

Product Information

MemDX™ Human MET CHO-S Cell Line

Cat. No.: **S01YF-0424-KX12**

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

Product Information

Target Protein

MET

Target Protein Species

Human

Host Cell Type

CHO-S

Target Classification

Kinases/Enzyme

Target Family

Kinases/Enzyme

Target Research Area

Cancer Research; Digestive and Renal Research; Reproductive Research; Auditory and Otology Research

Related Diseases

Renal Cell Carcinoma, Papillary; Deafness, Autosomal Recessive

Product Properties

Morphology

Suspension

Assay Types

Functional assay

Mycoplasma Testing

Negative

Biosafety Level

Level 1

Activity

Yes

Quantity

3x10⁶ cells

Form

Frozen cells

Selective Antibiotic(s)

Regular antibiotics active against mycoplasmas, bacteria and fungi.

Handling Notes

Frozen cells should be thawed immediately upon receipt and grown according to handling procedure to ensure cell viability and proper assay performance.

Note: Do not freeze the cells upon receipt as it may result in irreversible damage to the cell line.

Disclaimer: We cannot guarantee cell viability if the cells are not thawed immediately upon receipt and grown according to handling procedure.

Incubation

37°C with 5% CO₂

Applications

Drug screening and biological assays

Application Notes

Cells were plated in a 384-well plate and incubated overnight at 37°C and 5% CO₂ to allow the cells to attach and grow. Cells were then stimulated with a control for high-throughput drugs screening and functional assays.

Use Restrictions

These cells are distributed for research use only.

Shipping

Dry ice

Storage

Liquid nitrogen

Target

Full Name

MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase

Introduction

This gene encodes a member of the receptor tyrosine kinase family of proteins and the product of the proto-oncogene MET. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate alpha and beta subunits that are linked via disulfide bonds to form the mature receptor. Further processing of the beta subunit results in the formation of the M10 peptide, which has been shown to reduce lung fibrosis. Binding of its ligand, hepatocyte growth factor, induces dimerization and activation of the receptor, which plays a role in cellular survival, embryogenesis, and cellular migration and invasion. Mutations in this gene are associated with papillary renal cell carcinoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, and various head and neck cancers. Amplification and overexpression of this gene are also associated with multiple human cancers.

Alternative Names

MET; HGFR; AUTS9; RCCP2; c-Met; DFNB97; hepatocyte growth factor receptor; HGF receptor; HGF/SF receptor; SF receptor; proto-oncogene c-Met; scatter factor receptor; tyrosine-protein kinase Met; MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase

Gene ID

[4233](#)

UniProt ID

[P08581](#)