET is normally expressed by cells of epithelial origin, while expression of HGF/SF is restricted to cells of mesenchymal origin. When HGF/SF binds its cognate receptor MET it induces its dimerization through a not yet completely understood mechanism leading to its activation. Abnormal MET activation in cancer correlates with poor prognosis, where aberrantly active MET triggers tumor growth, formation of new blood vessels (angiogenesis) that supply the tumor with nutrients, and cancer spread to other organs (metastasis). MET is deregulated in many types of human malignancies, including cancers of kidney, liver, stomach, breast, and brain. Normally, only stem cells and progenitor cells express MET, which allows these cells to grow invasively in order to generate new tissues in an embryo or regenerate damaged tissues in an adult. However, cancer stem cells are thought to hijack the ability of normal stem cells to express MET, and thus become the cause of cancer persistence and spread to other sites in the body. Both the overexpression of Met/HGFR, as well as its autocrine activation by co-expression of its hepatocyte growth factor ligand, have been implicated in oncogenesis. Various mutations in the MET gene are associated with papillary renal carcinoma.

<b>Immunogen:</b>	Synthetic peptide within Human c-Met aa 1,341-1,390 / 1,390.
<b>Positive control:</b>	A549 cell lysate, HepG2 cell lysate, human lung carcinoma tissue.
<b>Subcellular location:</b>	Membrane; Secreted.
<b>Database links:</b>	SwissProt: P08581 Human
<b>Recommended Dilutions:</b>	
<b>WB</b>	1:500
<b>IHC-P</b>	1:400
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	PBS (pH7.4), 0.1% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
<b>Storage Instruction:</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). It is recommended to aliquot into single-use upon delivery. Store at -20°C long term.
<b>Purity:</b>	Protein A affinity purified.

Hangzhou Huaan Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

Orders:0086-571-88062880

Technical:0086-571-89986345

Service mail:support@huabio.cn

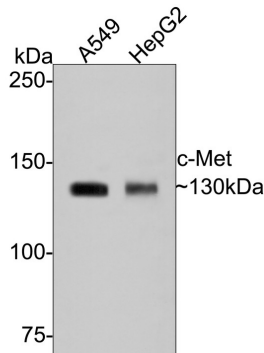
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## Images

**Fig1:** Western blot analysis of c-Met on different lysates with Mouse anti-c-Met antibody (HA601093) at 1/500 dilution.

Lane 1: A549 cell lysate

Lane 2: HepG2 cell lysate



Lysates/proteins at 10 µg/Lane.

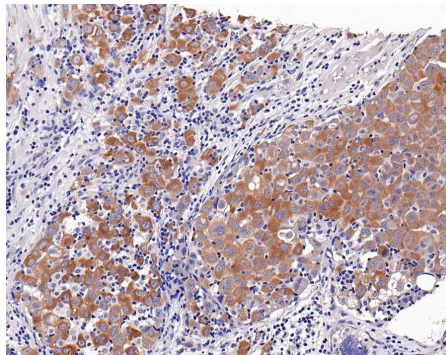
Predicted band size: 156 kDa

Observed band size: 130 kDa

Exposure time: 2 minutes;

6% SDS-PAGE gel.

Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% NFDM/TBST for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (HA601093) at 1/500 dilution was used in 5% NFDM/TBST at room temperature for 2 hours. Goat Anti-Mouse IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1006) at 1:150,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.



**Fig2:** Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue with Mouse anti-c-Met antibody (HA601093) at 1/400 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH<sub>2</sub>O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (HA601093) at 1/400 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

**Note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

## Background References

1. Fu J et al. HGF/c-MET pathway in cancer: from molecular characterization to clinical evidence. *Oncogene*. 2021 Jul
2. Zambelli A et al. HGF/c-Met Signalling in the Tumor Microenvironment. *Adv Exp Med Biol*. 2021

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