

## Anti-HGFR/c-Met Antibody (4Y373)

### Product Details

|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| Ig Type:      | Mouse IgG1   |
| Reactivity:   | Human        |
| Conjugation:  | Unconjugated |
| Clone:        | 4Y373        |
| Purification: | Protein A    |

### Applications

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Verified Activity: | 1. Anti-HGFR mouse monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution.<br>-Lane A: Hela Whole Cell lysate.<br>-Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.<br>-Secondary<br>-Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution.<br>-Developed using the ECL technique.<br>-Performed under reducing conditions.<br>-Predicted band size:156 kDa.   |
|                    | 2. Anti-c-MET mouse monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution.<br>-Lane A: Hela Whole Cell Lysate.<br>-Lane B: c-MET konckout Hela Whole Cell lysate.<br>-Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.<br>-Secondary<br>-Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution.<br>-Developed using the ECL technique.<br>-Performed under reducing conditions.<br>-Predicted band size:156 kDa(Validation Experiment) |
| Application:       | WB  |
| Recommended        | WB: 1:500-1:2000  |

### Properties

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Stability & Storage: | Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free. |
| Shipping:            | Shipping with blue ice.  |

### Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein: Human c-MET Protein (TMPY-01296)  
Antigen Species: Human  
Synonyms: MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase  
Biology Area: Cancer Drug Targets, Receptor Tyrosine Kinases (RTKs)

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### Research Background

Hepatocyte growth factor receptor (HGFR), also known as c-Met or mesenchymal-epithelial transition factor (MET), is a receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) that is 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. Cancer Immunotherapy Immune Checkpoint Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy

**Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins**

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