TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

MET MAb

Catalog Number: CSB0070

DESCRIPTION

Target:	MET
Target aliases:	DFNB97, RCCP2, HGFR, SF Receptor, AUTS9, C-Met
Fc isotype:	Mouse IgG2a
Membrane proteome specificity:	Monospecific for 6,000 membrane proteins tested
Species reactivity:	Human (others untested)
Epitope:	
Fc modifications:	C-terminal Avitag[1], disabled Fc-γ receptor binding[2]
Source:	Recombinant CHO expression; purified by Protein A chromatography
Formulation:	Endotoxin Free PBS pH 7.4, sterile-filtered
Concentration:	1 mg/ml

1. A peptide tag that can be biotinylated in vitro using the biotin ligase enzyme (BirA).
2. Mutated Fc-γ receptor binding site to minimize non-specific antibody binding to endogenously-expressed Fc-γ receptors on target cells.

MET TARGET INFORMATION

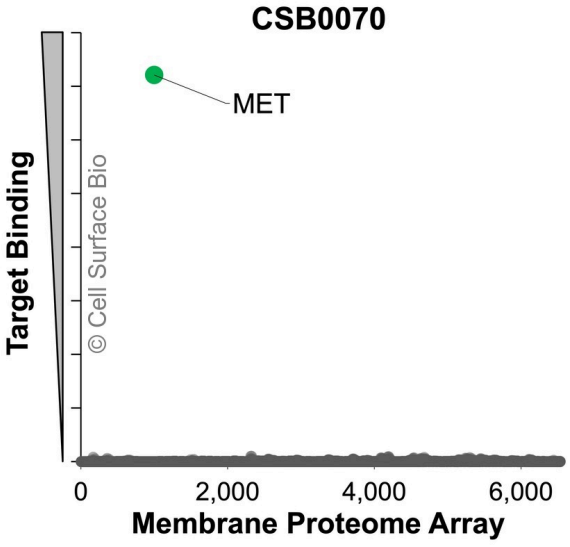
MET is a single-pass transmembrane protein and receptor tyrosine kinase with a secreted isoform. MET binds hepatocyte growth factor and is involved in embryonic development and cellular migration, invasion, and survival. Mutations in MET are associated with various types of cancer. (NCBI Gene: 4233, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: P08581). Other names: DFNB97, RCCP2, HGFR, SF Receptor, AUTS9, C-Met

SHIPPING AND STORAGE

Shipping:	Shipped at ambient temperature. Store at 4°C.
Stability & Storage:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt when stored at 4°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

VALIDATION DATA

Membrane Proteome Specificity



The specificity of MET Monoclonal Antibody (CSB0070) was tested on the Membrane Proteome Array™ and shown to be specific for human MET.

The Membrane Proteome Array™ contains 6,000 different human membrane proteins, each expressed in unfixed human cells to ensure native conformation and post-translational modifications. The Membrane Proteome Array™ represents the industry standard for determining the binding specificity of antibodies and other protein ligands.

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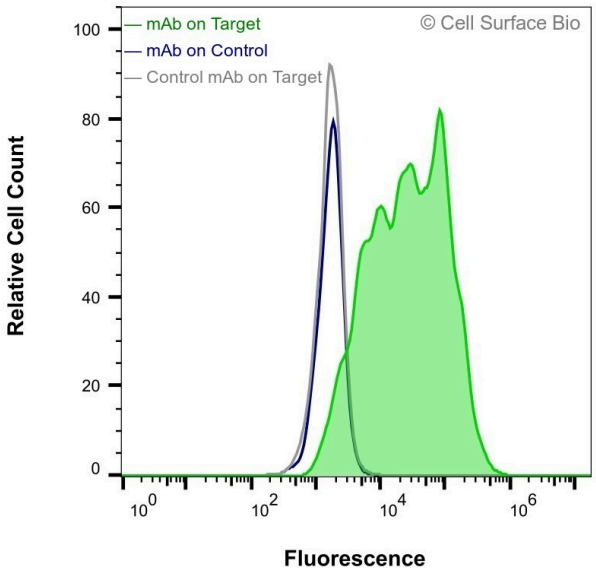
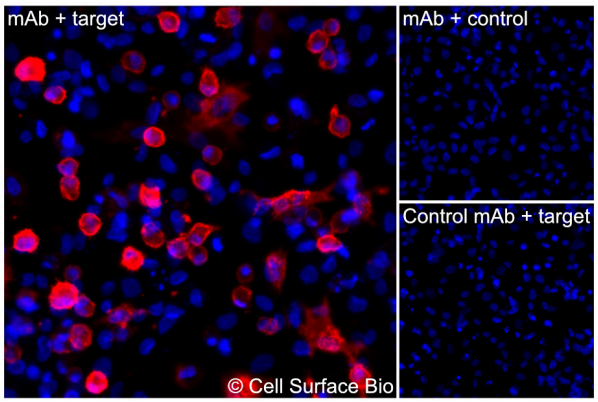
Applications	Conditions	Recommended concentration
Flow Cytometry, Extracellular	Live, Unpermeabilized	1 µg/ml



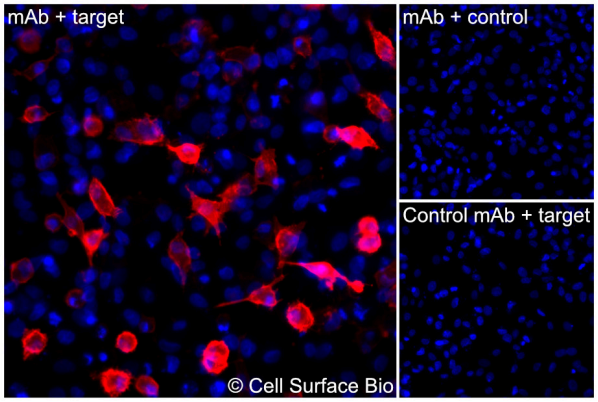
JS-1 cells transiently transfected with human MET were stained with MET Monoclonal Antibody (CSB0070) (green) or isotype control antibody (gray), followed by AlexaFluor 647-conjugated anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody. JS-1 cells transiently transfected with an empty control vector were also stained with MET Monoclonal Antibody (CSB0070) (blue).

Applications	Conditions	Recommended concentration
Immunofluorescence, Extracellular	Fixed 4% paraformaldehyde	1 µg/ml



(A) JS-1 cells transiently transfected with human MET were stained with MET Monoclonal Antibody (CSB0070) followed by AlexaFluor 647 anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody (red) and DAPI (blue). (B) JS-1 cells transiently transfected with an empty control vector stained with MET Monoclonal Antibody. (C) Isotype control: JS-1 cells transfected with human MET and stained with control MAb.

Applications	Conditions	Recommended concentration
Immunofluorescence, Intracellular	Fixed 4% paraformaldehyde, Permeabilized 0.1% Triton X-100	1 µg/ml



(A) JS-1 cells transiently transfected with human MET were permeabilized and stained with MET Monoclonal Antibody (CSB0070) followed by AlexaFluor 647 anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody (red) and DAPI (blue). (B) JS-1 cells transiently transfected with an empty control vector stained with MET Monoclonal Antibody. (C) Isotype control: JS-1 cells transfected with human MET and stained with control MAb.