# Recombinant Human HGFR/c-MET Protein (aa 25-519, His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH032537



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

-					
- 10	AC	cri	m		nn
$\mathbf{L}$			ш	UΙU	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

 Species
 Human

 Mol\_Mass
 56.9 kDa

 Accession
 P08581

**Bio-activity** Not validated for activity

### **Properties**

**Purity** > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Storage Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80

°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

**Shipping** This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

**Formulation** Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

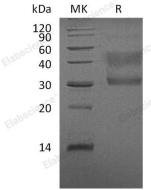
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

before lyophilization.

Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

**Reconstitution** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

## Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

Hepatocyte growth factor receptor (HGF R) is a glycosylated receptor tyrosine kinase that plays a central role in epithelial morphogenesis and cancer development. HGF R is synthesized as a single chain precursor which undergoes cotranslational proteolytic cleavage. Mature HGF R is a disulfide-linked dimer composed of a 50 kDa extracellular  $\alpha$  chain and a 145 kDa transmembrane  $\beta$  chain. Proteolysis and alternate splicing generate additional forms of human HGF R which either lack of the kinase domain; consist of secreted extracellular domains; or are deficient in proteolytic separation of the  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  chains. The sema domain; which is formed by both  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  chains of HGF R; mediates both ligand binding and receptor dimerization. HGF stimulation induces HGF R downregulation via internalization and proteasomedependent degradation. Paracrine induction of epithelial cell scattering and branching tubulogenesis results from the stimulation of HGF R on undifferentiated epithelium by HGF released from neighboring mesenchymal cells.

## For Research Use Only