

PRODUCT DATA SHEET

ANTI-C MET

MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Catalog Number:	GM-1005	Clone:	BCI-3E7
Description:	purified monoclonal rat antibody	Specificity:	anti-human c-Met
Isotype:	IgG2b, kappa	Purification:	Protein G
Storage:	short term: 2°C – 8°C; long term: –20°C (avoid repeated freezing and thawing)	Buffer:	phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2
Immunogen:	genetic immunization with cDNA encoding human c-Met	Selection:	based on recognition of the complete native protein expressed on transfected mammalian cells

WORKING DILUTIONS

Flow cytometry:	1.2 µg/10 ⁶ cells
CELISA:	1:200 – 1:400
For each application a titration should be performed to determine the optimal concentration.	

SPECIFICITY TESTING BY FLOW CYTOMETRY

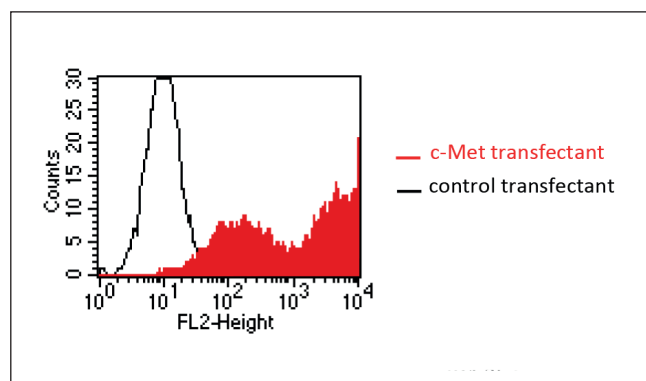


Fig.1: FACS analysis of BOSC23 cells using BCI-3E7 Cat.# GM-1005. BOSC23 cells were transiently transfected with an expression vector encoding either c-Met (red curve) or an irrelevant protein (control transfected: black curve). Binding of BCI-3E7 was detected with a PE-conjugated secondary antibody. A positive signal was obtained only with c-Met transfected cells.

CONFIDENTIAL

Genovac GmbH

Waltershofener Str. 17

79111 Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany

catalogue@genovac.com

www.genovac.com

For research use only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic use.

For licensing information, please contact us at licensing@genovac.com

Page 1 / 2

SDS PAGE ANALYSIS OF BCI-3E7

The antibody was purified by protein G affinity chromatography from cell culture supernatants.

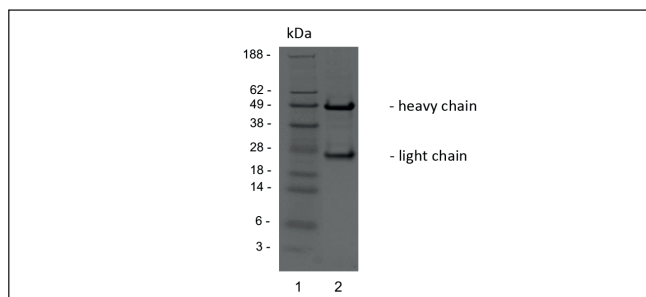


Fig. 2: SDS-PAGE analysis of purified BCI-3E7 monoclonal antibody. Lane 1: molecular weight marker, Lane 2: 2 µg of purified BCI-3C7 antibody. Proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE and stained with RAPID Stain™ Reagent.

BACKGROUND

c-MET is a receptor tyrosine kinase that is activated upon Hepatocyte Growth Factor (HGF) binding. c-MET is produced as a single-chain precursor and plays an essential role in embryonic development and wound healing. It belongs to the class of Single-pass type I membrane proteins and it is normally expressed by cells of epithelial origin while the expression of HGF is restricted to cells of mesenchymal origin in an almost perfect paracrine paradigm. Overexpression of c-MET can be found in several kinds of tumor progression.

REFERENCES

1. **Bottaro DP, Rubin JS, Faletto DL, Chan AM, Kmieciak TE, Vande Woude GF, Aaronson SA (1991).** Identification of the hepatocyte growth factor receptor as the met proto-oncogene product. *Science* 251 (4995): 802–4
2. **Galland F, Stefanova M, Lafage M, Birnbaum D (1992).** Localization of the 5' end of the MCF2 oncogene to human chromosome 15q15----q23. *Cytogenet. Cell Genet.* 60 (2): 114–6.
3. **Cooper CS (1992).** The met oncogene: from detection by transfection to transmembrane receptor for hepatocyte growth factor. *Oncogene* 7 (1): 3–7.

CONFIDENTIAL

Genovac GmbH

Waltershofener Str. 17

79111 Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany

catalogue@genovac.com

www.genovac.com

For research use only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic use.

For licensing information, please contact us at licensing@genovac.com

Page 2 / 2