

Recombinant Human c-MET/HGFR Protein (aa 956-1390, His & GST Tag)



Catalog Number: PKSH030396

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

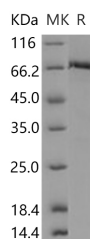
Description

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Synonyms | AUTS9;c-Met;DFNB97;HGFR;RCCP2 |
| Species | Human |
| Expression Host | Baculovirus-Insect Cells |
| Sequence | Lys956-Ser1390 |
| Accession | P08581-1 |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 76.8 kDa |
| Observed molecular weight | 68 kDa |
| Tag | N-His-GST |
| Bioactivity | 1. The specific activity was determined to be 10 nmol/min/mg using MBP as substrate. 2. Immobilized human HGFR (aa 956-1390) at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human HGF-his with a linear range of 15.6-125 ng/ml. |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Purity | > 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| Storage | Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Shipping | This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < -20°C. |
| Formulation | Supplied as sterile solution of 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol, 3mM DTT |
| Reconstitution | Not Applicable |

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Hepatocyte growth factor receptor (HGFR), also known as c-Met or mesenchymal-epithelial transition factor (MET), is a receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) that has been shown to be 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.

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