

Product Information

Recombinant Anti-Human MET Single Domain Antibody

Cat. No.: **NAB-LXY0011**

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

Antigen Description

c-Met, also called MET and hepatocyte growth factor receptor (HGFR), is a protein that in humans is encoded by the MET gene (MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase), which earlier in the discovery process had also been called MNNG HOS transforming 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 membrane receptor that is essential for embryonic development and wound healing. Hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) is the only known ligand of the MET receptor. MET is normally expressed by cells of epithelial origin, while expression of HGF is restricted to cells of mesenchymal origin. Upon HGF stimulation, MET induces several biological responses that collectively give rise to a program known as invasive growth.

Specific Activity

Tested positive against native human antigen.

Target

c-MET

Immunogen

The details of the immunogen for this antibody are not available.

Source

Llama

Species Reactivity

Human

Type

Llama VHH

Expression Host

E.coli

Storage

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C upon receiving. Recommend to pack the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

ANTIGEN GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name

[MET MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase \[Homo sapiens \]](#)

Official Symbol

MET

Synonyms

MET; AUTS9; HGFR; RCCP2; c-Met; MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase; 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

Gene ID

[4233](#)

mRNA Refseq

[NM_000245](#)

Protein Refseq

[NP_000236](#)

MIM

[164860](#)

UniProt ID

P08581

Chromosome Location

7q31

Pathway

Adherens junction; Alpha6-Beta4 Integrin Signaling Pathway; Arf6 signaling events; Axon guidance.

Function

ATP binding; hepatocyte growth factor-activated receptor activity; protein binding; protein phosphatase binding; protein tyrosine kinase activity; protein tyrosine kinase activity.